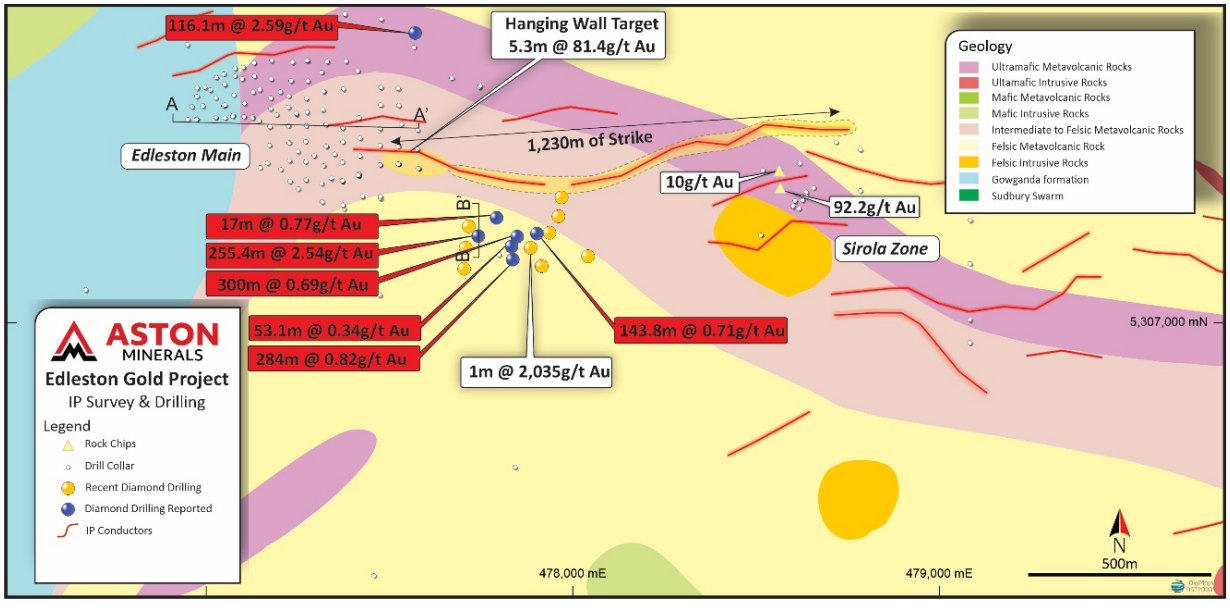
ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT **19 April 2021**

Extensive Mineralised Intervals Uncovered From Previous Drilling at Edleston Gold Project, Ontario, Canada

- **Evaluation of previous paper logs and archived data has unveiled substantial mineralised intervals at Edleston. Significant intervals include:**
  - **SL-12-136: <u>255.4m at 2.54g/t Au from 75m</u>**
    - **Including: 2m at 12.17g/t Au from 193m**
    - **Including: 2m at 224.14g/t Au from 198m**
  - **SL-12-115: <u>116.1m at 2.59g/t Au from 196.1m</u>**
    - **Including 1m at 90g/t Au from 220m**
    - **Including 4m at 31.07g/t Au from 305m**
  - **SL-12-139: <u>284m at 0.82g/t Au from 96m (EOH in mineralisation)</u>**
    - **Including 76m at 1.44g/t Au from 96m**
    - **Including 11m at 3.74g/t Au from 229m**
  - **SL-12-140: <u>300m at 0.69g/t Au from 74m</u>**
    - **Including 2m at 8.84g/t Au from 94m**
  - **SL-12-142: <u>143.8m at 0.71g/t Au from 37.2m (EOH in mineralisation)</u>**
- **Further validation of additional holes underway**
- **Second diamond drill rig will commence testing the along strike extent of SL-12-115 when it arrives on site**
- **11 holes for a total 4,607m completed to date in current program of drilling**



Aston Minerals Limited ("Aston Minerals" or "the Company", ASX: ASO) is pleased to announce the results of an ongoing data analysis and review process underway at Edleston Gold Project, Ontario, Canada. During the last phase of exploration in late 2012 and 2013 by former owners of the Edleston Project, a number of holes were not included in the Project database or disclosed to the public (in news releases or historical exploration reports). Through discussions with former site based geologists and evaluation of paper copy archive reports, Aston has been able to compile and validate results for an additional 7 holes for 2,478m of drilling. It is noted that multiple additional holes are still missing respective assay information and further research is underway to determine if the primary data can be located.

Managing Director, Dale Ginn commented *"These results located 225m to the east of the main body of Edleston and 600m to the west of the Sirola Zone provide confidence about the mineralisation extending between what was previously regarded as two discrete zones of Edleston and Sirola.*

The widths of mineralisation are extremely encouraging and, based on our geological modelling, are interpreted to fit within a Z type fold, thus accommodating the potential for considerable thickening of mineralisation and/or accommodating considerable grade.

In addition, the further assay information for SL-12-115, 116.1m at 2.59g/t Au provides a compelling follow up target of what appears to be a repetition to the north of the main Edleston body of mineralisation defined by extensive drilling.

We look forward to providing further updates to market for both the extensive validation program and current drilling program underway."

Executive Chairman, Tolga Kumova commented *"The strategy of appointing Dale and identifying an exploration asset of this caliber is a credit to the vision put in place by Rob Jewson and the results are a credit to the entire team.*

The Abitibi greenstone belt is endowed with numerous significant gold deposits in terms of both grade and scale. The results uncovered are incredible and bear significant parallels to that of major mining operations within the Larder-Cadillac fault zone. From broad intervals of 255.4m at 2.54g/t Au through to high grade intercepts of 2m at 224.14 g/t Au, similarities can be drawn to Kirkland Lake Gold's (ASX:KLA) mines Detour Lake and Macassa, host to broad lower grade mineralisation and substantial high grade respectively."

Significant intervals identified in the review include (see Appendix 1 for full results):

- SL-12-136: 255.4m at 2.54g/t Au from 75m
  - Including: 2m at 224.14g/t Au from 198m
- SL-12-115: 116.1m at 2.59g/t Au from 196.1m
  - Including 1m at 90g/t Au from 220m
  - Including 4m at 31.07g/t Au from 305m
- SL-12-139: 284m at 0.82g/t Au from 96m (EOH in mineralisation)
  - Including 76m at 1.44g/t Au from 96m

- Including 11m at 3.74g/t Au from 229m

- SL-12-140: 300m at 0.69g/t Au from 74m
- SL-12-142: 143.8m at 0.71g/t Au from 37.2m (EOH in mineralisation)

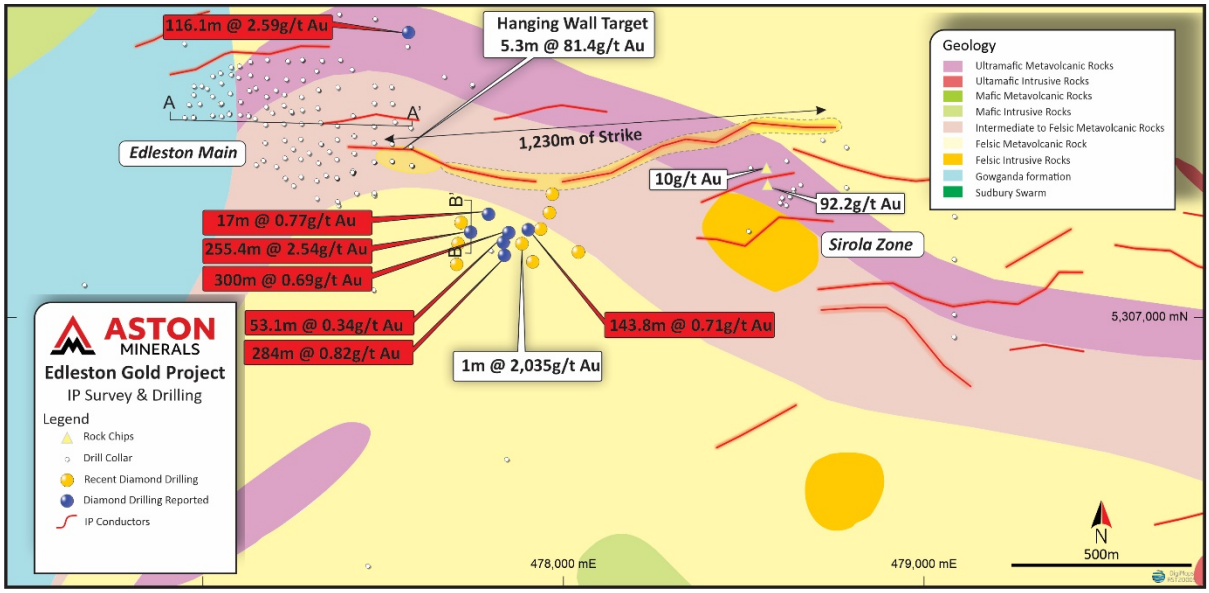


Figure 1: Drill Collar Plan, IP Chargeability Anomalies and Underlying Geology

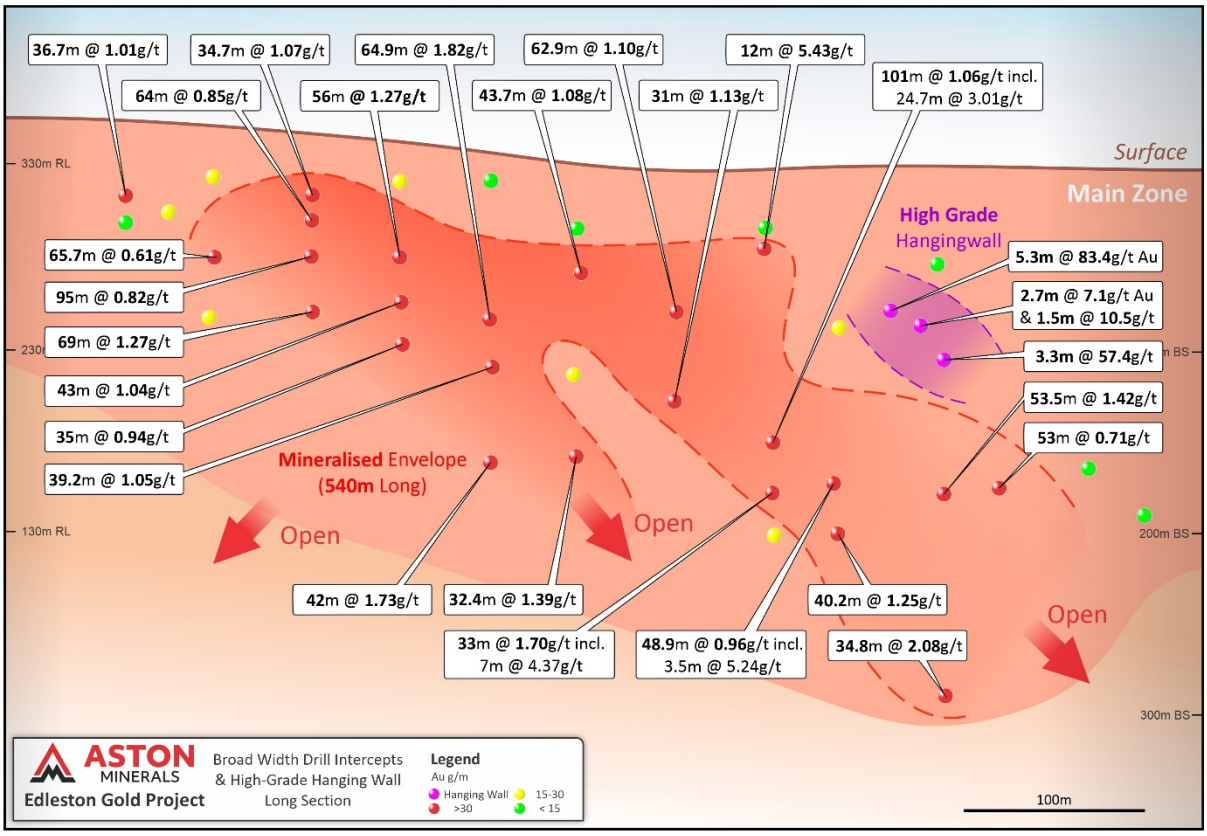


Figure 2: Edleston Long Section A-A'

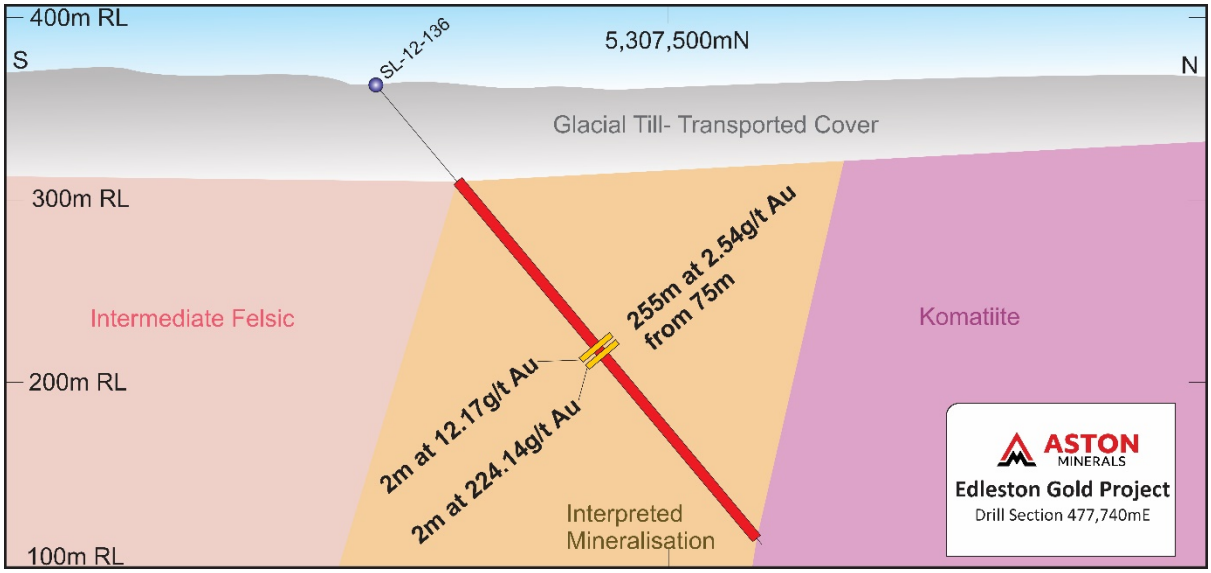


Figure 3: Drill section B-B' 477,740mE

Review of Previous Drilling and Exploration Activities Undertaken

A thorough process of validating the original database provided against original paper logs, assay certificates, previous public disclosures by 55 North Mining Inc (formerly SGX Resources) and information provided by previous geologists working on site at Edleston was undertaken. During the last drilling program completed on site, a number of holes were not imported into the database or lacked sufficient verification information to be reported.

At the point in time at which SGX received the results, all technical staff and directors had left the company. As such the results were not reported to market by SGX.

This audit conducted by Aston and their consultants resulted in a number of holes being discovered that substantially enhances the potential of the Project.

Edleston Gold Project Geology

The Edleston Project is located approximately 60km via road to the south of Timmins, Ontario. Both towns of Kirkland Lake and Timmins are significant former and current producers, with all required services and skilled labour available to support exploration and development of the Project.

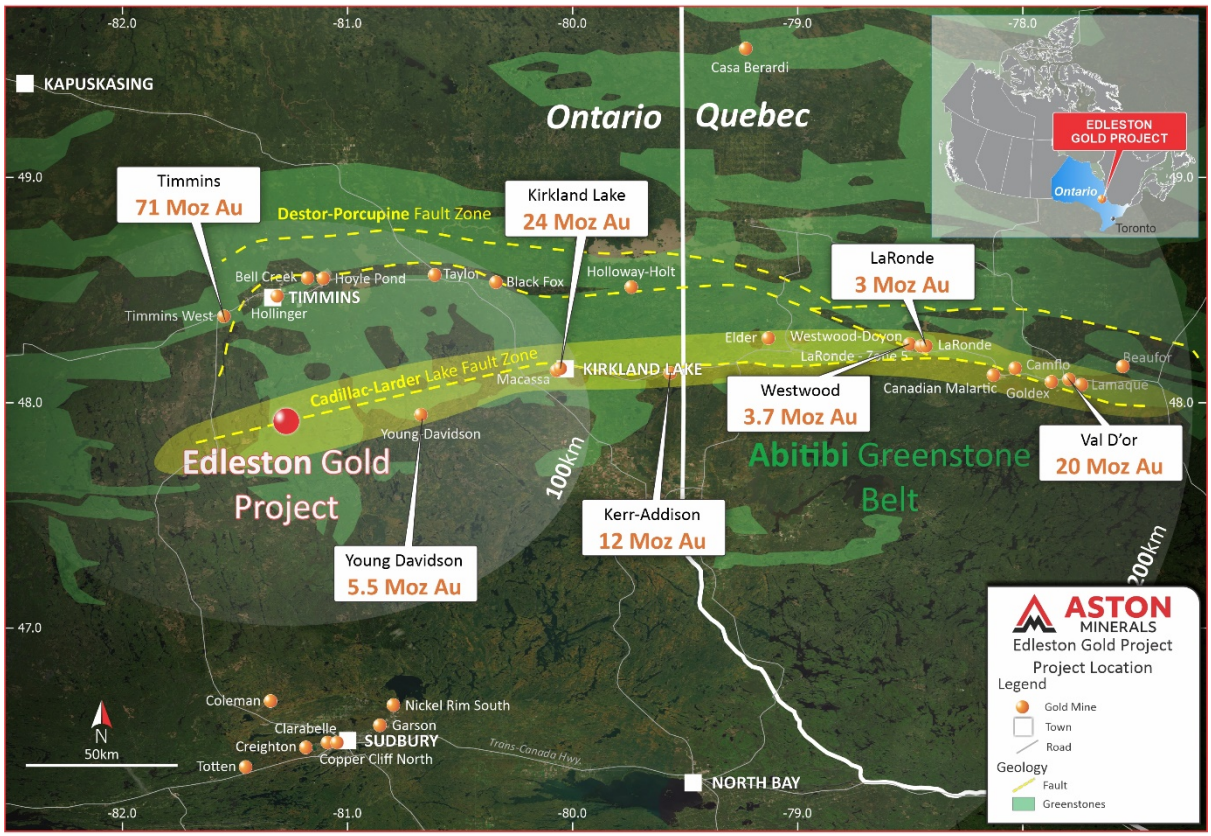


Figure 4: Edleston Gold Project location, Ontario, Canada

Edleston is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary assemblages which have been steeply folded with the axes trending in a general east-west direction. These have been intruded mainly by large granitic bodies and by masses of mafic and ultramafic rocks and well as several ages of younger dolerite dykes. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt extends from north-eastern Ontario and northern Quebec for over 800km.

Regionally the Project is located within the western extension of the Cadillac-Larder Fault Zone along which a number of major gold deposits and mines are located. The occurrence of a Timiskaming conglomerate, similar to that occurring at Kirkland Lake, at several places within the eastern extent of the Project supports this view.

The host lithology is an altered and sheared ultramafic that exhibits extensive silicification and contains abundant quartz-carbonate veins, veinlets and fracture fill. This host unit extends over 10km to the east of the drilled area.

Mineralisation is broadly distributed throughout this lithology as pyrite in ranges of 3 to 5% with trace chalcopyrite and occasional visible gold. Intercalated volcanic and metasedimentary units lie to the north and south of the Edleston mineralised zone.

Along strike 1.5km to the east of the drill defined Edleston Zone is the Sirola Zone which exhibits identical geology and mineralisation and contains some of the only exposed outcrops in the region. Outcrops consist of an altered reddish feldspar porphyry which lies

in contact with mineralised ultramafic volcanic. These formations have a general strike of 100 degrees azimuth with a steep dip and are generally sheared and highly altered by carbonatization and silicification.

A total of 156 diamond drill holes for >46,000m of drilling have been completed to date. The drilling has predominantly been undertaken on 50m section spacing with holes 50m apart on section and 10 to 100m vertical spacing down dip. Drill core facility and associated drill core diamond drill holes are available on site. Due to the transported cover sequences IP has remained the primary targeting method of drill targeting.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Aston Minerals Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Dale Ginn
Managing Director
+61 (08) 6143 6740

Rob Jewson
Corporate Director
+61 (08) 6143 6740

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for Edleston Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Robert Jewson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Executive Director of Aston Minerals Limited. Mr Jewson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jewson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Collar Details and Intercepts

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SL-12-115	477570	5307790	364	0	-52	443	196.1	116.1	2.59
							Inc. 220	1	90
							Inc. 305	4	31.07
SL-12-135	477833	5307208	360	0	-47	359	171	53.1	0.34
SL-12-136	477742	5307236	368	0	-50	334.5	75	255.4	2.53
							Inc. 193	2	12.17
							Inc. 198	2	224.14
SL-12-137	477792	5307286	368	0	-50	308	77	17	0.77
							99	6	0.52
							119	8	0.57
							132	13.6	0.57
							168.65	15.35	0.58
SL-12-139	477836	5307172	368	0	-50	401	96	284	0.82
							Inc. 96	76	1.44
							Inc. 229	11	3.74
SL-12-140	477848	5307235	360	0	-50	452	74	300	0.69
							Inc. 94	2	8.84
SL-12-142	477902	5307243	370	0	-62	181	37.2	143.8	0.71

Notes: 0.3g/t Au lower cut, 10m maximum internal waste. All intervals reported are downhole intervals.

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	Comments
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.	Half NQ diamond drill core was submitted for analysis.
	· Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond drill core was cut in half following a sample cutting line on marked up drill core. Intervals were defined by geological boundaries. Maximum intervals of 1m were sampled for geologically homogeneous zones.
	· 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.	Intervals were selected on the basis of geological boundaries determined by the logging geologists. Samples were submitted to Porcupine Joint venture Laboratory in Timmins, Ontario or SPJ Laboratories of Sudbury, Ontario. Samples were fire assayed with an atomic absorption (AA) and gravimetric finish. Whole metallic assays were performed on samples containing visible gold. No further information is presently available regarding the preparation method or sample weights.
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).	NQ diameter diamond drilling was conducted. Diamond drill core was not orientated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All drilling recoveries were recorded and in zones of poor recoveries/no recoveries were referenced to the relevant issues, fault zones etc, In general, nearly all drill holes reported >90% recovery.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Monitoring of the drill core recovery whilst drilling was being undertaken was used to ensure that adequate recoveries were maintained throughout the respective drilling campaigns.
	· 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.	A review of the recoveries relative to the assay results does not highlight a relationship between sample recovery and grade, or highlight any sample bias due to loss of 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.	The geological logging completed to date is of a sufficient level for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation. Further to this, diamond drill core is available for further logging and analysis to be completed where required.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging included veining, sulphides, alteration and mineralogy where relevant. Geological logging is both qualitative and where relevant quantitative.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill core intervals were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Half drill core was submitted for analysis and the remaining half retained and stored in a core storage facility.
	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not- applicable, only diamond drill core reported
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sampling protocol implemented is considered to be appropriate and industry standard for dealing with diamond drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	· Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QAQC protocols included the use of crushed sample duplicates, certified reference material and coarse blank samples. In addition, umpire laboratory analysis was also undertaken.
	· 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.	Duplicate crushed sample analysis was completed. Umpire laboratory analysis was additionally undertaken.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No descriptions of sample weights are reported within the database provided.
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.	Samples were fire assayed with an atomic absorption (AA) and gravimetric finish. Whole metallic assays were performed on samples containing visible gold. No further information is presently available regarding the preparation method or sample weights. The methods proposed are industry standard for the mineralisation style being tested.
	· 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.	Pole-dipole Array IP geophysics was conducted by SGX Resources Inc, the former operator of the Project. The surveys were implemented and interpreted by R J Meikle and Associates in 2010-12. The survey was completed in a north south orientation at a spacing of 100m along a baseline of 2.2km. The survey lines varied in length between 800 and 3000m. The dipole 'a' spacing was 25m and increasing separations of n=1, n=2, n=3, n=4 and n=5, the dipole spacing was measured in order to map the response at depth. IP Survey equipment consisted of a Pheonix IPT-1 3000w transmitter operating in the time domain powered by a 2kw motor generator. The chargeability (measured in mV/V) between the transmitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		current and the received voltage is recorded by a Iris Elrec IP Pro receiver which records the chargeability and the apparent resistivity for each set of dipoles.
	· 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.	QAQC protocols included the use of crushed sample duplicates, certified reference material and coarse blank samples. In addition, umpire laboratory analysis was also undertaken. A review of the QAQC data available indicates that the levels of accuracy and precision are inline with expected ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Historical intersections were verified against public disclosures by SGX Resources Inc and the database provided by 55 North Mining Inc. A more comprehensive evaluation based on recently obtained paper copy assay certificates, additional drilling data and verification of previous core has been recently undertaken.
	· The use of twinned holes.	There are no twinned drill holes in the dataset.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data was initially provided in excel by 55 North Mining Inc, imported and validated in MS access based database and subsequently further validated and imported into Micromine. A subsequent data audit based on open file research and obtaining of paper copy assay certificates and additional data has been obtained. The geological database has been updated to contain this further information. Validation of additional data is underway.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to the assay data. Pulp metallic assays were utilised if performed as a priority, gravimetric assays were assigned second priority and AA assigned third priority. If re-assays were performed the first analysis was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Location of data points	· Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill collars were surveyed utilising contract surveyors on a local grid and were subsequently verified using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of ±5m. Further verification of the collar coordinates was conducted by an evaluation of available satellite imagery relative to the collar data provided. The ground disturbance is clearly visible and supports the location of the drilling.
	· Specification of the grid system used.	All collar locations are reported in NAD83- 17N grid system.
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control on collars was derived from a LIDAR survey completed across the Project. LIDAR is considered to be industry best practice for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The diamond drilling being reported is on approximately 40m sections with only one line containing multiple holes on a 40m spacing as well.
	· 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 drilling density of the area being reported is insufficient to establish geological control and grade continuity appropriate for estimating a mineral resource.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been applied. Results reported are length weighted averages.
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.	Based on the logging of the drilling and interpretation of the geology the drilling completed is interpreted to be perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
	· 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 drilling intercepts reported are downhole. Based on the orientation of the drilling relative to the logging completed it is interpreted that the intersected thickness approximates a true thickness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No documentation is available with respect to the chain of custody and command in relation to sample security and transport.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	An audit of the historical data was undertaken by consultants to Aston which has resulted in the additional exploration information being uncovered. As the sampling was conducted historically only a limited review of practices has been 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 Edleston Project is 100% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Aston Minerals Ltd. A 2% net smelter return royalty applies across the Project. 1% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000 across the mining claims and 1% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000 across the Leased Claim.
	· *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.*	Open file verification has been conducted to confirm licenses are in full force. F
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration reported was completed by 55 North Mining Inc (Formerly SGX Resources Inc.). Activities completed include magnetic surveys, VLF/IP surveys, extensive diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Regionally, Edleston appears to lie along the potential western extension of the Cadillac-Larder fault zone along which a number of major gold deposits are located. Geophysical and geological work has demonstrated that the Edleston Zone sits within the north limb of the host unit/horizon that stretches over 10 km to the east. This unit is broadly folded back toward the south and east immediately to the west of the deposit continuing under and near the contact with shallow sedimentary cover. The host rock is an altered and sheared ultramafic that exhibits extensive silicification and contains quartz-carbonate in veins, veinlets and fracture fill. Mineralisation is broadly distributed throughout the unit as pyrite in amounts of 3 to 5 percent with trace chalcopyrite and occasional visible gold observed as well. Additional intercalated volcanic and meta sediment units lie to the north and south of the deposit, large felsic and mafic intrusive units are in contact with the northern volcanic rocks to the east beyond the property boundaries. Along strike to the east of the Edleston zone by approximately 1.5 km lies the Sirola Zone, which exhibits similar geology and mineralisation and contains some of the only outcropping in the region.
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:* o *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* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	A full table of drill collar details relating to the information in the body of the release has been included refer to *Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Collar Details and Intercepts*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *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 exploration information has been reported.
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.*	Length weighted averages are reported in the highlights and body of the announcement. A statement referencing the grade cutoffs has been included below the table *Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Collar Details and Intercepts "Notes: 0.3g/t Au lower cut, 10m maximum internal waste. All intervals reported are downhole intervals."*
	· *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.*	Length weighted averages have been applied where necessary to calculate composite intervals. Calculations were performed in excel using the sumproduct function to calculate the length weighted average grades.
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
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').*	All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. Based on the logging completed, it appears that the downhole length approximates a true width intersection.
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 plans have been included in body of the announcement.
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 information has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Extensional drilling along strike, up and down dip is scheduled to be completed.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drilling is to be planned based on the recent results and follow up of the along strike extensions of the IP chargeability anomalies/testing of additional IP chargeability anomalies is planned.