Stonehenge
METALS LTD

30 November 2010

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STONEHENGE 2010 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Stonehenge today is a very different company from the one you saw at our last AGM. With our acquisition of a number of advanced uranium and vanadium projects in South Korea, your Company has taken a new turn to embrace a different commodity and a different sphere of operations.

To support our Company in our move into the uranium industry, Stonehenge has been able to obtain the services of 3 uranium industry specialists as directors. These include Mr Simon Fleming, a well credentialed uranium exploration specialist, who has taken the position of Chief Operating Officer.

Mr Bob Cleary is a highly experienced uranium industry executive and uranium processing specialist. Between 1999 and 2004 he was Chief Executive of Energy Resources of Australia and responsible for running the Ranger Uranium Mine in the Northern Territory. Bob has joined us as a non-executive director.

Mr Richard Henning is also a highly experienced uranium industry executive and has been appointed as Managing Director of Stonehenge. Richard was, for a number of years, an Executive of Extract Resources. He was part of the team that managed Extract through a very strong growth phase. We are extremely fortunate to obtain the services of these gentlemen.

Late in 2009 Stonehenge began evaluating an opportunity to purchase some advanced and potentially very large uranium projects in the Republic of Korea. In January this year Stonehenge announced to the market that it had entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Chong Ma Mines Inc., the company that owns these projects. The projects occur in a black slate unit which is part of a major sedimentary unit, known as the Okcheon Belt, which spans central South Korea.

The Korean Resources Corporation (KORES) carried out an extensive drilling program on these properties some 30 years ago. However at that time commodity prices and the level of industry development were such that no further investigations were carried out.

Our first steps in working on these properties were to re-evaluate the historic work and resource studies undertaken by KORES. To this end the Company commissioned Hellman & Schofield in Australia and Watts, Griffis, McOuat from Canada to independently re-assess the extensive resource data available.

As a result of their work, Stonehenge was able to announce to the market an initial Inferred Resource (in accordance with the JORC Code) of 46.8 Mt grading 340ppm eU_3O_8 for a total of 34.9 Mlbs of U_3O_8. The majority of this resource occurs within the Daejon group of properties, a little south of Daejon City in central

South Korea and about 150 km south of Seoul. The other 2 main property groups are at Miwon and Gwesan 60-80 km northeast of Daejon.

More recently Stonehenge has undertaken further exploration and surface sampling on the Gwesan property. The results of this work returned sample uranium grades of up to 5,354 ppm as detailed in a company release on 28 October 2010. To follow up on these results the Company has commenced a 7 hole diamond drilling program of 1,050 metres. Land access agreements for exploration at Gwesan are now in place covering approximately 250,000 square meters of land. The current drill program is designed to sample the outcropping horizons down dip and for 800 metres along strike with assays expected early in 2011.

In its initial evaluation of these uranium properties, KORES undertook extensive diamond drilling of the uranium occurrences in central Korea and this core has been retained in storage. Stonehenge has now entered into a joint contract research agreement with Kongju University to research and review the uranium mineralization in the Okcheon Belt. This group of rocks extends northeast-southwest across central South Korea and contains a major, metal rich, black slate unit – the Guryongsan Slate – which is the host rock for our Company's major uranium projects.

We know that there is approximately 36,000 metres of core from previous drilling in our tenement areas. The opportunity to work collaboratively with Kongju University to determine the mineralogy of these cores will be a huge benefit to our understanding of the resource in Korea and will advance our objective of presenting a domestic energy source to a country dedicated to generating low carbon emissive energy. We will also have the opportunity to test for other minerals such as Vanadium which we know to be present in the Black Slate and which could present an attractive addition to the ultimate economic model.

Stonehenge considers the Republic of Korea an attractive place to explore for, and potentially develop uranium operations. Korea is a vibrant and growing economy with excellent infrastructure and a skilled workforce. It has a strong nuclear industry and is the 5th largest producer of nuclear power with 20 nuclear plants and 12 more to be commissioned by 2021. Korea currently consumes an estimated 8 million pounds (Mlbs) of U_3O_8 annually, but this could rise to double that by the early 2020's. In addition Korea has contracted to build 4 nuclear power reactors for the UAE which will require them to source an estimated additional 4 Mlbs of U_3O_8 annually under their supply contract. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) together with KORES is aggressively seeking uranium supply contracts all around the world.

In conclusion, Stonehenge is working well towards its ultimate aim of developing into production, a viable uranium mining operation in South Korea. In parallel with this objective the Company is positioning itself to be a solid contributor to economic development in Korea with a high level of social and environmental awareness. Finally, I would like to thank everyone involved for their support and hard work. In particular I would like to extend our gratitude to our skilled and dedicated professional team for their hard work in taking our Company forward.

Warren Staude
Chairman

Competent Person Statement

The geological information contained in this release relating to South Korean Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Simon Fleming of Stonehenge Metals Limited. Simon Fleming is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Simon Fleming has consented to the inclusion of the information in the document in the form and context in which it appears.