ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT **12 July 2021**

Significant Increase to Landholding & Further Visible Gold Intersected at Edleston Gold Project, Ontario, Canada

- **140km^2 land acquired through direct licence application contiguous with existing Edleston Project - total land area of Project now 263km^2**
- **Additional ground includes:**
  - **Interpreted southern limb of regional fold which extends for 3km of strike containing same host lithologies which are host to mineralisation at Edleston**
  - **Substantial expanse of mafic, ultramafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic units which have been largely unexplored for gold and nickel**
- **3D IP survey data received; processing of data underway**
- **Further visible gold intersected at both Edleston Main and Sirola Zone**
- **42 diamond drill holes for 16,431m of drilling completed to date - awaiting multiple batches of assays from laboratory**

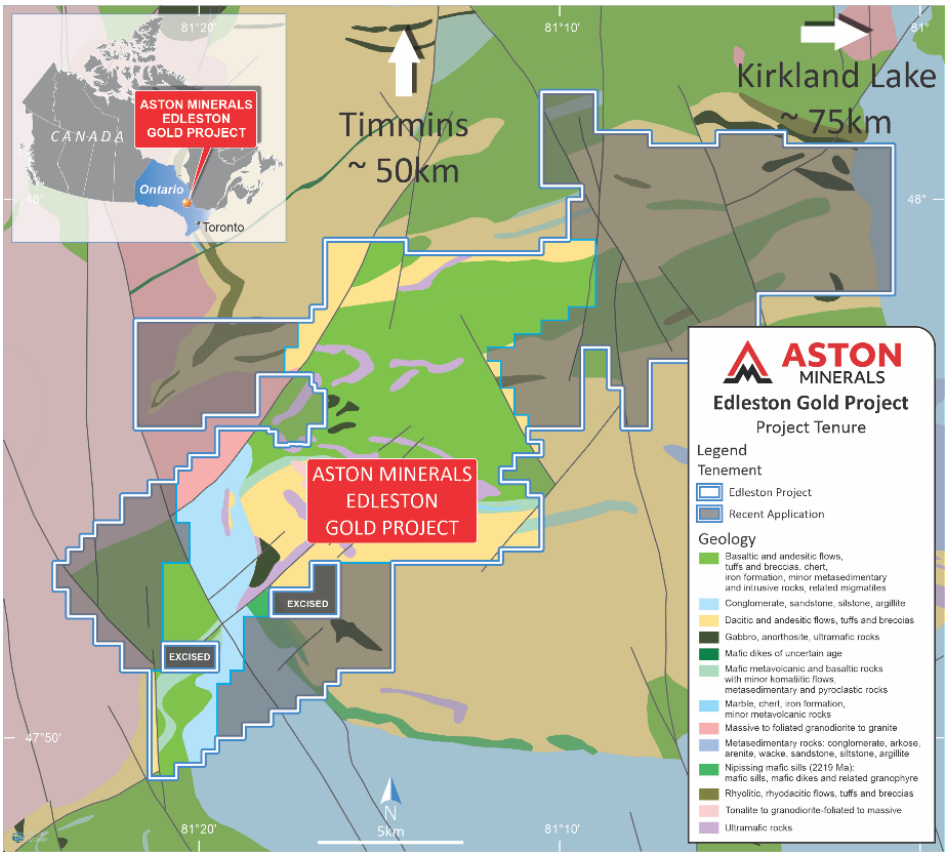


Figure 1: Regional tenure plan with recent acquisitions via direct application shaded grey

Aston Minerals Limited ("Aston" or "the Company", ASX: ASO) is pleased provide an update on the exploration activities underway across the Edleston Project, Ontario, Canada.

Commenting on the recent acquisitions and the ongoing drill program, Managing Director, Dale Ginn, said *"The ground position Aston has rapidly consolidated in the region is significant in terms of scale compared to prior holders. It has given us the platform to complete large scale regional targeting. The knowledge base we have built from the drilling of Edleston has opened up multiple exploration opportunities in the region and will provide us with numerous additional targets to follow up with further exploration.*

We are eagerly awaiting the results of the 3D IP survey across Edleston through to Sirola. Mineralisation at Edleston was initially discovered through the use of 2D IP, however this method was limited by its effective testing depth to only approximately 100m. Through the use of the modern 3D IP system we anticipate to be able to resolve targets to depths of up to 500m below surface.

The intersection of further visible gold at Edleston and in the maiden drill hole at Sirola Prospect provides substantial confidence in our ability to target mineralisation. We look forward to publishing results of this and other drilling conducted in this program as they become available."

Aston is pleased to advise that is has acquired a further 140km^2 of tenure contiguous with its existing landholding at the Edleston Project increasing the project area to 263km^2 (see Figure 1). Through the process of regional targeting and evaluation, a large extent of prospective greenstone units were identified and the available ground was secured via direct licence application. The additional landholding secured will be evaluated further through the capturing of all relevant geological and geophysical data to assist with understanding the potential of the larger project area. This review will encompass the potential for all mineralisation targets currently under evaluation. Details of the recently acquired tenements are set out in Appendix 1.

The high resolution 3D IP survey which was conducted across a 5.6km^2 prospective zone from Edleston Main through to the Sirola Prospect and including the Edleston Northern Zone has been completed and the data has been received. The data is currently being processed and interpreted with the aim of developing a 3D model of the survey area. Once completed, further updates will be provided.

Visible Gold Intersected at Edleston Main & Sirola Prospect

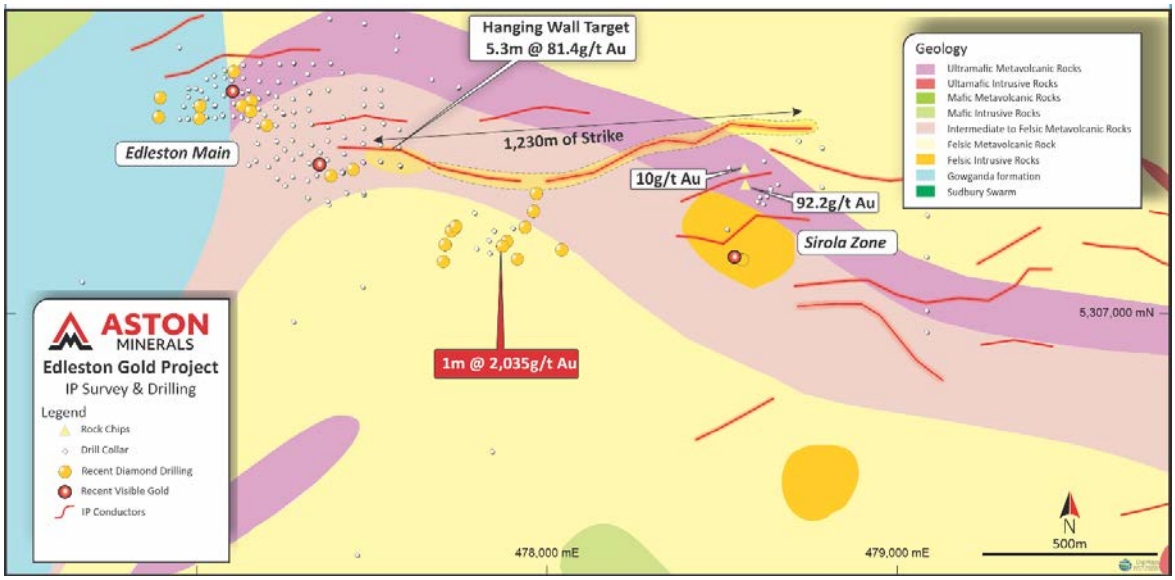


Figure 2: Location of three recent drill holes intersecting visible gold (red dots) with two at Edleston Main and one at the Sirola Zone

Through the course of the active drilling program underway at Edleston utilising two diamond drill rigs, visible gold has been intersected at both Edleston Main and Sirola Prospect areas across three holes.

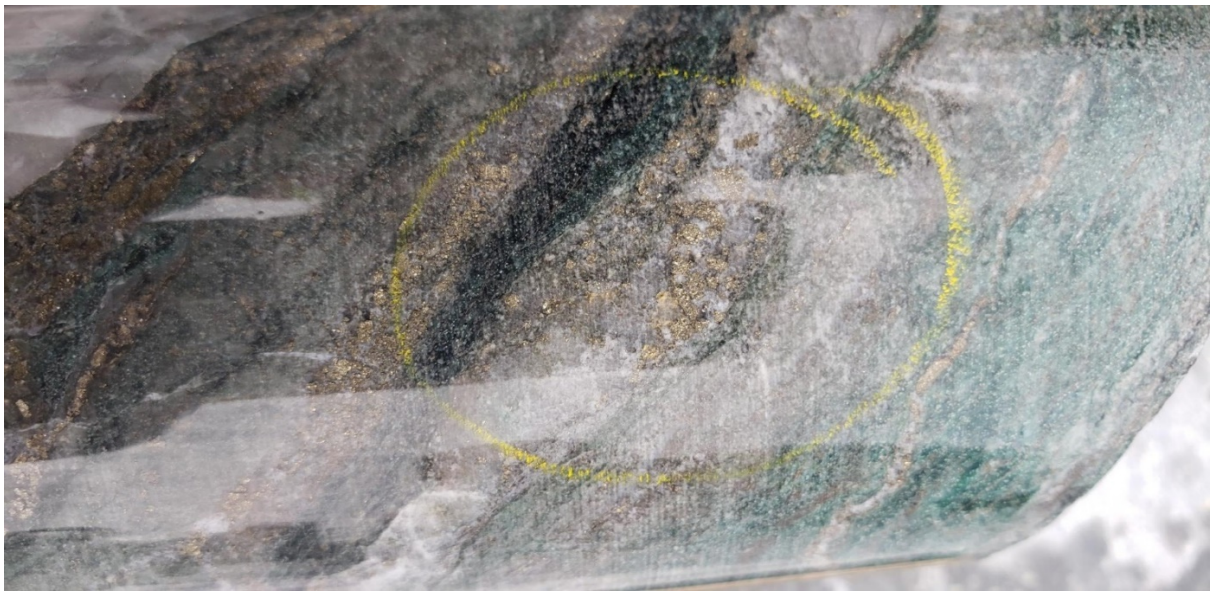
The first diamond drill hole completed by Aston into the Sirola Zone intersected visible gold at a depth of 469.5m within a quartz-carbonate vein with fuchsite alteration surrounding the vein. Previous drilling within the area of Sirola is particularly shallow and does not appear to have effectively targeted the prospective felsic intrusion and contact zones.

Detailed logging of this core is currently underway, cutting and processing of this core will be conducted within a week and submitted subsequently to the laboratory for analysis.

Aston's maiden drill program at Edleston has now seen the completion of 42 diamond drill holes for 16,431m of drilling and is ongoing.

Table 1: Recent Intervals with Visible Gold Logged

Hole	Depth	Description
DDED21-035	101.78	Very fine grained to fine grained visible gold in portion of quartz carbonate vein, multiple veining events, fine disseminated sulphides. Gold occurs as nuggets/patches through quartz vein.
	107.55	Flakes of gold in 3cm milky-grey quartz vein, 4% pyrite in vein, trace fuchsite alteration on margins of vein
	111.25	4x <1mm specs of visible gold within 5cm milky grey quartz vein with 0.1% pyrite
	111.45	6x <1mm specs of visible gold in 1cm milky grey quartz vein with 4% pyrite, altered quartz feldspar porphyry host unit
	124.73	2x <1mm specs of visible gold in 0.4cm milky grey quartz veinlet with 0.1% pyrite, molybdenite on fractures, pyrite abundance increasing with depth
	130.46	Visible gold in high angle wavy quartz carbonate veinlet, epidote-sericite-fuchsite alteration halo on vein, 1% fuchsite and 1% pyrite in vein
	136.21	Fine disseminated flakes of visible gold in quartz carbonate veinlet
DDED21-036	233.2	Grain of visible gold in quartz carbonate vein
DDED21-038	469.5	Visible gold in quartz vein with fuchsite alteration surrounding.



Figures 3 and 4: DDED21-038- Visible Gold Intersected from 469.5m at Sirola Prospect

Seven discrete zones are noted to occur within DDED21-035, which is located in the eastern quadrant of Edleston Main zone.

Figures 5 and 6: DDED21-035 - visible gold intersected from 101.78m at Edleston Main

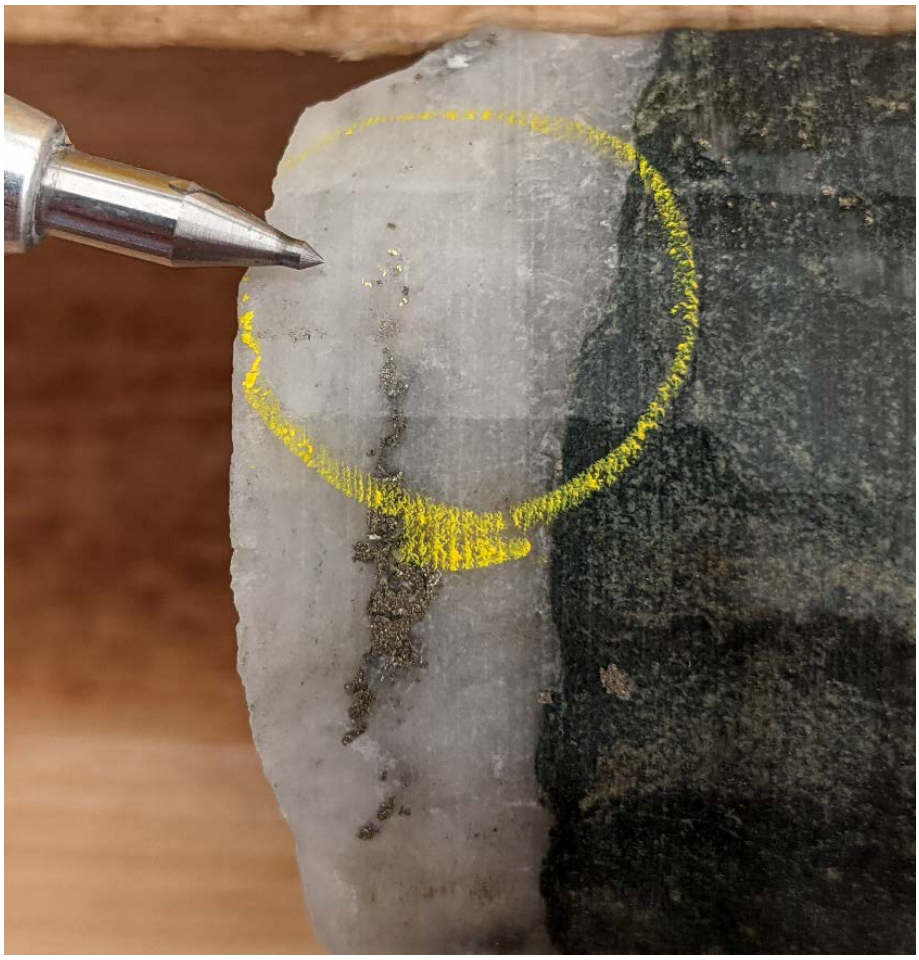


Figure 7: DDED21-035 - visible gold intersected from 107.55m at Edleston Main

Edleston Gold Project Overview

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.

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.

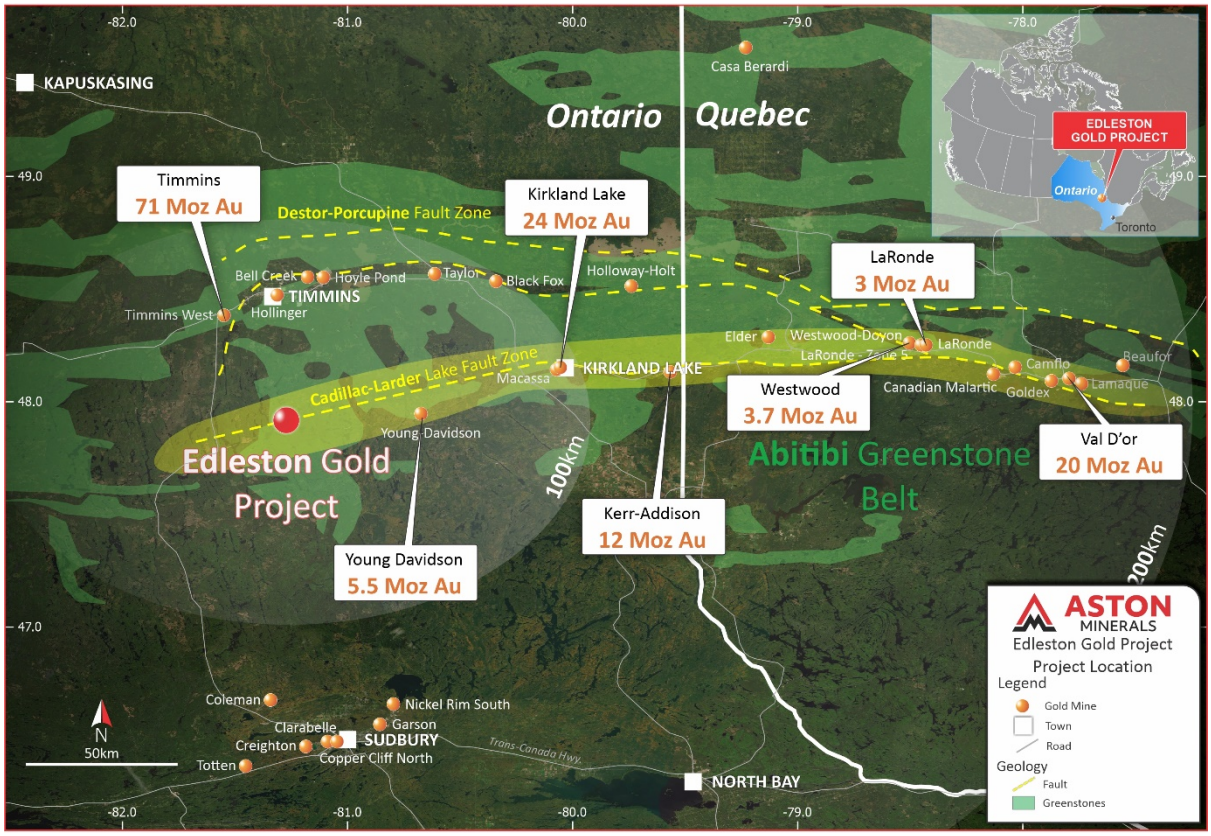


Figure 8: Edleston Gold Project location, Ontario, Canada

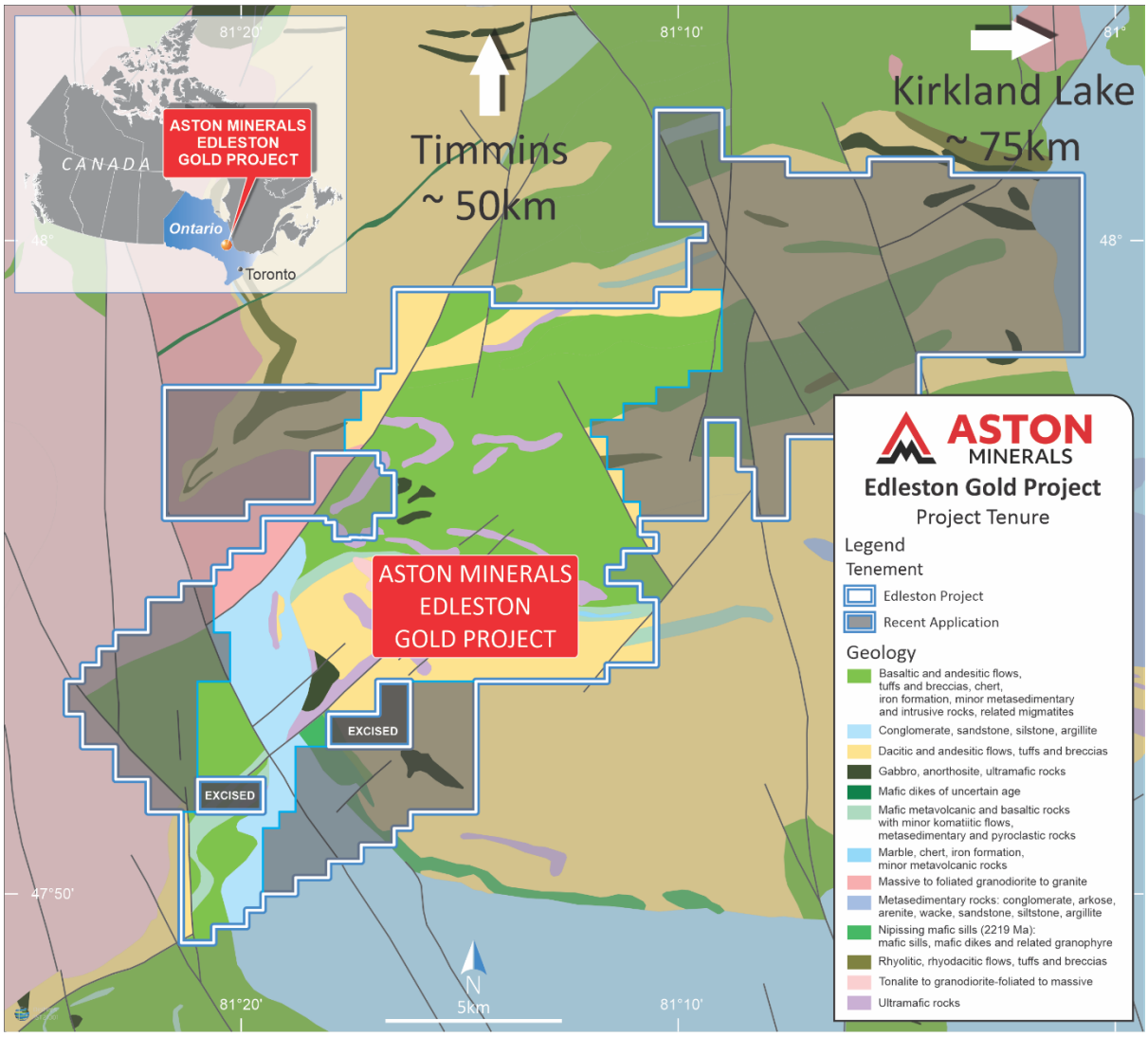


Figure 9: Increased tenement holding across Edleston with recent acquisitions via direct application shaded grey

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

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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: Tenement Details

Title Number	Type	Anniversary Date
594594 to 594642 inclusive	Single Cell Mining Claim	9/06/2022
594663 to 595083 inclusive	Single Cell Mining Claim	9/06/2022
641082 to 641101 Inclusive	Single Cell Mining Claim	8/03/2023
642377 to 642503 Inclusive	Single Cell Mining Claim	11/03/2023
642568 to 642598 Inclusive	Single Cell Mining Claim	11/03/2023

Appendix 2: Collar Details

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
DDED21-018	477150	5307577	361	0	-59	303
DDED21-019	477474	5307863	359	0	-50	369
DDED21-020	477002	5307588	360	0	-50	228
DDED21-021	477003	5307553	359	0	-75	288
DDED21-022	477475	5307954	360	0	-50	291
DDED21-023	476906	5307555	360	0	-50	366
DDED21-024	477371	5307942	370	0	-50	249
DDED21-025	476906	5307555	360	0	-70	324
DDED21-026	477281	5307886	349	0	-50	309
DDED21-027	476904	5307615	363	0	-50	249
DDED21-028	477275	5307948	361	0	-50	291
DDED21-029	477275	5308005	360	0	-50	183
DDED21-030	477172	5307949	360	0	-50	231
DDED21-031	477113	5306238	361	330	-45	462
DDED21-032	477172	5308005	360	0	-50	159
DDED21-033	477200	5307538	360	0	-62	399
DDED21-034	477113	5306238	361	20	-45	588
DDED21-035	477100	5307631	359	0	-50	231
DDED21-036	477350	5307432	360	0	-53	357
DDED21-037	476402	5305882	360	330	-50	561
DDED21-038	478519	5307170	368	360	-55	678
DDED21-039	476420	5305873	360	300	-50	546
DDED21-040	478524	5307166	368	360	-75	720
DDED21-041	477101	5307690	360	0	-50	324
DDED21-042	477448	5307410	362	360	-54	639

Appendix 3: Logged Zones of Visible Gold

Hole	Depth	Description
DDED21-035	101.78	Very fine grained to fine grained visible gold in portion of quartz carbonate vein, multiple veining events, fine disseminated sulphides. Gold occurs as nuggets/patches through quartz vein.
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Note: The logging undertaken is based on visual identification. Assaying of the drill core is required in order to understand the grade and distribution of mineralisation. Core processing is presently underway and upon completion core will be cut, sampled and submitted for analysis.

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.	Upon processing of diamond drill core, half NQ diamond drill core will be 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 will be cut into two equal halves with one submitted for analysis.
	· 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.	Sample intervals will be based on geological observations. Minimum core width sampled will be 0.3m and maximum 1.5m. Samples will be submitted to Activation Laboratories Timmins.
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).	Triple tube NQ Diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Field geologists measure core recoveries for every drill run completed. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is logged and recorded into the database.
	· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	· 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.	There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
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.	Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and weathering by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
	· Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. Logging conducted is both qualitative and quantitative.
	· The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drill core will be cut in half. Half the core will be submitted for analysis and the remaining half will be stored securely for future reference and potentially further analysis if ever required.
	· If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only diamond core drilling completed.
	· For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation will be completed by Activation Laboratories in Timmins using their standard preparation method. Samples will be crushed to 80% passing 2mm, riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 105µm.
	· Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standard preparation procedure inclusive of internal laboratory internal crushing and pulverizing tests will be utilised by Actlabs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	· 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.	Field duplicate samples will be taken at the rate of 1:25 samples. Standard reference materials and blanks will be similarly inserted at the rate of 1:25 before and after predicted high grade intervals multiple blanks will be inserted to ensure that there was no cross sample contamination. QAQC verification will be conducted to determine if the blank material reported below detection and thus no cross contamination between samples.
	· Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes proposed are considered appropriate to the mineralisation style and grain size of the material.
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 will be routinely submitted for gold assay by fire assay and ICP (atomic absorption) of a 50g pulverized sample. If gold grains of a size larger than the grind size are present, the method can be considered partial digestion. Samples with logged visible gold or reporting over 10g/t Au will be analysed by fire assay metallic screen. A representative 500g split is sieved at 100 mesh with assays with assays performed on the entire >100 mesh and 2 splits of the -100 mesh fraction. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each fraction.
	· 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		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 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.	Standard reference materials and blanks will be inserted routinely at the rate of 1:25 samples. In the case of visible gold being logged, multiple blanks will be inserted the preceding and subsequent samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Results will be reviewed by the chief geologist, managing director and competent person.
	· The use of twinned holes.	The holes being completed are not considered to be twin holes.
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data was recorded in field logging sheets, digested then imported into a validated database.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been reported.
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 collar locations were surveyed using a differential GPS.
	· 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 for reporting of Exploration Results.	Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively directly targeting mineralisation based on regional orientations known along strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Data spacing and distribution	· Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drilling within Edleston Main area is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimation. Drilling across Sirola Prospect area is of reconnaissance nature and as such is not on a regular spacing and is insufficient in terms of establishing geological and grade continuity in order to estimate a mineral resource.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No assay results reported.
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 drill logging reported is downhole. Based on the orientation of the drilling relative to the logging completed it is interpreted that the intersected thickness approximates a true thickness.
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Diamond drill core is transported from site by contractors to a secured core processing facility for logging and sampling. Samples are subsequently sent by a contractor to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits are documented to have occurred in relation to sampling techniques or data.

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 acquired initially from 55 North Mining Inc and 1% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000 across the Leased Claim. Recently applied for Mining Claims have no pre-existing royalties or known impediments with respect to future exploration activities.
	· *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.*	Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 2 and on related Figures.

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.*	No assay results reported.
	· *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.*	No assay results reported.
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalence 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').*	No assay results reported.
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.