ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
2 March 2023

COMETA HIGH-GRADE COPPER GOLD PROJECT MOVES FORWARD

Highlights

- **Exploration advancing at Bastion's Cometa Copper Project in the Chilean coastal belt which lies *15km south of Hot Chili Ltd's (ASX: HCH) Cortadera deposit.***
- **Bastion's previous extensive surface campaign at Cometa collected more than 800 samples, defining extensive copper and gold mineralisation.**
- **Project targeting porphyry copper and Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation with samples returning both high grade gold and copper results.**
- **Six prospects defined from previous rock chip sampling and mapping, which identified important structural corridors with some high-grade results:**
    - **Venus prospect Porphyry lithocap characteristics, with extensive sericite alteration and jarosite, where structural corridors intersect, with previous assays up to 4.07% Cu will be a strong focus for the company;**
    - **Orion Prospect (Cu-Au Porphyry) previously returned assays up to 4.42% Cu and 8.14g/t Au; and**
    - **Centauro Prospect (Cu-Au Porphyry) previously returned assays up to 3.08% Cu and 4.62g/t Au.**
- **Integrated multi-element and alteration assessment underway.**
- **Induced Polarisation (IP) and ground magnetic geophysical surveys programmed for April/May 2023.**
- **Coastal belt has excellent infrastructure, strong mining history and production from the Candelaria and Manto Verde deposits in the belt.**

Bastion Minerals Limited (ASX: BMO) (Bastion or the **Company**) is a multi-commodity company, exposed to copper and the battery metals thematic. Bastion is pleased to provide an update on activities at the Company's Cometa Copper Project in the mineral-rich Atacama Region of Chile.

Bastion's Executive Chairman, Mr. Ross Landles, commented:
"After an extensive surface campaign at Cometa where we collected more than 800 samples which defined six prospects and delivered ***grades to 4.4% Cu****, Bastion will continue exploration activities at the Company's Cometa project, which hosts exciting copper targets and has no historical drilling. This project is 15 kilometres south of Hot Chili's Cortadera deposit, in the Chilean Coastal Belt."*

"We expect to commence IP geophysical surveys over prospects in April, in particular to evaluate the Venus trend and the extensive alteration observed there. We look forward to providing updates as activities advance."

Bastion is currently undertaking an evaluation of the extensive rock chip geochemistry with a specialist Australian-based geochemist, to assess elemental and alteration zoning, fluid and mineralisation pathways. This information will be integrated with geological observations and later with geophysics. Some prospects have porphyry copper characteristics and others IOCG characteristics.

Bastion is planning IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys over the prospects defined to date, with a consultant geophysicist hired to design and supervise the surveys and to interpret the data together with Bastion's field team. Quotations are awaited from geophysical contractors, with the aim of beginning the surveys in April.

The project is in a highly prospective part of the coastal belt, located 15 km directly south of the cluster of copper deposits (Cortadera [Cu porphyry] and Productora [IOCG], San Antonio) where Hot Chili Limited (ASX: HCH) has defined significant copper resources (*Refer* ***Figure 1***).

Location and general observations

The Cometa project consists of approximately 56 km^2 of granted mining and exploration tenements located 40 Km southeast of Vallenar next to the El Orito gold deposit. It consists of layered Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Cerrillos Formation (predominantly intermediate volcanic rocks of andesite composition), which are intruded by Tertiary age granitic, granodioritic and dioritic rocks. There is an east-northeast structural trend of N60-70E through the project property, around which the Venus prospect mineralization is hosted.

The project is in a belt with IOCG deposits (Candelaria, Manto Verde, Productora) and porphyry copper deposits, such as the Cortadera deposit held by Hot Chili nearby, as well as numerous gold vein deposits (including Capote).

Exploration to date

Previous exploration[1234] on the Cometa project has consisted of geological mapping across the properties to evaluate the mineral systems. Rocks are predominantly volcanic, brecciated volcanic and volcaniclastic units. Intrusive rocks include quartz monzonites, granodiorites, dacites and lesser occurrences of tonalite. Alteration consists of magnetite and hematite minerals, as well as silicification, sericite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite and albite. There are also intervals of banded skarn associated with calcareous bands.

Mineralisation at surface consists of areas of chrysocolla (copper silicate) and brochantite (copper sulphate), minor malachite, atacamite, and chalcopyrite copper mineralisation. This is in addition to the presence of goethite, jarosite and specular hematite.

In total 851 rock chip samples were collected on the property in 2021 and 2022. These samples have multi-element analyses, which detected elevated concentrations of copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, cobalt and zinc across the different prospects.

High resolution aeromagnetics was also collected across the project. This has been used to help interpret geological structures and potential mineralisation systems. There are notable NE and NW trending structures interpreted from the aeromagnetics, with the most prominent area of intersection in the Venus prospect (*Refer* ***Figure 1***).

[1] ASX Announcement 11 April 2022 - Exploration update: Cometa Copper project.
[1] ASX Announcement 18 May 2021- Geophysics identifies high-priority copper targets at Cometa.
[2] ASX Announcement 25 May 2021 - Widespread high-grade copper in rock-chips at Cometa.
[3] ASX Announcement 10 June 2021 - Additional high-grade copper rock-chips from Cometa.

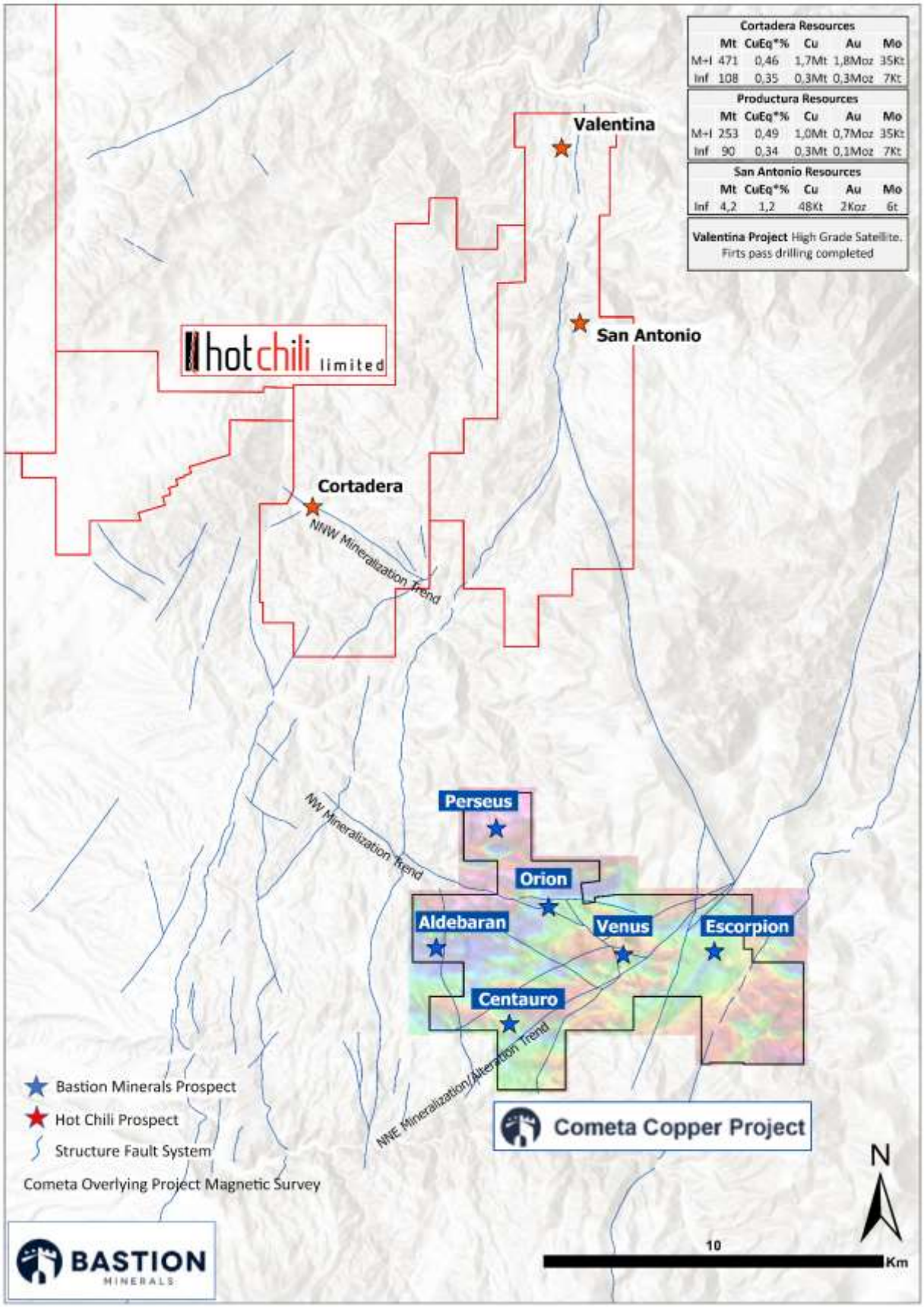

***Figure 1**: Prospects defined at the Cometa project. Note the northeast trend on which the Venus project is located and the interpreted intersecting NW mineralisation trend. Hot Chili's Productora deposit is west of the map area[5].*

[5] For full details on Hot Chili Mineral Resources please refer to HCH ASX Announcement 31 January 2023 – Quarterly Activities /Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report

Rock Chip results from sampling to date

Systematic exploration activities at Cometa have defined six large scale copper-gold targets[6]:

- Orion Prospect (Cu-Au Porphyry, evidence for mineralised intrusive, with peripheral polymetallic veins:
    - Previous assays to 4.42% Cu and 8.14g/t Au.
- Centauro Prospect (Cu-Au Porphyry) with hydrothermal breccias on the border of a tonalite:
    - Previous assays to 3.08% Cu and 4.62g/t Au.
- Venus Prospect (Cu Porphyry), a lithocap to a deeper porphyry system:
    - Previous assays to 4.07% Cu and 0.8g/t Au.
- Escorpion Prospect (Cu-Au Porphyry), breccias with carbonate and copper oxide cement in the volcanic and sedimentary sequence:
    - Previous assays to 2.80% Cu and 0.25g/t Au.
- Perseus Prospect (Iron Oxide Cu-Au) with polymetallic veins:
    - Previous assays to 2.53% Cu and 100g/t Ag.
- Aldebaran Prospect (Iron Oxide Cu-Au) with skarn alteration development:
    - Previous assays to 1.67% Cu and 109g/t Ag.

Maximum, minimum and average values of the prospects are summarised in Table 1 below. Results are presented in Figures 3 and 4.

***Table 1**: Summary of rock chip assay results by prospect.*

[6] For full exploration results and relevant JORC table information for the rock chip samples referred to please refer othe Company's announcements lodged with the ASX on 27 April 2021 ("*High-Grade Rock-Chips from Capote*"), 25 May 2021 ("*Widespread High-Grade Copper in Rock-Chips at Cometa*") and 10 June 2021 ("*Additional High-Grade Copper Rock-Chips from Cometa*").

Prospect		Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Samples
Aldeberan	Min	0.00	0.0	1	2	0.2	7	15	
	Max	2.46	109.0	39	16,850	2.6	1550	1500	
	Average	0.01	3.3	18	769	0.7	67	196	243
Centauro	Min	0.00	0.0	2	5	0.2	1	9	
	Max	4.62	8.6	500	30,800	74.4	208	615	
	Average	0.16	0.8	48	2,563	6.5	11	63	105
Escorpion	Min	0.00	0.0	3	3	0.2	1	7	
	Max	0.25	85.2	82	28,000	104.5	77	239	
	Average	0.01	3.4	17	2,128	4.8	7	74	120
Orion	Min	0.00	0.0	1	1	0.1	1	7	
	Max	8.14	48.5	72	44,200	161.5	1870	489	
	Average	0.22	1.2	16	2,879	3.0	22	88	174
Perseus	Min	0.00	0.0	8	9	0.1	3	38	
	Max	0.07	100.0	25	25,400	1.3	929	257	
	Average	0.01	16.5	14	5,405	0.6	162	129	17
Venus	Min	0.00	0.0	1	1	0.1	0	2	
	Max	0.77	27.4	981	40,700	281.0	147	759	
	Average	0.03	0.7	38	2,059	9.2	6	40	192

These assays highlight the significant copper mineralisation at the different prospects, which will be followed up by IP geophysics, and in placed ground magnetics, to locate areas of sulphides to target mineralisation below areas of oxide mineralisation.

Planned exploration

Mapping and sampling defined the six prospects shown in ***Figures 1 and 3***. IP electrical geophysics, and locally ground magnetics, is planned to evaluate the prospects and map the chargeability response (potential sulphide mineralisation) below oxide mineralisation and structures. This information, together with the assay results and interpretation of alteration will be used to target drill holes planned for the September quarter.

A consultant geophysicist has been hired to design the IP geophysics, to manage the program and to conduct interpretation.

In parallel with the geophysical program evaluation of the geochemical data is underway to assist with more detailed interpretation and drill hole targeting.

The IP surveys are planned to maximise the depth of the data collection beneath the Venus lithocap, and to map chargeable zones in the other prospects identified to date. There is often deep leaching of metals in lithocaps, and the survey is intended to reach below the anticipated deep oxidation level in that prospect, in order to evaluate the concentration of sulphides.

Figure 2: *Bastion Minerals' Chilean Project Portfolio, highlighting Cometa Copper Project location near Hot Chili deposits and in the same belt as Candelaria and Manto Verde.*

Project timing

The company has planned activities from geochemical interpretation and the IP survey through to drilling and interpretation, with drilling programmed for approximately 3Q23/4Q23.

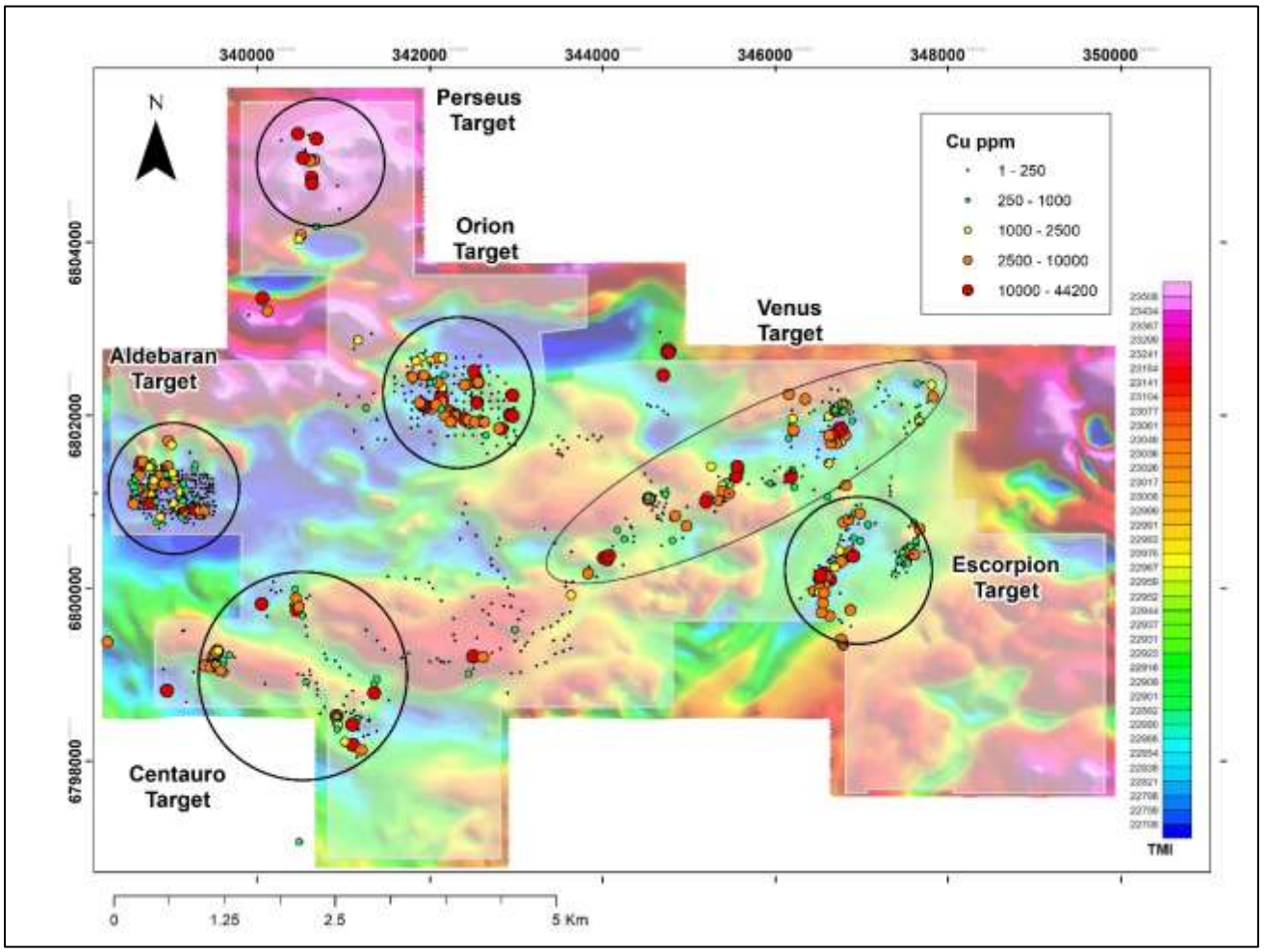

***Figure 3**: Copper rock chip samples over the TMI magnetic survey image. The Venus prospect has a leached lithocap, but still displays significant copper results.*

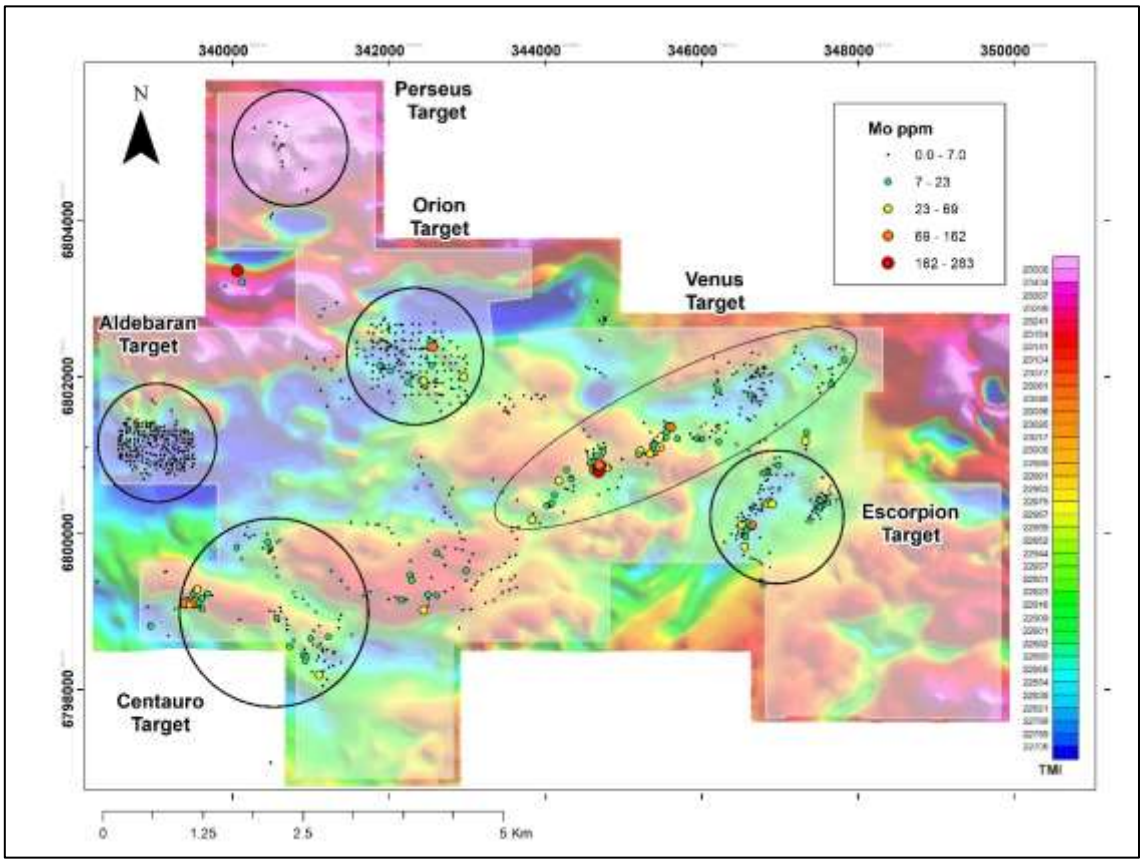

Figure 4: *Molybdenum rock chip samples over the TMI magnetic survey image, with highest results in the Venus and Escorpion prospects.*

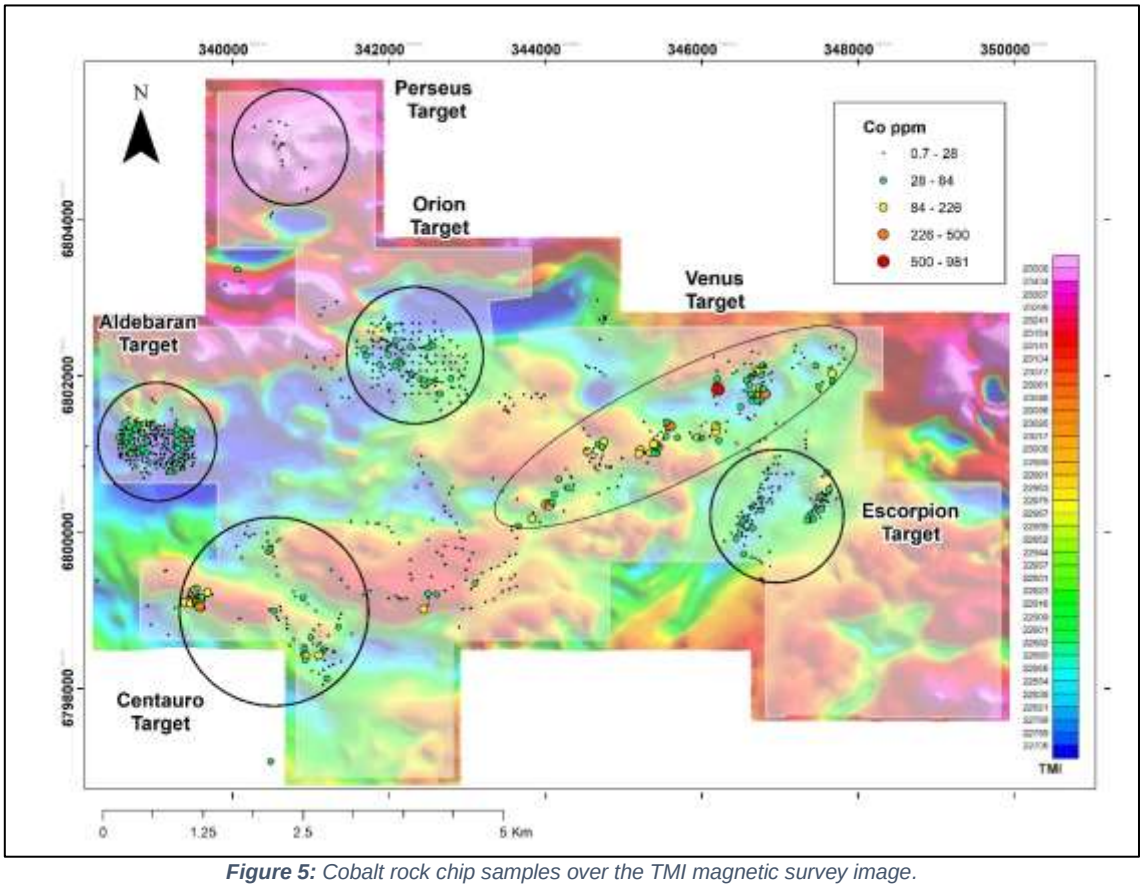

Figure 5: *Cobalt rock chip samples over the TMI magnetic survey image.*

***Figure 6**: Venus prospect rock chip results and sample photographs from 11 April 2022 announcement.*

***Figure 7**: Orion prospect rock chip results and sample photographs from 11 April 2022 announcement.*

***Figure 8**: Escorpion prospect rock chip results and sample photographs from 11 April 2022 announcement.*

About Bastion Minerals

Bastion Minerals (ASX:**BMO**) is an Australian-listed early stage exploration company focused on Copper, Gold & Green metals.

Bastion holds a highly prospective portfolio of projects within the mineral-rich Atacama Region of Chile, located in historically significant mineral districts. Bastion's projects include Cometa Copper-Gold, Capote Gold and Garin Gold-Silver Projects (*Refer* ***Figure 2***).

The Company has also entered into a Binding Heads of Agreement (**HOA**) for an option to acquire three highly prospective lithium properties located in Ontario Canada, a rapidly growing lithium province. The three properties are located close to known pegmatites, where adjacent companies have intersected pegmatites in drilling and have defined and reported resources. The property groups are referred to as Pakwan East Lithium, Raleigh Lake Lithium, and McCombe North Lithium projects.

Bastion has a strategy of Exploration, Discovery & Acquisition, targeting Porphyry Copper and IOCG-style copper/gold targets and acquiring assets leveraged to decarbonisation. Bastion will continue to identify new assets with a focus on the Company's decarbonisation strategy, targeting Lithium, Copper, REE, Graphite and Nickel.

This announcement was approved for release by the Executive Chairman of Bastion Minerals.

For more information contact

Ross Landles
Ross.landles@bastionminerals.com
0438 959 144

APPENDIX 1
Statements and Disclaimers

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration reporting at the Cometa project has been prepared by Mr Murray Brooker.

Mr Brooker who is an independent geological consultant to Bastion Minerals and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as the "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr Brooker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Bastion Minerals and its projects may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, amongst other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward-looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Bastion Minerals, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Bastion Minerals disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after the date of this Announcement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**). The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All 'forward-looking statements' made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that 'forward-looking statements' are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on 'forward-looking statements' due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

For further information please visit the Bastion Minerals website at www.bastionminerals.com

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Samples collected were taken as either continuous channel samples or when the vein was too large as 30 small golf ball sized chips from an area covering 2m2.
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).*	• No drilling has been conducted on the project to date
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• No drilling has been conducted on the project 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling has been conducted on the project to date • Rock Chip and channel samples have been logged to record location, sample type, sample width, alteration and mineralisation visible and structural orientation data
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Rock chip and channel samples have been taken from 3-5kg of available material to ensure sufficient sample size w.r.t host rock grain size.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Channel sampling was conducted to ensure a representative sample across each vein containing and equal proportion of material from the edges and center of the vein

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.*
	• *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.*
	• *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.*
		• Samples collected by Bastion Minerals (post 2021 March listing) have been run for Fire Assay and Screen Fire Assay by ALS Chile.
		  ○ Fire assays use a 50gm charge
		  ○ Screen fire assays use 1kg pulp screened to 100 microns . Duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize . Assay of entire oversize fraction.
		• All samples were run for multielement assays for 48 elements using ALS lab code ME-MS61. Please see ALS website for full description and analytical detection limits.
		  ○ Gold samples above the detection limit (10gm) were run using Au-GRA22
		  ○ Copper samples above the upper limit (1%) were run using Cu-OG62
		  ○ Lead samples above the upper limit (1%) were run using Pb-OG62
		  ○ Zinc samples above the upper limit (1%) were run using Zn-OG62
		• Samples collected before the March 2021 listing were run for a multielement suite ME-ICP41 with an aqua regia digest and an ICP finish for (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, S, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn): aqua regia digest is considered a near total digest and appropriate for regional exploratory appraisal. Capote Project
		  ○ All historic samples from Capote have been analysed by ALS Laboratories in La Serina.
		  ○ All samples from Capote have been analyzed for Gold using a fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy, Au-AA24 with a 50gm charge
		  ○ Approximately half the samples collected at Capote have been analysed for a multi-element suite.
		  ○ Samples collected before 2012 at Capote were analysed by ALS using a multielement suite MEICP-61 with a four acid digest and an ICP finish for (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn)
		  ○ Samples collected after during and after 2012 from Capote have been run for a multielement suite ME-ICP41 with an aqua regia digest and an ICP finish for (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, S, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn): aqua regia digest is considered a near total digest and appropriate for regional exploratory appraisal.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification,*	• Sample locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS in WGS84 UTM Zone 19S. • Geology was recorded for each sample including, sample widths, mineralogy, type (vein, host rock, alteration etc). Structural data was recorded for vein orientations were available.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes and Sample locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS in GPS in WGS84 19S.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock-chip sampling has been conducted on an grid basis, where possible and if not opportunistically (where outcrop is present) basis.
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.* • *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.*	• Rock chip samples and channel samples were taken perpendicular to the mineralisation boundaries to obtain a representative sample
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were hand delivered by the sampling geologist to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data provided by Bastion was reviewed by SRK for the prospectus and is considered to be industry standard and fit for the purpose for early stage exploration. A late 2022 review of the project has been conducted by an independent geologist.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tenement Information is tabulated in Bastion Minerals Prospectus Documents available on Bastion Minerals website. • All tenements are believed to be in good standing and there is no known impediment to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Minor historical shafts and pits are observed within the Cometa property, presumably mined for copper. • Comet Exploration conducted rock-chip and channel • Sampling between 2011 and 2019 consisted of 110 surface samples from the current Bastion Tenure Area • No modern exploration has been conducted within the tenement area outside of simple rock-chips and channel samples by Comet Exploration
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Cometa sits within an early Cretaceous volcanic arc containing structurally controlled batholithic intrusions. • The main target at Cometa is porphyry copper and IOCG copper silver mineralisation

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• No drilling has been completed on the project

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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling has been completed on any of the three projects • No equivalent metal values have been used for rock chip data
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly*	• No drilling has been completed on the project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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 are found in the body of this 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 historic rock-chip data has been displayed and reported within the Bastion Minerals Prospectus and subsequent press releases available on the Bastion Minerals Website. • Diagrams show sample locations and statistics on the range of sample results are provided.
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.*	• All rock-chip data has been displayed and is reported within the Bastion Minerals Prospectus available on the Bastion Minerals Website.. • Details of previous data acquisition such as magnetic surveys and rock chip sampling have been disclosed
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• IP geophysical surveys and ground magnetics are planned • Drilling is anticipated on the highest ranking prospects identified in the IP .