ASXANNOUNCEMENT

31 July 2024

HARLEY & MARINER HIGH-GRADE COPPER ACQUISITIONS, NWT, CANADA – SEDIMENTARY COPPER AND IOCG PROJECTS

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Further to the recent ASX Announcement on 30 July 2024, Bastion provides additional information on the high grade Mariner and Harley Copper projects in the Northwest Territories (**NWT**), Canada.

- The Harley & Mariner properties are in the heavily under explored Bear Lake geological region, eastern NWT, where copper and uranium mineralisation has previously been mined[1].

- The Mariner Copper project is a single 155 km^2 claim located near Great Bear Lake in the eastern NWT. The project is completely surrounded by White Cliff Minerals Ltd (ASX:WCN) Port Radium project[2], along the strike of NE trending faults.

- Drilling at Mariner[3] intersected copper as chalcopyrite and bornite in quartz cemented breccia in a porphyritic unit, extending for over 500 m and open to east and west.

- The Harley project consists of two claims covering 309.5 km^2. Two holes[4] were drilled in 1997 into a stratabound sedimentary copper unit with two mineralised horizons.

- Drilling assay results include:

  <u>In the upper horizon</u>
  - H97-1 intersected 2.18% Cu and 58g/t Ag over 5.5m (from 7m); and
  - H97-2 intersected 2.16% Cu and 58.6g/t Ag over 7.3m (from 7.8m).

  The deeper horizon returned between 1.69m @ 1.52 % Cu and 1.23m @ 1.44% Cu for the two holes.

- **The Harley horizon can be traced for approximately 1km laterally,** before disappearing under vegetation cover, providing a large target for drilling. Copper occurs as disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite sulphides in the matrix of a conglomerate and sandstone.

- **Work plan defined:** Bastion is building a team for the projects, and will define a timeline for drilling and exploration activities to start.

[1] Historical reports from NWT Government regarding mining activities in the NWT and at Port Radium.
[2] References to third party projects are only included to demonstrate part of the Company's rationale for the acquisition of these projects and are not intended to suggest that the Company will have a similar level of exploration success as these third party entities. Refer Cautionary Statements within this announcement
[3] Mariner Mines Limited, March 1969 progress report on the Mariner Mines holdings, Great Bear Lake.
[4] Ronda Mining Corporation August 1997 report of work on the Harley Cu-Au Project.

Project Area Geology

The projects (***Figure 1***) are located in Proterozoic sequences of the Wopmay orogen in the NWT on the margin of the Archean Slave craton. The Wopmay orogen is a Paleoproterozoic orogenic belt in northern Canada which formed during the collision between the Hottah terrane, a continental magmatic arc, and the Archean Slave Craton (to the south) at about 1.88 Ga (billion years). The Wopmay orogen can be subdivided into (east to west): a passive continental margin, the Wopmay fault zone, the Great Bear Magmatic Zone, and the Hottah terrane (Jackson 3t. al., 2010).

The passive margin developed around 1970–1890 Ma on-top of the Slave Craton. The Wopmay Fault zone is probably a suture between the Slave craton and the Hottah terrane. The Great Bear Magmatic Zone is the result of arc magmatism around 1875–1840 Ma, when these rocks were deposited on and intruded into the Hottah terrane and Slave craton. The magmatic arc now forms a 3–4.5 km thick basin overlying the Hottah-Slave transition. The Great Bear volcano-magmatic Zone is generally separated from the other units in the orogen by the Wopmay Fault.

The Great Bear Magmatic Zone is described as a Paleoproterozoic Andean-style volcanic arc, intruded by a batholith. This is the same geological setting as the coastal belt of Chile and Peru, where Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits are present. These IOCG deposits are developed in fault zones crossing the batholith and in units of the overlying volcanic pile, where they are developed as stockworks to more massive sulphides. Important mines in that belt include Candelaria, Manto Verde and Punta del Cobre in Chile and Raul-Condestable, Mina Justa and Marcona in Peru. Older comparable IOCG deposits are those such as Ernest Henry and Eloise in the Cloncurry area, Qld. **There are a number of known IOCG deposits in the Great Bear Magmatic Zone**, including the Sue Dianne and Fab Lake deposits.

The Harley project is located in shale and sandstone sediments derived from basin deposition on the edge of the older Archean Slave craton. Immediately to the west the Great Bear magmatic zone (Zone 4 of the Wopmay Orogen – Jackson et. al., 2010) corresponds to extensive intrusive rocks which are the potential source of copper mineralisation in the Mariner property.

The region was virtually unexplored until 1930, when Gilbert LaBine, then president of Eldorado Mining Company, discovered high grade silver-pitchblende (uranium) veins at the present townsite of Port Radium. The veins were mined for radium and silver until 1940 when the mine was shut down due to World War 2 (Hildebrand, R.S., 1981).

Little-deformed greenschist facies volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by I-type granitoids (Great Bear Batholith). The batholith dominates the southern part of the Great Bear Magmatic Zone, while related volcanic and sedimentary rocks are exposed in the northern half, suggesting they are folded about gently plunging northwesterly dipping fold axes. Rocks in this area are interpreted to become younger to the northeast.

Harley Copper Project

The Harley Copper project ***(Figure 2)*** is a 309.5 km^2 claim located near Great Bear Lake in the northern NWT with potential for VHMS, IOCG and strataform copper mineralisation. The latter is of particular relevance, as historical work identified a prospective horizon over 1 km of strike (***Figure 3***) with elevated copper-silver mineralisation in trenches, before continuing into areas of cover. **Sedimentary copper deposits are of particular interest, as they can be very large, with simple metallurgy.**

The Harley project mineralisation is hosted by basinal sediments located on the edge of the Slave Craton (***Figure 3***), with the northern part of the Wopmay Fault Zone passing through the properties. The mineralisation is mapped parallel to the trend of a regional anticline, trending approximately east-west through the properties. In this location the Harley project is also located on the terrane boundary between the Great Bear Magmatic Zone (west) and passive margin continental sediments (east). This is regarded to be highly prospective location for mineralisation around the Wopmay Fault.

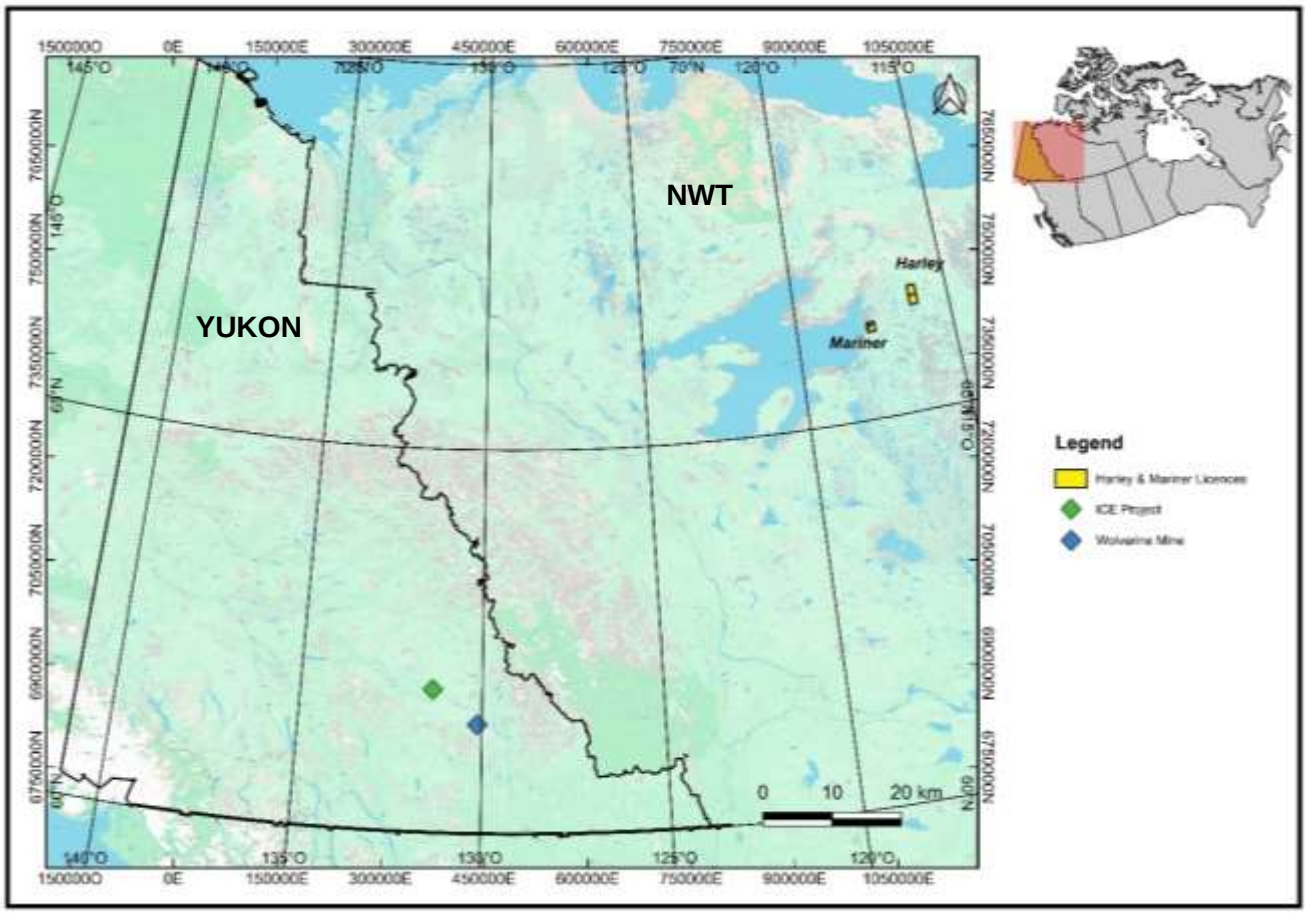

Figure 1: *Location of the Harley and Mariner projects in the NWT, relative to the ICE project in the Yukon.*

Examples of sedimentary copper deposits include the Zambia-Congo Central African Copper Belt and the Kalahari Copper Belt in Africa; the Kupferschiefer in Poland and Germany and the White Pine and Sullivan belts in the North America. The most recent copper belt discoveries have included the Kamona deposit in Congo, with ~ 1.7 Bt @ 2.5% Cu.

With the historical discovery of copper mineralisation in trenches, separated by 1 km along the target horizon, two holes were drilled from the same pad at the mineralisation (***Figure 3***). Two steeply mineralised horizons were intersected within conglomerate and sandstone units, beneath a shale package, the classic sedimentary copper setting.

Drillhole H97-1 (***Figure 4***) **intersected 2.18% Cu and 58 g/t Ag over 5.5 m in the upper horizon from 7 m** and 1.52 % Cu over 1.69 m in the lower horizon. On the same drill pad H97-2 **intersected 2.16% Cu and 58.6 g/t Ag over 7.3 m from 7.8 m, with** 1.44% Cu over 1.23 m in the lower horizon. **These copper intersections suggest there is an exciting opportunity to define a large tonnage sedimentary copper deposit in this project.** Drilling results are presented in **Table 1.**

The results are not known to have been followed up since the original drilling, **presenting an extremely exciting opportunity for Bastion**.

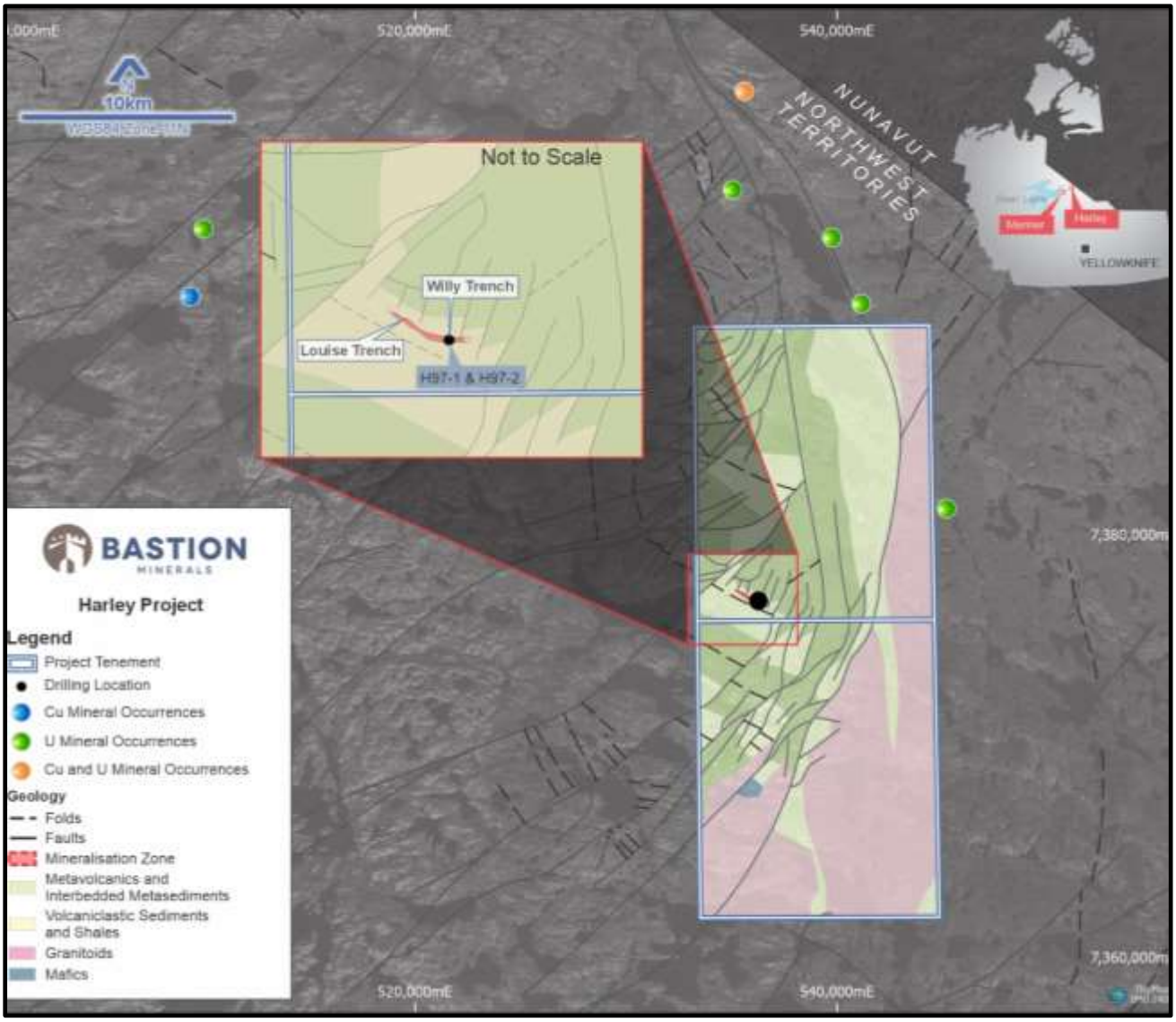

Figure 2: *Location of the Harley project, showing the mapped outcropping mineralised horizon and prospective stratigraphic units, shown in more detail in Figure 3.*

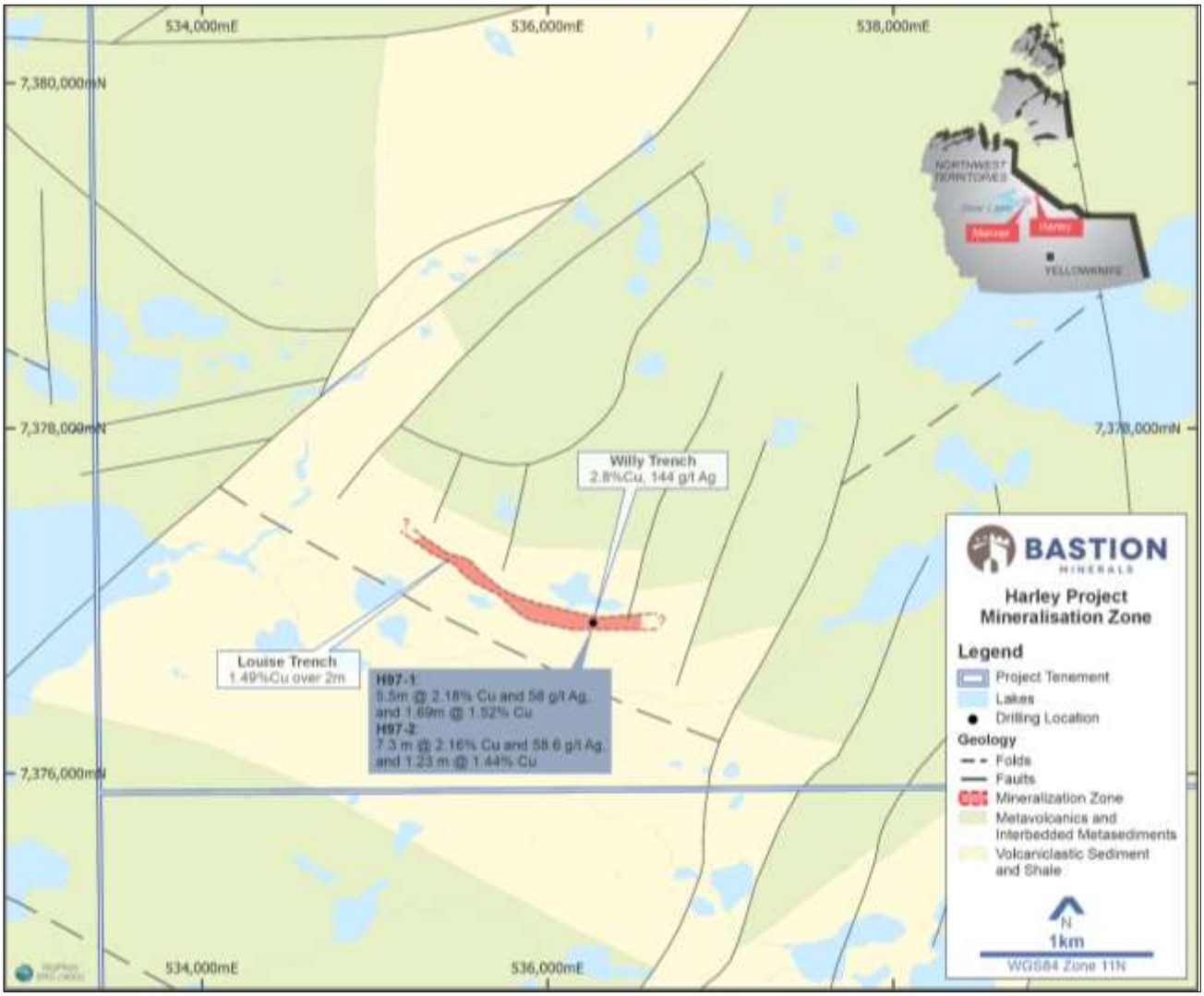

Figure 3: *Mineralised Harley horizon and location of the drill holes.*

Mariner Copper Project

The Mariner Copper project is the site of historical exploration by Mariner Mines in 1968-1969. This involved prospecting, mapping, geochemical sampling and drilling. At that time 23 holes were drilled on a south to north pattern into a quartz breccia that was identified to contain elevated concentrations of copper.

The historical Mariner drilling was located 15 miles NE of Port Radium (now part of properties covered by White Cliff Minerals - ASX:WCN), which is the site of the historical mine of the same name. There is an extensive array of NE trending faults extending from the Port Radium area into the Mariner property, which contains the Mariner, Bevis and Failes Bay copper occurrences, which are coincident with these fault network. NE trending faults appear to be associated with much of the Cu and U mineralisation in the area (***Figure 5***).

The area is underlain by volcanic and some associated sedimentary rocks, which are intruded by granitoids and small diabase dykes. At the Mariner occurrence mineralisation occurs as copper sulphides and carbonates, associated with quartz. Mineralisation consists of bornite, chalcopyrite and minor chalcocite. Trenches and rock faces exposed malachite and azurite.

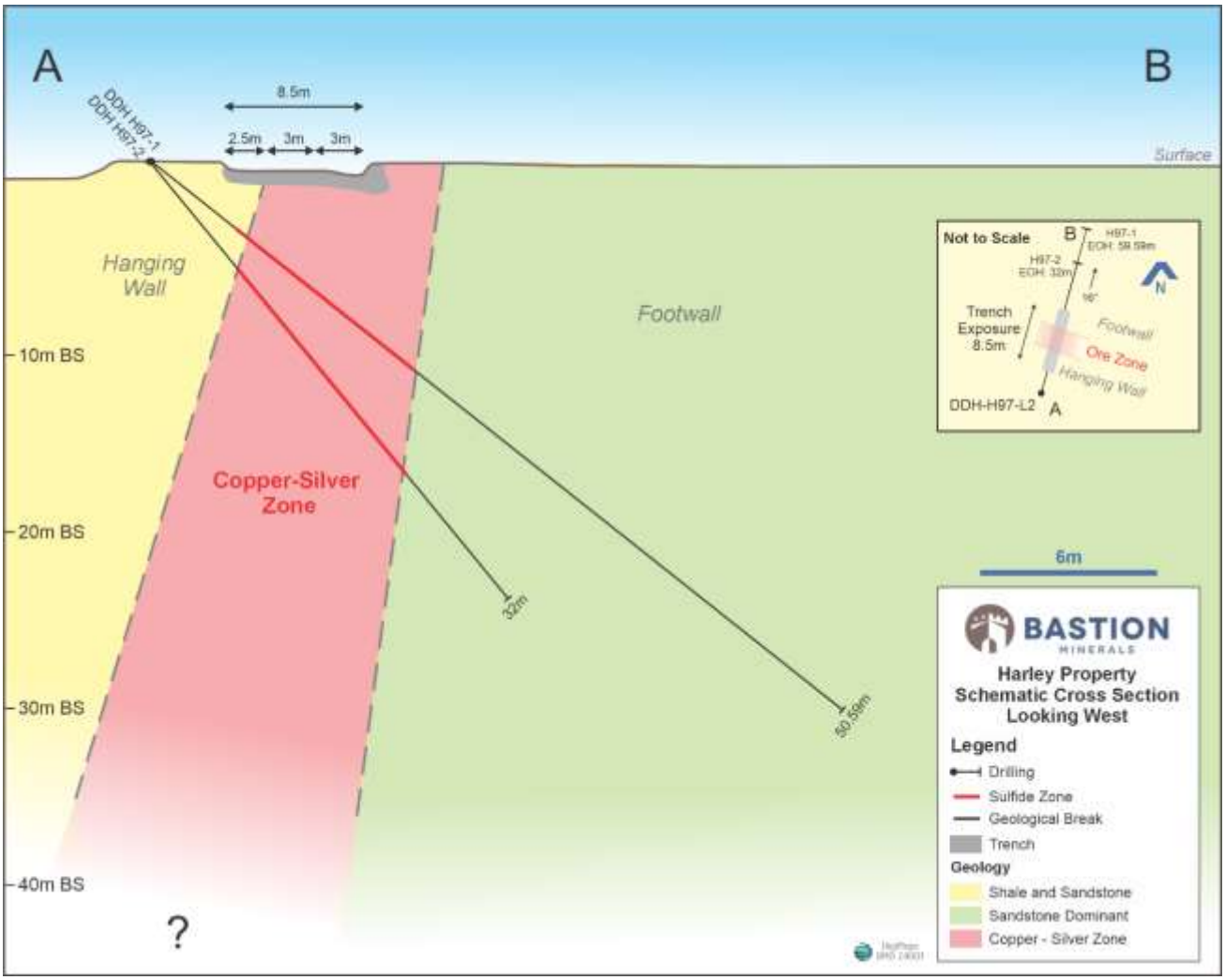

Figure 4: *Harley drill holes and interpreted mineralised horizon in the footwall to a package of shales and sandstone.*

At the Mariner occurrence three different mineralised zones were identified, with Zones A and B the most significant defined by systematic diamond drilling. There are believed to be the same zone, separated by a large diabase dyke (***Figure 6***).

Mineralisation in the quartz vein continues for approximately 520 m and is open to the east and potentially to the east, where a fault offset was suggested.

The best A zone intersection was 8.69 m @ 2.56% Cu from 14 holes and 2,241 feet of drilling. The best B zone intersection was 2.44 m @ 3.43 % Cu from 13 holes and 2,864 feet of drilling. The drilling results are shown in **Table 2**. The orientation of the drill holes relative to the dip of the mineralised zone is unknown, so it is uncertain how close to true thicknesses these are.

Neighbours White Cliffs Mining (ASX:WCN) are exploring areas adjacent to the Mariner project for uranium and associated mineralisation (WCN presentation July, 2024).

The project has key characteristics of Iron Oxide Copper Gold deposits, with large fault systems, intrusive systems and the overlying volcanic pile. This area appears to have many similarities to Andean (Chile, Peru) IOCG systems and with older systems, such as the Cloncurry region or Gawler Craton of South Australia.

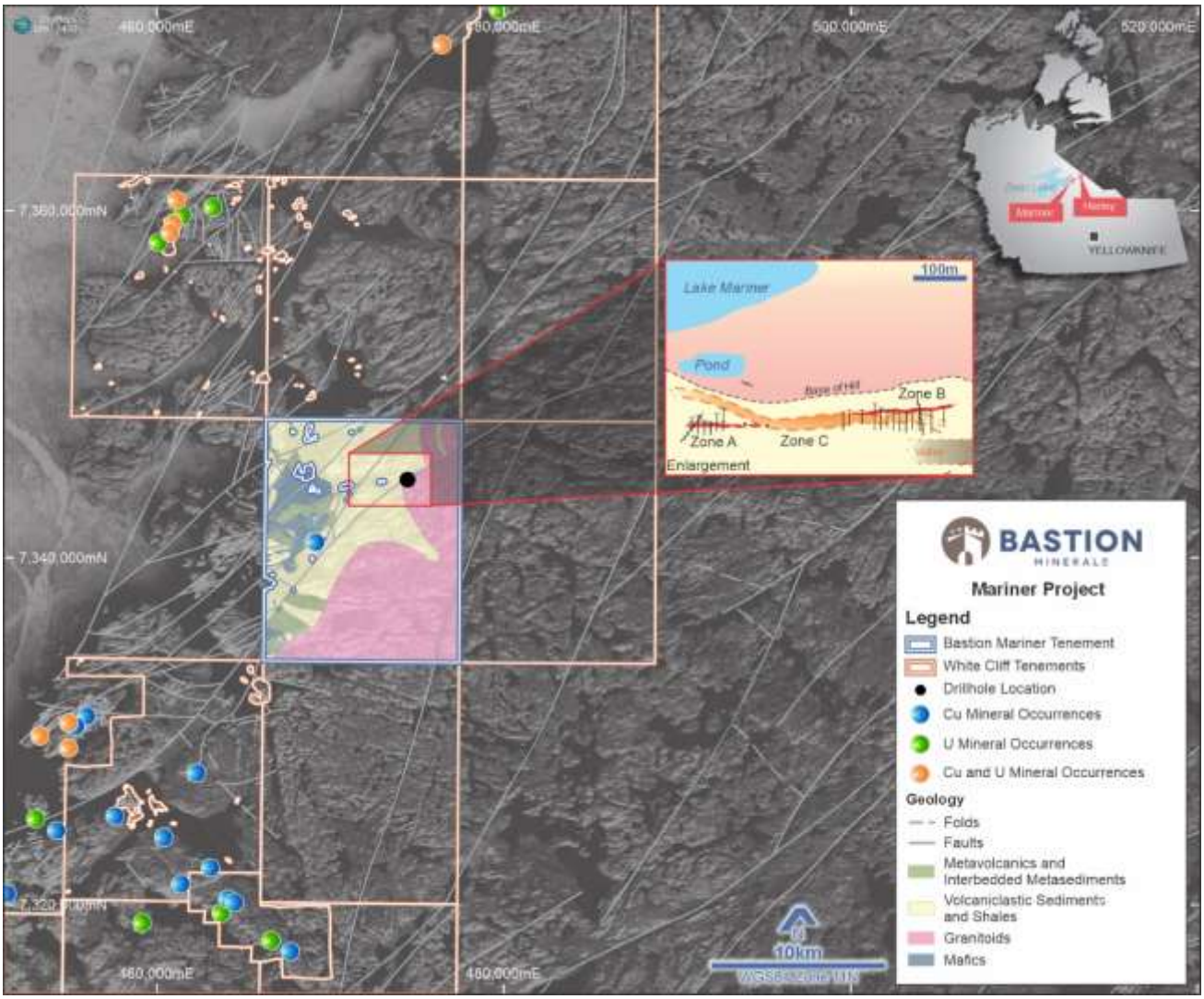

Figure 5: *Mariner regional government mapping and mineral occurrences, showing the Mariner property (blue outline) and adjacent WCN properties (orange-cream).*

Bastion Minerals Ltd (**ASX:BMO** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide information related to the acquisition of a highly prospective high grade Canadian Copper portfolio containing the Mariner and Harley Copper projects in the Northwest Territories (NWT). The advanced ICE copper project in Yukon Province, Western Canada was detailed in the Company's previous announcement dated 30 July, 2024.

Commenting on the review of these projects, Executive Chairman, Mr Ross Landles, said:

"The Harley and Mariner projects are prospective high-grade copper projects, which complement the more advanced ICE project, which has a historical foreign resource defined.

"We look forward to defining a work program for these properties in a part of the world which has had limited exploration, but which has fantastic mineral potential. We are particularly excited about the Harley project results, as sedimentary copper deposits can be very large and high grade and the NWT has limited exploration for this style of mineralisation."

"As we build a local team to conduct work on the Canadian projects, we will keep shareholders updated on our progress, as we move into a new chapter for the company."

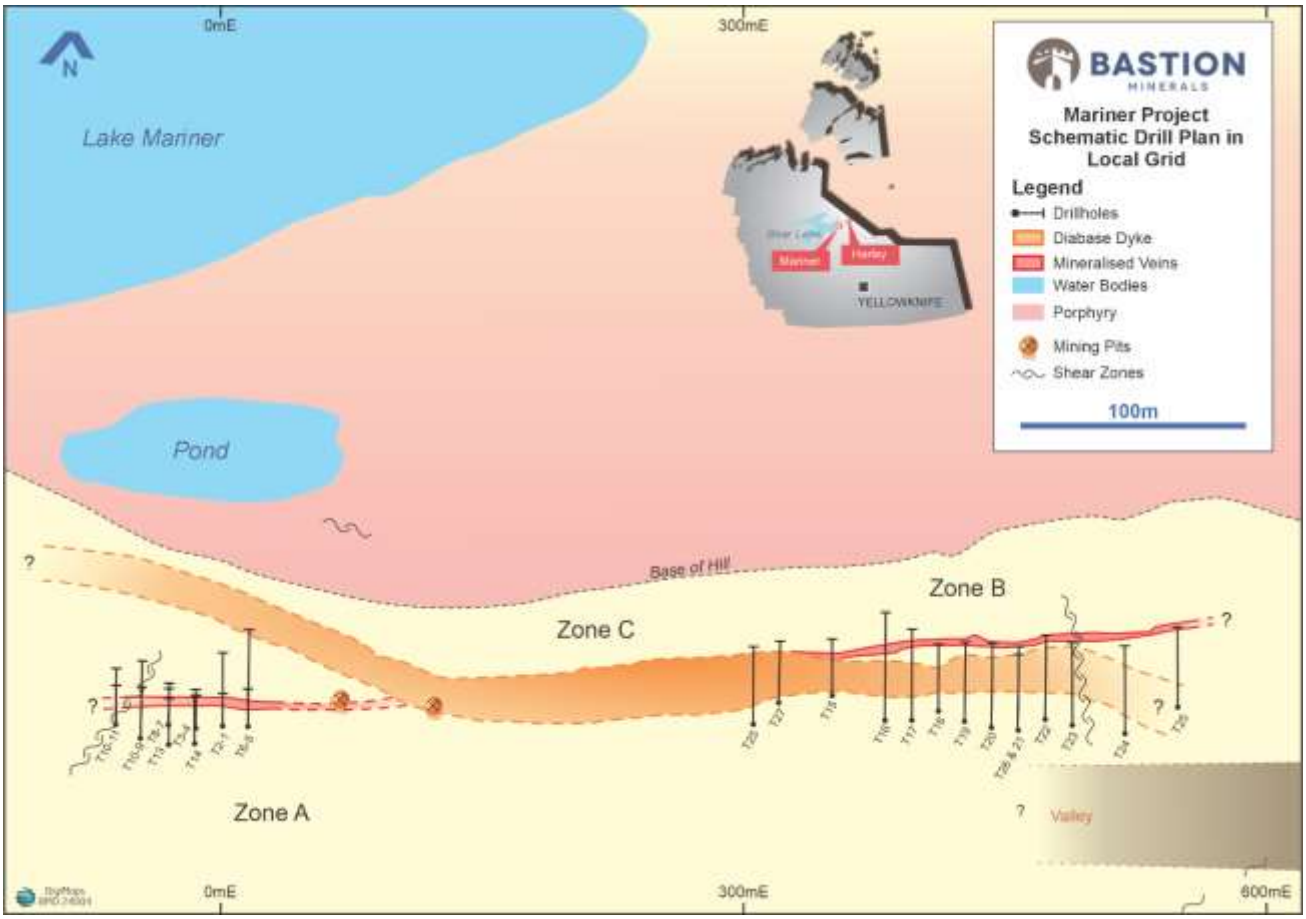

Figure 6: *Mariner mapping and drill locations on a local grid, along a quartz breccia zone with copper mineralisation.*

Next Steps and Activities

Once the transaction is completed Bastion will engage with local geologists, geophysicists and permitting experts to build a project team and develop a timeline for activities on the projects. This will enable budgeting and prioritising future activities.

Future activities are expected to include soil/till sampling, geophysical surveys, field prospecting and mapping and planning for drilling activities.

General Cautionary Statement

The Company advises that further exploration work is required in order to confirm the abundance and economic potential of any mineralisation referred to herein given the early stage and historical nature of the results reported.

This announcement was approved for release by the Executive Chairman of Bastion Minerals.

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APPENDIX 1 Statements and Disclaimers

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration reporting has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker (AIG #3503; RPGEO # 10,086), of Hydrominex Geoscience Pty Limited. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project referred to in the announcement.

Mr Brooker, who is an independent geological consultant to Bastion Minerals, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, (AIG), and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as the "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr Brooker consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. The announcement is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by the competent person.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Bastion Minerals and its projects may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, amongst other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward-looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Bastion Minerals, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Bastion Minerals disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after the date of this Announcement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**). The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All 'forward-looking statements' made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that 'forward-looking statements' are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on 'forward-looking statements' due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

For further information please visit the Bastion Minerals website at www.bastionminerals.com

REFERENCES

Bernier A.F. Mariner Mines Limited, March 1969 progress report on the Mariner Mines holdings, Great Bear Lake.

Gummer, P.K. Ronda Mining Corporation August 1997 report of work on the Harley Cu-Au Project.

NWT Government Historical reports from regarding mining activities in the NWT and at Port Radium.

Hildebrand, R.S. Early Proterozoic LaBine Group of Wopmay Orogen: Remnant of a Continental Volcanic Arc Developed During Oblique Convergence.

Jackson, V.A.; Bennett, V.; van Breemen, O.; Ootes, L. Geochronology of the south-central Paleoproterozoic Wopmay Orogen, northwestern Canadian Shield. GeoCanada 2010. Working with the earth.

File Number	Hole No	Sample No	From (M)	to (m)	Interval m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
39551	H97-001	115551	6	6.32	0.32	20	0.8	16	130	121
39551	H97-001	115552	6.32	7	0.68	40	1.3	87	50	130
39551	H97-001	115553	7	7.84	0.84	35	1.7	2.44%	115	75
39551	H97-001	115554	7.84	8.2	0.36	80	1.7	3980	16	110
39551	H97-001	115555	8.2	8.9	0.7	33	85.3	3.65%	27	41
39551	H97-001	115556	8.9	9.5	0.6	< 5	42.5	1840	16	35
39551	H97-001	115557	9.5	11.13	1.63	33	177.0	2.98%	31	23
39551	H97-001	115558	11.13	12.5	1.37	15	12.0	1360	72	30
39551	H97-001	115559	12.5	13	0.5	< 5	9.3	545	58	22
39551	H97-001	115560	13	13.41	0.41	25	2.3	160	19	15
39551	H97-001	115561	13.41	14	0.59		3.2	94	720	21
39551	H97-001	115562	14	15.38	1.38	< 5	2.3	144	650	15
39551	H97-001	115563	15.38	17	1.62	15	1.1	299	49	30
39551	H97-001	115564	17	17.93	0.93	95	7.5	6300	82	25
39551	H97-001	115565	17.93	18.69	0.76	42	1.5	2.60%	64	15
39551	H97-001	115566	18.69	19.4	0.71	33	0.1	160	7	50
39484	H97-002	118409	6	7	1	75	0.4	38	100	220
39484	H97-002	118410	7	7.8	0.8	510	2.7	246	34	162
39484	H97-002	118411	7.8	8.35	0.55	50	23.7	0.02	68	80
39484	H97-002	118412	8.35	9.07	0.72	< 5	0.8	1780	12	98
39484	H97-002	118413	9.07	10	0.93	28	201.8	4.05%	< 1	39
39484	H97-002	118414	10	11.14	1.14	12	169.3	4.15&	4	32
39484	H97-002	118415	11.14	12.51	1.37	< 5	23.1	1.15%	< 1	27
39484	H97-002	118416	12.51	13.7	1.19	< 5	3.4	6700	< 1	10
39484	H97-002	118417	13.7	14.3	0.6	< 5	3.3	6500	< 1	5
39484	H97-002	118418	14.3	15.1	0.8	< 5	2.4	4.06%	< 1	43
39484	H97-002	118419	15.1	16.76	1.66	6	0.8	535	< 1	20
39484	H97-002	118420	16.76	17	0.24	12	0.6	359	< 1	25
39484	H97-002	118421	17	18	1	15	2.3	0.0142	< 1	20
39484	H97-002	118422	18	18.23	0.23	< 5	6.7	1.51%	< 1	15
39484	H97-002	118423	18.23	20	1.77	10	44.0	2450	14	40
39484	H97-002	118424	20	21.12	1.12	< 5	2.1	409	37	13
39484	H97-002	118425	21.12	22.61	1.49	12	2.7	475	165	25
39484	H97-002	118425A	22.61	23.06	0.45	< 5	0.2	30	<1	57

***Table 1**: Harley assay results (from Gummer, P.K. Ronda Mining Corporation August 1997 report of work on the Harley Cu-Au Project). High copper intervals are in percent (grey).*

Note that both holes were drilled off the same pad at coordinate 7376651 North/ 0536330 East in UTM Zone 11 North. H97-1 was drilled with an azimuth of 016 and dip of -38 degrees to 50 m depth. H97-2 was drilled with an azimuth of 016 and dip of -50 degrees to 32 m depth.

Zone A								
Hole	Dip	Bearing	Depth	From	To	Width M	%Cu	Remarks
T-1	45	355	58.83	17.77	22.25	4.48	3.73	
T-2	63	355	39.62	25.91	29.57	3.66	0.47	Grinding in Zone
T-3	45	355	24.38	0.00	0.00	0.00		Caving Stopped
T-4	63	355	46.33	20.67	28.04	7.38	2.29	
T-5	45	355	77.72	15.70	18.90	3.20	2.6	
T-5		355	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.87	included
T-6	63	355	46.33	18.44	21.64	3.20	2.16	
T-7	45	355	21.34	18.90	21.34	2.44	1.95	
T-7		355	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	2.49	Included
T-8	63	355	55.78	21.64	30.33	8.69	2.56	
T-8	63	355	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.72	4.3	Included
T-9	45	355	61.87	24.26	29.57	5.30	2.08	
T-9		355	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	6.3	
T-10	3	355	55.78	31.09	32.46	1.37	1.57	
T-11	45	355	46.02	19.26	19.81	0.55	2.18	
T-12	63	355	44.81	19.99	20.42	0.43	1.77	
T-13	60	355	62.48	39.99	41.76	1.77	1	
T-13			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	1.35	
T-14	60	355	51.97	42.28	43.46	1.19	0.92	
						0.70	1.22	
Zone B								
Hole	Dip	Bearing	Depth	From	To	Width	%Cu	Remarks
T-15	45	355	46.02	34.14	36.58	2.44	3.43	
T-15			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	18.4	Included
T-15			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.18	
T-16	45	355	80.16	49.83	51.15	1.31	3.62	
T-17	45	355	73.76	53.49	55.02	1.52	3.04	
T-18	45	355	54.86	45.57	47.09	1.52	0.42	
T-18	45	355	54.86	47.06	48.77	1.71	4.42	
T-19	45	355	61.57	57.00	59.13	2.13	2.95	
T-19		355	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	4.25	Included
T-20	45	355	64.31	52.43	54.74	2.32	1.86	
T-20	45	355	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	4.59	Included
T-21	45	355	67.67	58.40	60.05	1.65	9.6	
T-22A	45	355	63.70	55.90	58.83	2.93	4.94	
T-23	45	355	65.53	60.23	61.57	1.34	0.57	

Table 2: *Mariner assay results (from Bernier A.F. Mariner Mines Limited, March 1969 progress report on the Mariner Mines holdings, Great Bear Lake).*

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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.	• At the Harley project NQ diamond drill core was drilled in two holes, for a total of 82 m from the same drill pad, perpendicular to the interpreted trend of the mineralised horizon. • At the Mariner project 23 holes were drilled on a west-east aligned grid, drilling to the north into a brecciated quartz vein, for a total of 1271 m. The intervals of core assayed are variable. • Samples were collected by diamond drilling. • It is not clear how drill core was split for assaying by the laboratories for either project. • Assays were 1.8 m or less for Harley but up to 8.69 m for Mariner.
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).	• Holes were all diamond drill holes in each project, with unknown core diameter.
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.	• Drill cores were logged, but there is no record of the evaluation of recovery, other than occasional comments related to core loss and grinding.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	
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.	• Typed descriptive logs of drill holes were prepared during the drilling process at both properties and units and mineralisation summarised into codes and relative abundances as part of the geological logging. • Logging was qualitative. • At Harley 82 m was drilled. At Mariner 1271 m was drilled. • Drill core is not available and has not been sighted by the CP.
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 in situ 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 was sub-sampled for assay. It is not certain whether core was cut using a diamond saw or split. • Details of the sample preparation are not certain, due to the historical nature of the activities. • Drill hole orientations appear to have intersected mineralisation at a high angle. Thicknesses are not true thicknesses of mineralisation. • Quality control procedures are unknown, regarding the use of duplicate and standard or blank samples.
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• It is uncertain how core samples were prepared or the assay methods that were used to analyse the core samples. • Given the historical nature of the analyses it is likely that there were no QA/QC samples included with the primary samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No verification of historical intersections could be carried out, given limited available information and no known preservation of the drill core. • Bastion has not conducted any on-ground works and aims to visit the properties when conditions allow.
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.	• Drill collars were located on a local grid at Mariner. • At Harley a coordinate was provided for the drill collars of the two holes (Table 1 and associated data). • The location of the holes is unknown. The Harley drill holes are likely to have been located with a hand held GPS. They are in UTM11N NAD27 coordinate system. • The Mariner project used a local grid, with a West-East trending baseline South to north oriented drilling. • No historical topographic contours are available for the project.
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.	• At Harley the holes were drilled off the same pad, one at 38 degrees and one at 50 degrees from the horizontal. • At Mariner drill holes were spaced approximately 20 to 25 m in a west to east orientation. Assay intervals down hole were irregular and appear to have been controlled by the mineralisation. • Sample compositing is not believed to have been applied in the historical data.
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.	• The orientation is considered to be appropriate for the projects, with drilling generally perpendicular to the trend of the deposit. • The orientation of drilling and sampling could be optimised, given the knowledge of the historical drilling, which may be at sub-optimal dips, though appearing to be perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• It is unknown the details of how samples were sent to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• It is unknown if any historical audits or reviews were undertaken.

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. • 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.	• The Harley project consists of two prospecting licences, covering 309.5km^2. The Mariner property consists of a single 155 km^2 prospecting licence. • The properties are held in trust by the company Aurora Geoscience for transfer to Bastion Minerals. The properties are 100% held by Aurora Geoscience and are not subject to joint ventures or partnerships. They are not believed to be in areas where exploration is excluded.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous work was conducted by Rhonda Mining Corporation at the Harley project. Exploration is understood to have consisted of prospecting, trenching and sampling and drilling. • Previous work at the Mariner project was carried out by Mariner Mines. It consisted of prospecting, taking of rock samples, assaying, mapping and diamond drilling on a local grid.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Harley project is most likely a strataform copper project. • The Mariner project is potentially an IOCG project, though both these projects have potential for VMS and strataform copper mineralisation

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.
	• 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.
		• Drillhole coordinates for Harley are provided in Table 1 of this report. Coordinates are in UTM11N, with the NAD27 datum, converted from the local grid.
		• Drill hole coordinates for the Mariner project are not known, as they were drilled on a local grid.
		• It is considered unlikely holes were surveyed downhole and were only surveyed at the collars.
		• Elevations of drill holes are unknown.
		• At Harley 2 holes were drilled at 016 degrees and -38 and -50 degrees respectively to depths of 50 and 32 m respectively.
		• At Mariner 23 holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 80 m, with azimuths/bearings typically of 355 degrees, with dips of 45 to 63 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.	• It is not known whether the historical data was composited or data aggregation methods were used. • There was no historical reporting of metal equivalents.
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').	• Drill holes at Harley and Mariner are believed to be perpendicular to the mineralised trend and drilled at different angles. Consideration of the historical data would allow optimisation for future drilling. • True widths of mineralisation are not known, although surface trench sampling at Harley provides extra context to confirm the mineralisation is steeply dipping.
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.	• Maps and tables are shown in the body of report
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Assay results from historical drilling samples, are provided (Tables 1 and 2).
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.	• There is believed to be government aeromagnetic data over the properties now, subsequent to the original exploration and this will be evaluated to assist future exploration.
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.	• Integration of government data with historical exploration data, to assist planning future exploration programs.