ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT **3 December 2021**

Maiden Drillhole into Boomerang Target Intersects 287m at 0.3% Ni at Edleston Project

- **287m at 0.3% Ni and 0.012% Co starting at 38.7m intersected in DDED21-057**
- **SRC Laboratories have confirmed assay results for DDED21-059 will be returned by week ending 10 December 2021**
  - **DDED21-059 reported a total zone of 49.6m of logged semi-massive, blebby and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation within a zone of 214 m of the Ni bearing host peridotite-dunite intrusive unit, ending in this unit**
  - **DDED21-076 reported two zones (26.1m and 160.4m) of logged blebby and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation within a zone of 303 m (drilling continues in mineralisation) of the Ni bearing host peridotite-dunite intrusive unit**
- **Drilling underway 2.4km along strike of DDED21-057 and 059 to the north-east has intersected over 500m of the Ni bearing host peridotite-dunite intrusive unit so far - the hole is continuing in the host unit to a planned depth of 1.2km or more**
- **Boomerang Target represents 6.5km of prospective strike with three sections tested to date by Aston, all returning intercepts of visible nickel sulphide mineralisation**
- **Confirmation of deposit model analogous to that of Sibanye Stillwater's Santa Rita Project and BHP's (ASX: BHP) Mt Keith Mining Operation**

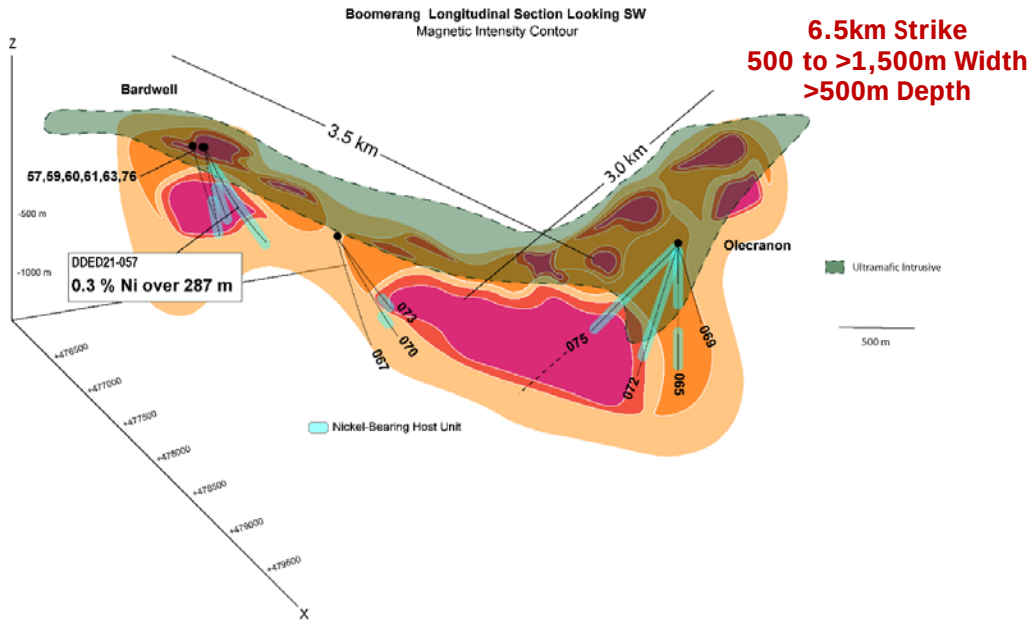

Figure 1: Boomerang Target longitudinal section looking southwest

Aston Minerals Limited ("Aston Minerals" or "the Company", ASX: ASO) is pleased to announce the results of the maiden drill hole into the Boomerang Ni-Co Target, Edleston Project, Ontario, Canada.

Managing Director, Dale Ginn commented *"The grade and width of mineralisation in the first drill hole into the Boomerang target have far exceeded our expectations. To intersect 287m at 0.3% Ni in the first drill hole, then subsequently to intersect blebby and disseminated nickel sulphides 2.4km along strike, is absolutely astounding. This hole has encountered over 500m of the nickel bearing host unit so far and is continuing to a planned depth of 1.2km or more. The logging of drill holes across three discrete sections of the intrusive unit and magnetic inversion modelling have confirmed that this is the along strike continuation which extends for over 6km.*

The team has conducted an extensive review of globally significant nickel sulphide deposits including that of BHP's Mt Keith Mining Operation and Sibayne Stillwater's Santa Rita Project and have confirmed key elements of the respective deposit models are analogous to that of the Boomerang Target.

Our second round of results will be from DDED21-059 which reported a total of 49.6m of logged semi-massive, blebby and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, within a 214m interval of the nickel bearing host peridotite-dunite intrusive. SRC Laboratories have confirmed that these will be returned to us by the week ending 10 December. We look forward to providing further results to market as soon as these are received."

Boomerang Target Overview

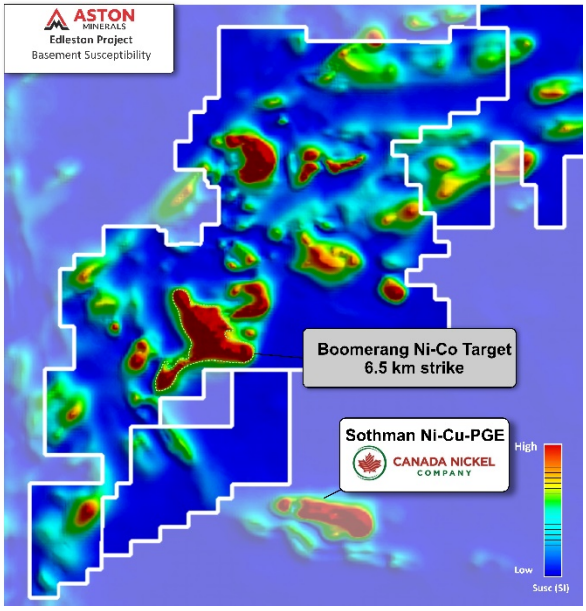

Figure 2: Magnetic Basement Susceptibility

The Boomerang Target was identified through a geological interpretation undertaken based on recent drilling and reprocessing of magnetics. Through this process the extent and intense magnetic response of the Boomerang Target was recognised. Magnetic inversion modelling of the Boomerang Target was undertaken to further constrain the geometry and extent of the dunite/peridotite complex. It is interpreted that this dunite/peridotite body extends for a strike of 6.5km, is 500 to >1,500m wide and extends to depths of well over 500m.

A total of 11 drill holes for 4,896 m of drilling to date have been completed across three sections of the Boomerang Target. All of the three sections have nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in logging and verified through handheld XRF.

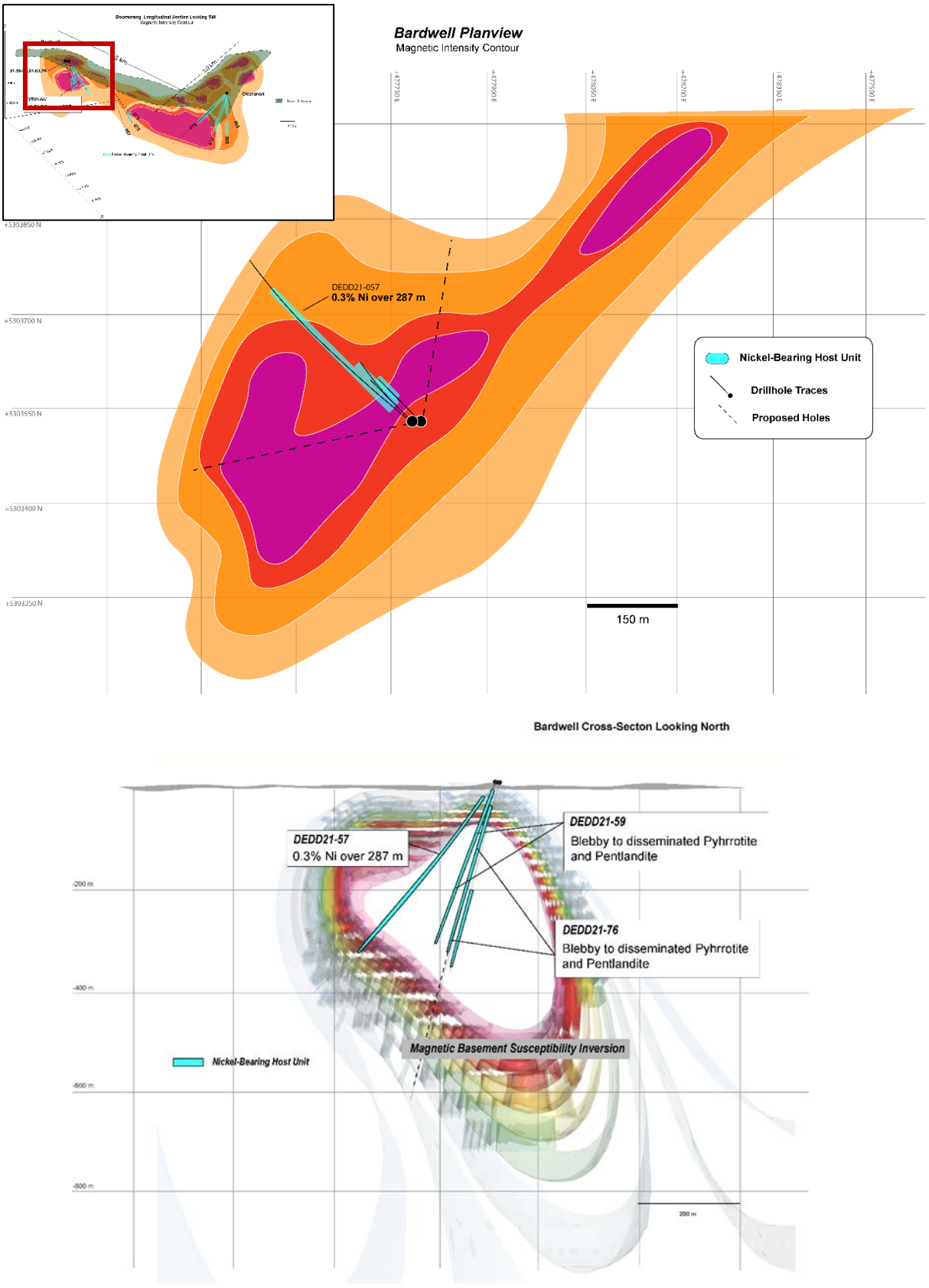

Figure 3: Drill plan & drill section DDED21-057 & 059 & 76, modelled intrusive body and interpreted mineralised envelope

DED21-057 is the maiden drill hole completed by the Company into the Boomerang Target which assays have confirmed intersected 287m at 0.3% Ni and 0.012% Co from 38.7m. The second drill hole, DDED21-059, intersected substantially more sulphide mineralisation than that of DDED21-057 and includes semi massive and blebby sulphides in addition to disseminated sulphides.

Figure 4: DDED21-057: Serpentinized peridotite, dunite host unit with trace disseminated sulphides

Figure 5: DDED21-059: semi-massive (pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite) within fine grained sheared peridotite at contact with rhyolitic tuff at 54.5m (dry core)

Figure 6: DDED21-076: Serpentized peridotite, dunite unit with blebby pyrrhotite and pentlandite at 346 m

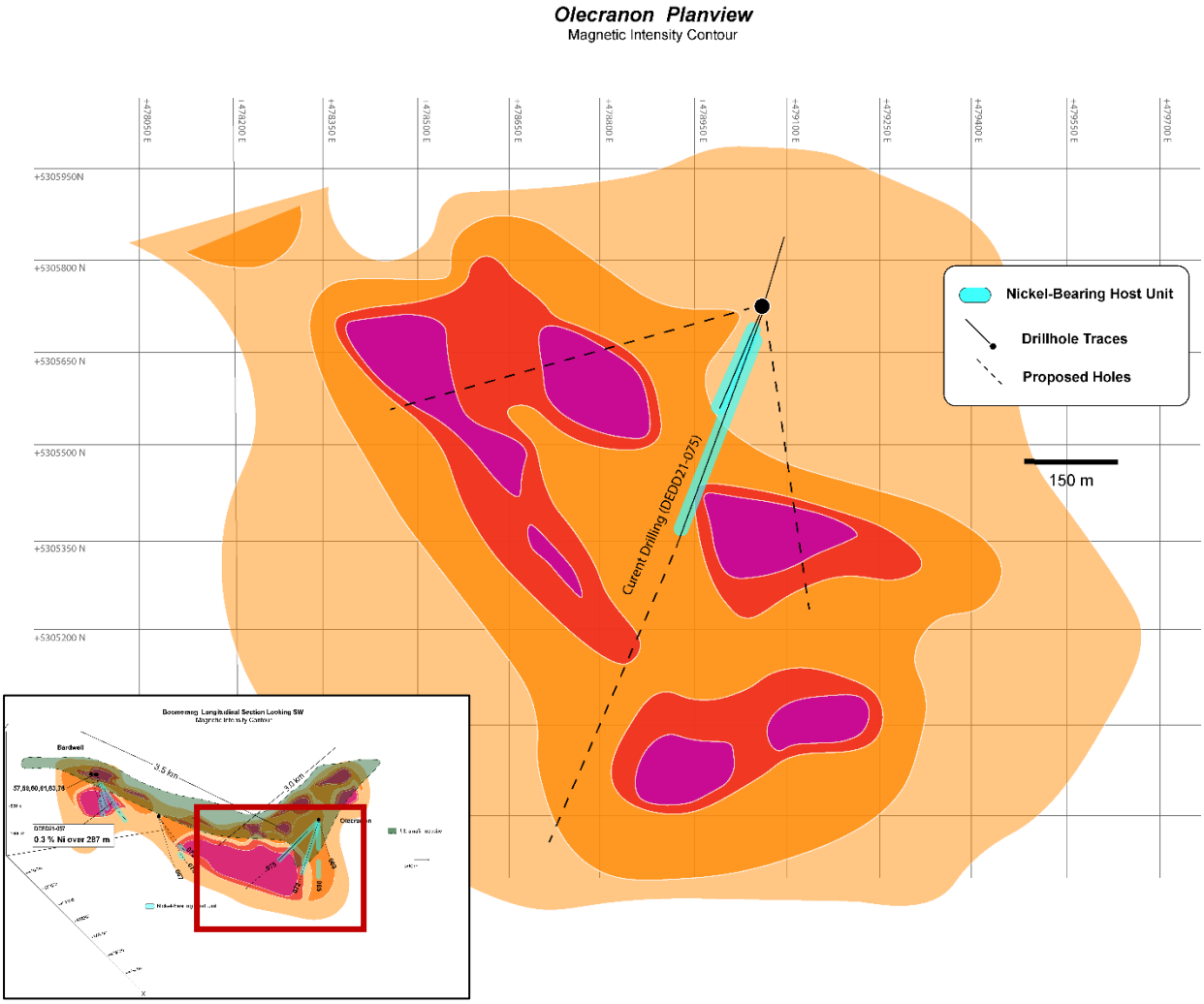

Figure 7: Planview of Olecranon segment of Boomerang Target - magnetic inversion model, current drilling and planned drilling

The Olecranon segment is located in the centre of the Boomerang Target and has been tested by four diamond drill holes. At present, DDED21-075 is underway and has so far intersected 500m of Ni bearing host unit with local blebby and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation. The drill hole is planned to go to a depth of 1.2km and logging indicates that it is the same peridotite- dunite unit as that of Bardwell, located 2.4km along strike to the south west.

Figure 8: DDED21-072: Very coarse blebby pentlandite-pyrrhotite sulphide mineralisation from 243 to 244.5m

Figure 9: DDED21-065: 8% Blebby pyrrhotite, 4% blebby pyrite sulphide mineralisation from 241.5 to 250.5m

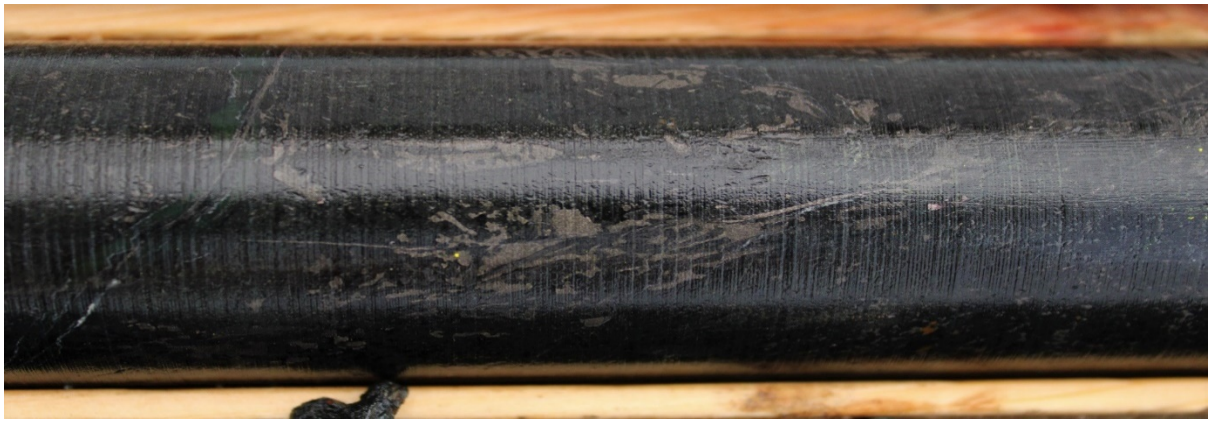

Figure 10: DDED21-059: blebby (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 5% within fine grained peridotite at 86m

Figure 11: DDED21-059: Coarsely disseminated sulphide (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 5% within medium grained peridotite from 180.5m

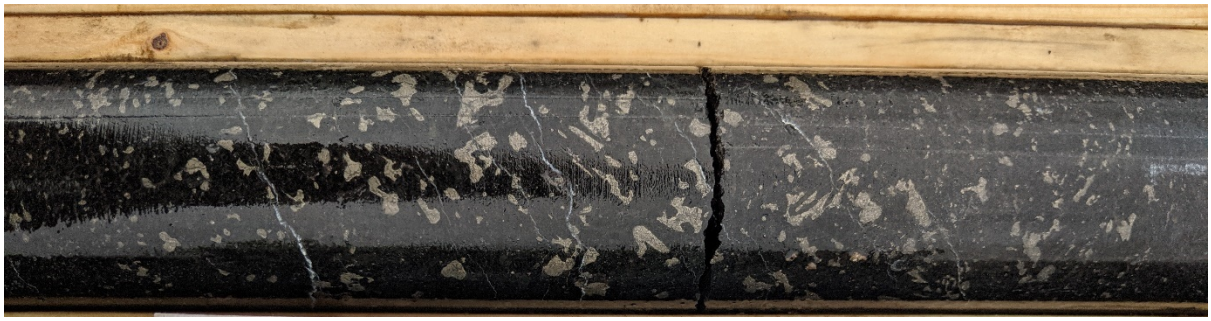

Figure 12: DDED21-059: Coarse blebby (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 8% within peridotite from 233.5m

Figure 13: DDED21-059: Fine disseminated to medium grained blebby (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 5% within peridotite from 256m

Edleston 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 Edleston 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.

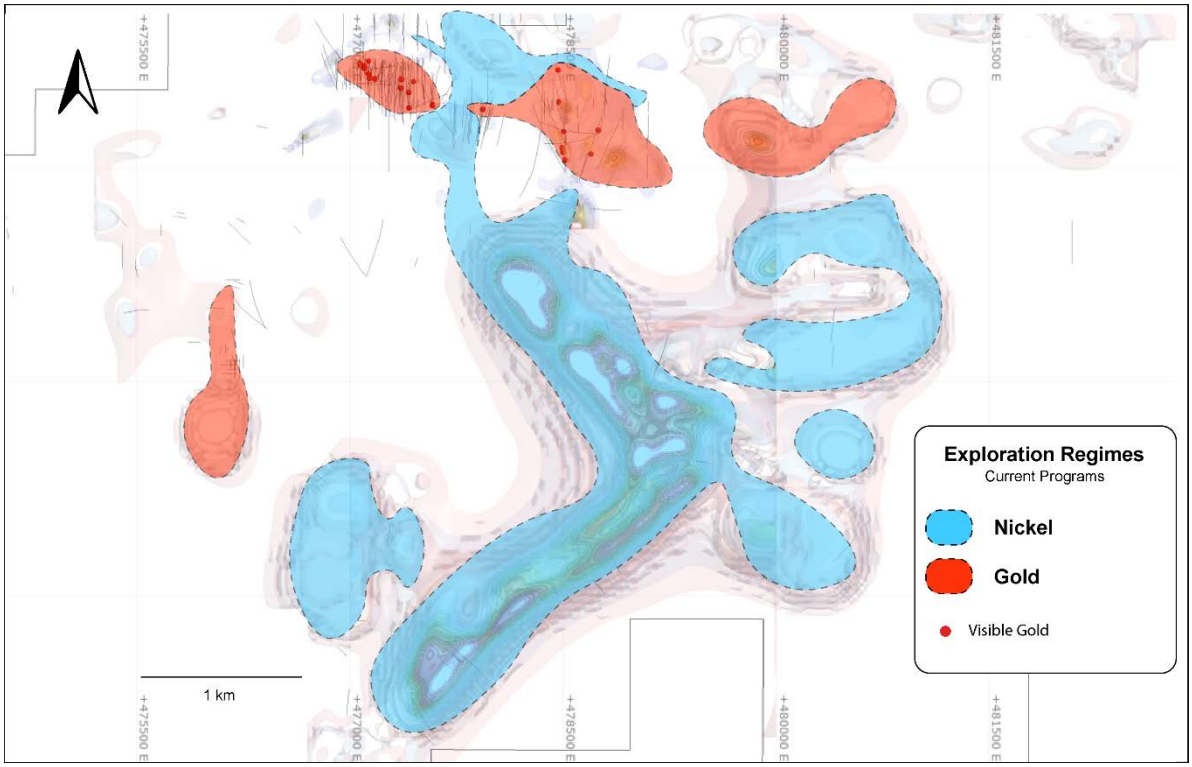

Figure 14: Current nickel and hold exploration regimes at Edleston Project

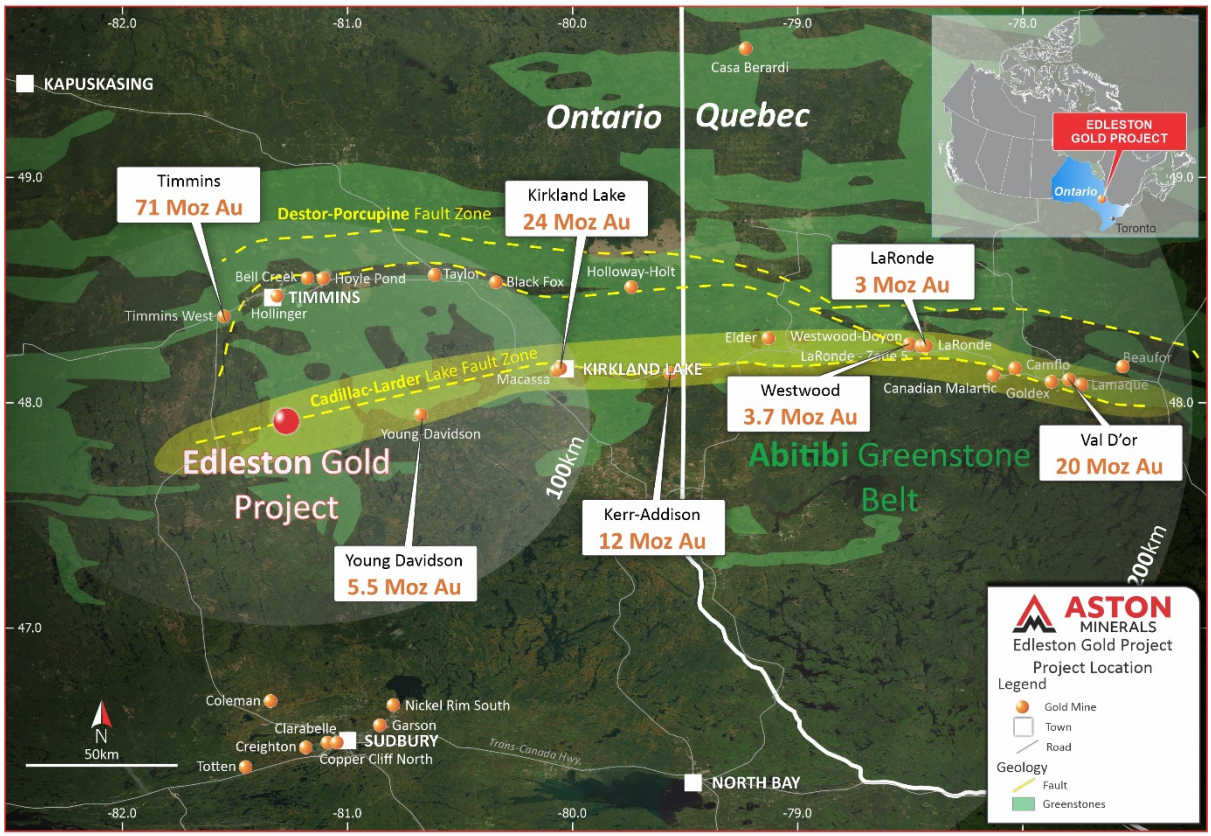

Figure 15: Edleston Project location, Ontario, Canada

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.

Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Collar Details, Assay Results & Interpreted Intervals

Hole	Size	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)
DDED21-057	NQ	477,784	5,303,529	354	311	-57	552
DDED21-059	NQ	477,784	5,303,529	354	311	-70	267
DDED21-060	NQ	477,785	5,303,532	355	316	-70	345
DDED21-061	NQ	477,798	5,303,524	354	316	-75	385
DDED21-063	HQ	477,783	5,303,525	355	316	-70	204
DDED21-065	HQ	479,209	5,305,726	365	0	-90	540
DDED21-067	HQ	478,791	5,304,010	362	320	-70	507
DDED21-069	HQ	479,209	5,305,727	365	20	-70	320
DDED21-070	HQ	478,791	5,304,010	362	320	-55	588
DDED21-072	HQ	479,209	5,305,727	365	200	-70	579
DDED21-073	HQ	478,791	5,304,010	362	320	-45	578
DDED21-075	HQ	479,209	5,305,727	365	200	-45	537 (In Progress)
DDED21-076	HQ/NQ	477,782	5,303,527	355	310	-75	349 (In Progress)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni%	Co%
DDED21-057	38.7	325.7	287	0.30	0.012

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)	Host Lithology
DDED21-059	52.5	54.9	2.4	Finely disseminated to semi-massive (pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite) 10%	Fine grained sheared peridotite at contact with rhyolitic tuff
	84.3	87.5	3.2	Finely disseminated to blebby (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 5%	Fine grained peridotite
	87.5	93	5.5	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 2%	Fine grained peridotite
	179.5	181	1.5	Coarsely disseminated (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 5%	Medium grained peridotite
	203.5	225	21.5	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 4-8%	Fine grained peridotite
	227.5	237	9.5	Finely disseminated to blebby (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 4-8%	Fine grained peridotite
	256	267	6	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 4-8%	Fine grained peridotite
DDED21-060	81.9	93	5	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-8%	Fine grained peridotite
	177.3	287	109.7	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 1-4%	Fine to medium grained dunite and fine grained peridotite
DDED21-061	213.9	256.5	42.6	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-8%	Fine grained peridotite
DDED21-063	80.3	98	18.3	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-8%	Fine grained peridotite
	182.5	204	21.5	Finely disseminated and blebby (pyrrhotite) 1-10%	Fine to medium grained dunite and fine grained peridotite
DDED21-065	150.5	251	100.5	Finely disseminated, blebby, and coarsely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-4%	Fine grained peridotitic komatiite
DDED21-073	303.5	329	25.5	Finely disseminated and fracture controlled (pyrrhotite) 1-4%	Fine grained dunite
DDED21-075	168	190.8	22.8	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 1-8%	Fine grained serpentinised peridotite
	208.9	243	34.1	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite-pentlandite) 1-2%	Fine grained peridotite
DDED21-076	60.4	86.5	26.1	Finely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-4%	Fine grained serpentinised peridotite
	188.6	349	160.4	Finely disseminated, blebby, and coarsely disseminated (pyrrhotite) 2-8%	Fine grained serpentinised peridotite and medium grained dunite

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology
DDED21-057	37.3	454	417	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-057	507	552	45	Komatiite
DDED21-059	52.5	267	215	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-060	52	345	293	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-061	214	385	171	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-063	80.3	204	123.7	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-065	20.3	60	39.7	Komatiite
DDED21-065	85.3	251	165.7	Komatiite
DDED21-065	396.4	549	153	Komatiite
DDED21-069	50.1	244	193.9	Peridotite/ Dunite/Komatiite
DDED21-070	326.6	417	90.4	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-072	81.3	204.5	123.2	Peridotite
DDED21-072	224	491.6	267.6	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-073	299.3	544.2	244.9	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-075	13.8	358.44	344.64	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-075	365.7	525	159.3	Peridotite/ Dunite
DDED21-076	60.5	349	288.5	Peridotite/ Dunite

Notes:

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available

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/HQ 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.	Core was 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 was based on geological observations. Minimum core width sampled was 0.3m and maximum 1.5m. Samples were submitted to SRC Laboratories Saskatchewan.
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).	Standard tube NQ and HQ Diamond drilling was undertaken.
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 was cut in half. Half the core was submitted for analysis and the remaining half was 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 was completed by SRC Laboratories in Saskatchewan using their standard preparation method. Samples were crushed to 80% passing 2mm, riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 105µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	· 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 were utilised by SRC Laboratories.
	· 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 were taken at the rate of 1:25 samples. Standard reference materials and blanks were similarly inserted at the rate of 1:25Before and after predicted high grade intervals multiple blanks were inserted to ensure that there was no cross sample contamination. QAQC verified that 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 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.	Both four acid digest ICP total digestion and ICP two acid partial digestion methods were utilised on all samples. This was aiming to determine an indicative proportion of sulphide versus silicate associated nickel on the basis of the partial digestion method being ineffective at liberating silicate hosted nickel mineralisation. The high degree of correlation indicated between the two results is indicative of a high proportion of sulphide associated mineralisation. ICP total digestion method involved analysis of a pulp by gently heating in a mixture of ultrapure $HF/HNO_3/HClO_4$ until dry and the residue dissolved in dilute ultrapure HNO_3. ICP partial digestion method involved analysis of a pulp digested with 8:1 ultrapure HNO_3:HCl for 1 hour at 95^{o}_{C}.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	· 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.	An Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF in Geochem mode was utilised to assist with identification of nickel sulphide minerals.. Readings were collected over 40 second intervals for all 3 beams. The instrument is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications and a calibration check is performed daily to confirm the unit is operating within expected parameters as well as a performance test against a certified reference material. The manufacturer's most recent certificate of calibration is dated July 28, 2021 with nickel performance calibrated from OREAS 74a and GBM 398-4 certified reference materials.
	· 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 were inserted routinely at the rate of 1:25 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Results were reviewed by the chief geologist, managing director and competent person.
	· The use of twinned holes.	None of the current holes being drilled are 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, digitsed then imported into a validated database.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were performed to assay data.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	· 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.	Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively directly targeting mineralisation based on regional orientations known along strike.
	· 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 spacing of the area being targeted by drilling underway at present is too broad for being able to estimate 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 intercept reported is downhole. Further drilling is required to confirm the geometry of mineralisation.
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 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.
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.
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. A revised geological interpretation based on the information obtained from recent drilling and reprocessed magnetics coverages

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was undertaken. Through this process the extent and intense magnetic response of the Boomerang Target was recognised. Magnetic inversion modelling of the Boomerang Target was undertaken to further constrain the geometry and extent of the dunite/peridotite complex. It is interpreted that this dunite/peridotite body extends for a strike of 5km, is 500 to >1,500m wide and extends to depths of well over 500m. The exploration model applied to conduct targeting of this body is analogous to Dumont and Crawford Nickel-PGE-Cobalt Deposits. Nickel sulphide mineralisation at these deposits was formed through the serpentinisation of a dunite unit (rock composed of >90% olivine). Through the reaction of olivine with water, extensive magnetite is developed hence providing such a strong magnetic response and potentially allowing for a direct exploration targeting method to be applied. Through this process of serpentinisation nickel is liberated from olivine within a strongly reducing environment and the liberated nickel is partitioned into low sulphur nickel sulphide minerals.
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 the appendix 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 information has been reported. At present no sampling or analysis has been completed.
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 full listing of the individual intervals is reported in the body of the release above.
	· *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 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').*	Intervals of alteration and mineralisation reported are apparent widths. Further drilling is required to understand the geometry of mineralisation and thus the true width of mineralisation.
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).*	Further exploratory drilling along the 5km strike length of the Boomerang target is proposed to be undertaken.
	· *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Maps including the location of samples and prospects are included in the body of this release.