

0.5m at 4,060 g/t Au intersected in drilling at Edleston Gold Project, Ontario, Canada

- 1m at 2,035g/t Au intersected in DDED21-003 from 362m down hole
 - Including 0.5m at 4,060g/t Au from 362m down hole
- DDED21-003 is located ~520m along strike to the east of 5.3m at 81.4 g/t Au from 110m in SL-12-86¹
- IP chargeability anomaly extends for further 730m to the east and is untested by drilling
 - Current drilling underway is testing the potential eastwards towards the Sirola Zone which reported 92g/t Au in rock chip sampling²
- Assay results for the remainder of DDED21-003 are pending inclusive of 144.6m alteration zone from 191m
- 9 diamond drill holes for 3,525 m completed to date in maiden drill program
 - Multiple batches of samples containing extensive alteration have been submitted for analysis
 - ~1km of a total 10km strike length drill tested at Edleston to date
- Second diamond drill rig to be mobilised in coming weeks



Figure 1: Interval of coarse visible gold veinlets at 362m (DDED21-003)

¹ ASX Release 1st June 2020 "Exclusive Option to Acquire Edleston Gold Project"

² ASX Release, 26th October 2020 "Sampling Unveils High Grade Gold & VMS Mineralisation"



Aston Minerals Limited ("Aston Minerals" or "the Company", ASX: ASO) is pleased to announce the assay results returned from a 12m interval from hole DDED21-003 at Edlestone Project, Ontario, Canada.

As announced on 10 March 2021, drill hole DDED21-003 intersected an intense zone of quartz veining with pyrite and pyrrhotite and occasional visible gold was intersected over a 12m interval (Figure 1). This 12m interval was prioritised for core processing and analysis which has now returned an assay of **1m at 2,035g/t Au** intersected in DDED21-003 from 362m down hole including **0.5m at 4,060g/t Au** from 362m down hole.

The Company is eagerly awaiting results of the 144.6m alteration zone from 191m from hole DDED21-003, as well as results from the other eight holes drilled to date Edlestone.

Managing Director, Dale Ginn, commented *"In my entire career spanning over thirty years within the mining industry, from exploration through to production, inclusive of particularly high grade mines in Red Lake (previous production of 25Moz Au at >20g/t Au), I have never seen results of this magnitude. The tenor of mineralisation returned exemplifies the high grade potential of Edlestone."*

Being positioned within the Cadillac-Larder Fault Zone, host to >75Moz of past production from high grade mines provides the regional context towards the endowment of the region. The glacial till cover has effectively masked the underlying geology, inhibiting past explorers from uncovering the potential of the Project.

Through the use of a combination of geophysical methods a targeting model has been developed and has resulted in the confirmation of the hangingwall target being extended along 500m of strike. Initial drilling of the high grade hangingwall previously returned 5.3m at 81.4g/t Au and recent drilling has reported 0.5m at 4,060g/t Au. A further 730m of strike, delineated by an IP chargeability anomaly remains to be tested. Drilling has been planned to test the full 1,230m strike extent of the hangingwall target. Furthermore, undrilled IP chargeability anomalies are planned to be systematically drill tested along the 10km of prospective strike. We look forward to updating the market with further drill results and campaign updates as the intensive exploration underway on site progresses."

Executive Chairman, Tolga Kumova, commented *"The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is elephant country hosting globally significant, large high grade gold production. The last drill result in 2012 returned 5.3m @ 81.4g/t Au from 110m. Today we reconfirmed the grade potential 520m along strike from this hit with 1m @ 2,035 g/t Au from 362m. This initial result justifies entering the jurisdiction, now it is a matter of defining scale."*

Precedents for such high grade mineralisation have been set by Kirkland Lake Gold (ASX:KLG). Kirkland intersected at their Macassa Mine 2m at 4,772g/t Au from 1,615m³. This incredible deposit is located along the same structure as Edlestone, the Cadillac Larder Fault Zone. Our next steps are to define the extent of the high grade mineralisation in conjunction with evaluating the bulk scale potential of wider mineralised zones."

³ TSX News Release, 2nd May 2019, "Kirkland Lake Gold Reports New High-Grade Intersections at Macassa, Results Highlight Potential for Mineral Resource Growth and New Discoveries" Kirkland Lake Gold

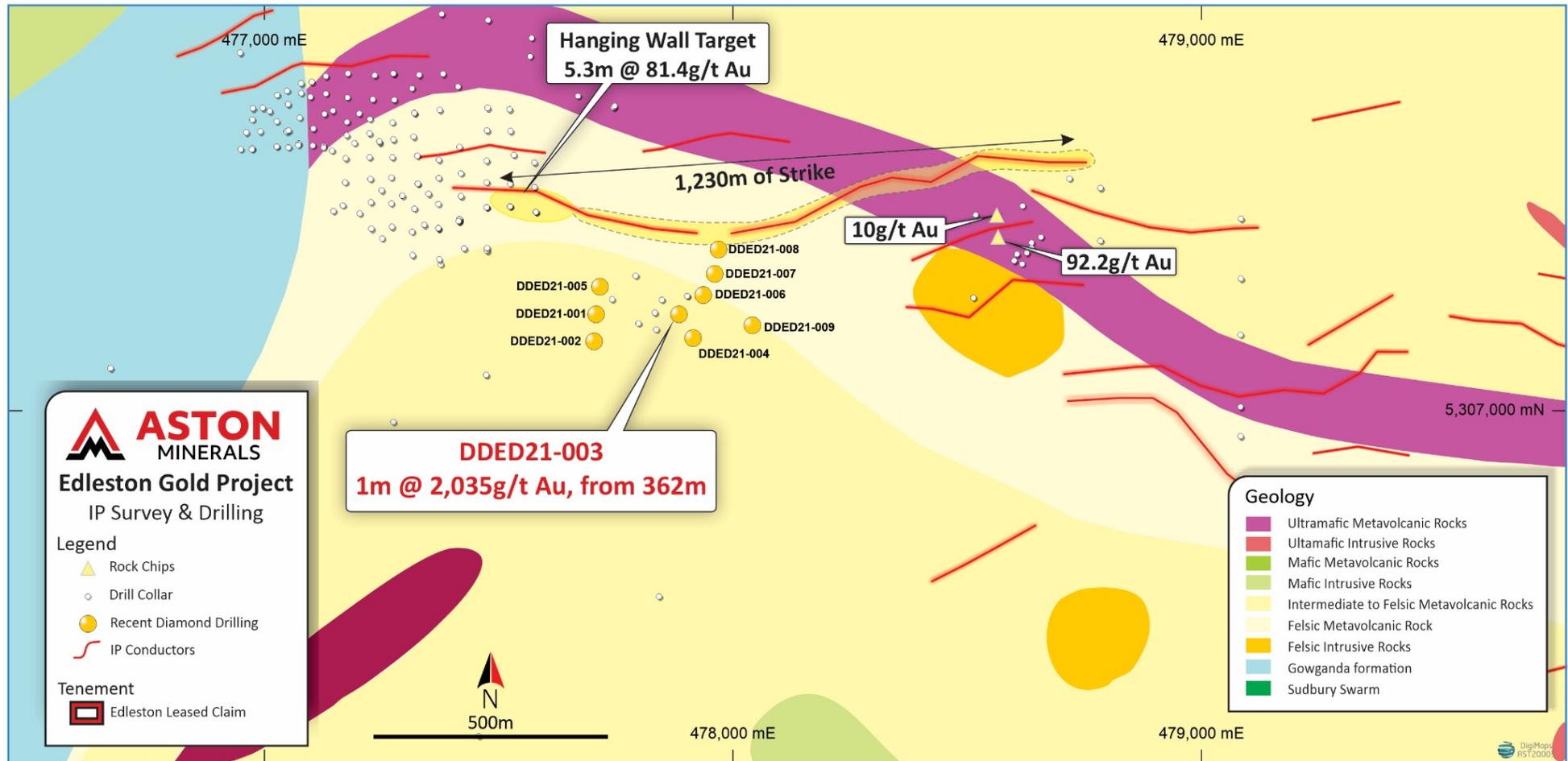


Figure 2: Current Drilling, Previous Drilling, IP Conductors & Interpreted Geology

Drill Program Overview

Diamond drilling at Edleston commenced on the 17th of February 2021, the first drilling program to be conducted in close to a decade. The planned maiden diamond drilling program at Edleston totals 15 holes for 5,000 m drilling with the initial focus of drilling was to test the along strike extension potential, 300m east-south-east of the main body of mineralisation delineated by previous drilling.

The drill targeting was based on following up the extension of the high grade hangingwall target. The target is a discrete IP chargeability anomaly which extends across 1,230m of strike and previous drilling reported intercepts of up to 5.3m at 81.4g/t Au from 110m (hole SL-12-86). DDED21-003 is located ~520m along strike to the east of hole SL-12-86.

Encouraged by visible results seen to date, the Company is mobilizing a second drill rig to site in coming weeks.



Figure 3: Interval of cut coarse visible gold veinlets at 362m (DDED21-003)



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.

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.

The Company is not aware of any reason why the ASX would not allow trading in the Company's securities to recommence immediately.



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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: Diamond Drill Collar Details & Interpreted Intervals

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth	From	Interval	Au g/t
DDED21-001	477,735	5,307,184	363	0	-50	450	Results Pending		
DDED21-002	477,730	5,307,133	363	0	-50	441	Results Pending		
DDED21-003*	477,894	5,307,184	365	15	-50	429	362	1	2,035
							<i>Inc.</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4,060</i>
DDED21-004	477,921	5,307,139	366	15	-50	429	Results Pending		
DDED21-005	477,742	5,307,236	368	0	-50	377	Results Pending		
DDED21-006	477,941	5,307,221	374	15	-50	492	Results Pending		
DDED21-007	477,963	5,307,261	372	15	-50	279	Results Pending		
DDED21-008	477,971	5,307,309	370	15	-50	243	Results Pending		
DDED21-009	478,036	5,307,164	369	15	-50	386	Results Pending		

* Further results are pending from this hole

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Activation Laboratories Timmins.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	Only diamond core drilling completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	Sample preparation was completed by Activation Laboratories in Timmins using their standard preparation method. Samples were crushed to 80% passing 2mm, riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 105µm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Actlabs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Field duplicate samples were taken at the rate of 1:25 samples. Standard reference materials and blanks were similarly inserted at the rate of 1:25. Before 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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the mineralisation style and grain size of the material.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<p>Samples were 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.</p> <p>Samples with logged visible gold or reporting over 10g/t Au were 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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. In the case of visible gold being logged, multiple blanks were inserted the preceding and subsequent samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	Results were reviewed by the chief geologist, managing director and competent person.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	The hole being completed is not considered to be a twin hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>All data was recorded in field logging sheets, digested then imported into a validated database.</p> <p>No adjustments were performed to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	All collar locations are reported in NAD83- 17N grid system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Edleston Project is 100% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Aston Minerals Ltd.</p> <p>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</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the mining claims and 1% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased for \$1,000,000 across the Leased Claim.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Open file verification has been conducted to confirm licenses are in full force. F
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1 and on related Figures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>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.</i> 	Maps and plans have been included in body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>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.</i> 	All information has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>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.</i> 	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> · <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Extensional drilling along strike, up and down dip is scheduled to be completed.</p> <p>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.</p>