EL 8746

This tenement is located south west of Broken Hill (**Figure 1**) and as is shown in **Figure 7** comprises approximately 50% of transported alluvial sediments(green/white) associated with southerly flowing drainage channels. The remainder of the tenement comprises highly weathered kaolinitic saprolite with local ferruginous induration. During the orientation sampling several areas of subcrop were noted comprising garnetiferous metasediments, pegmatite and vein quartz. It is very likely the areas of quartzose and lithic gravels shown in green are relatively thin and will be no impediment to surficial geochemical sampling over at least half of the tenement.

Quartz lag top left – Fine alluvial transported sediments top right and Garnetiferous metasediments lower centre

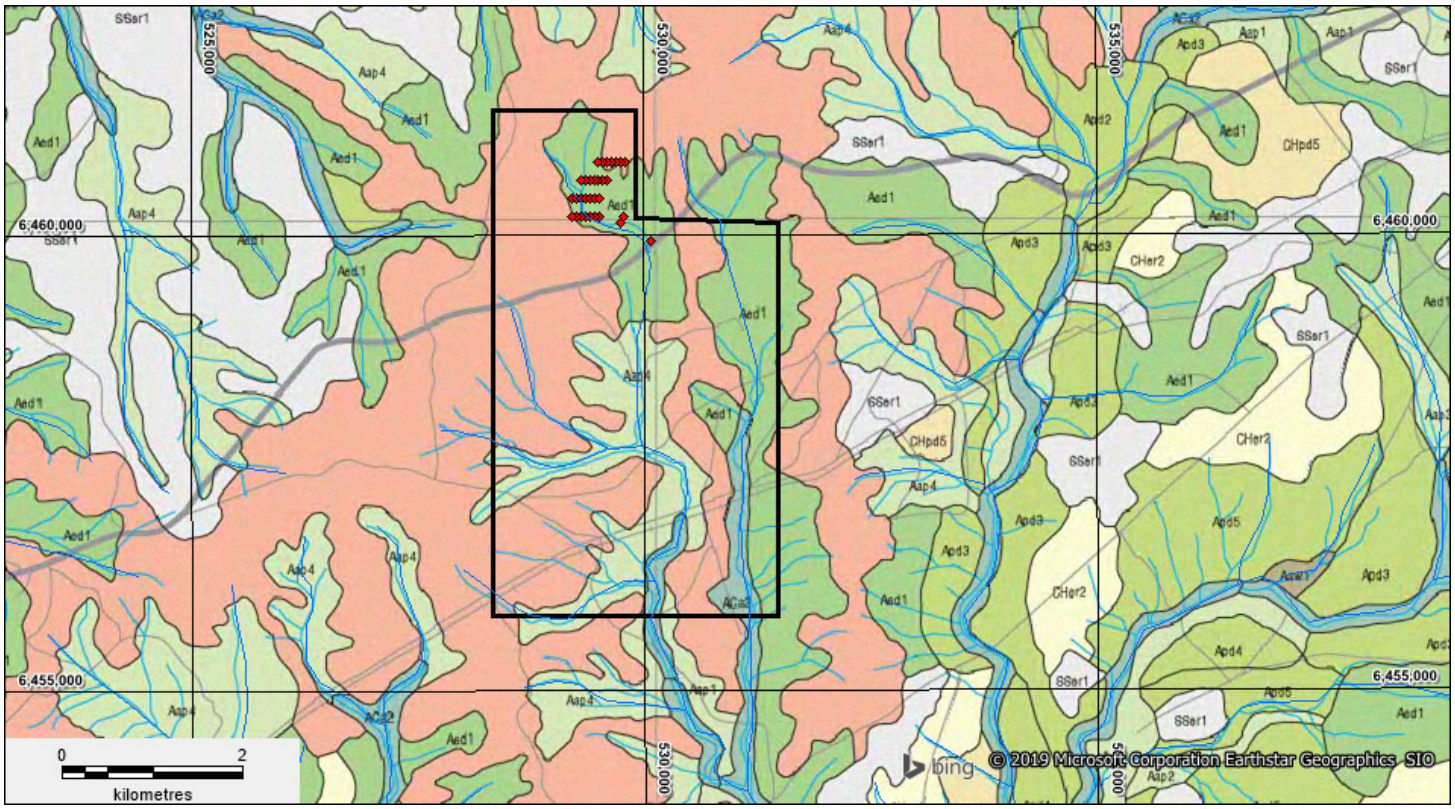

Figure 7– North Pinnacle Prospect (EL 8746) the 100K government regolith mapping and orientation sample lines

Historical exploration has not included extensive soil sampling programs and the recent surficial geochemical sampling at the Broken Hill tenements has shown that in areas of minimal outcrop analyses of the -2 micron fraction can be an effective exploration tool. An added benefit is the ability to measure the spectral mineralogy of the sample thus combining mineralogy(alteration vector) and geochemistry(element association). In addition, magnetics (either airborne or ground) will be used to add a structural component to the exploration strategy. Follow up exploration is planned for the quarter ending September 2019.

(The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Chief Technical Officer and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566).

Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Comptetent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.)

AUSMON RESOURCES LIMITED

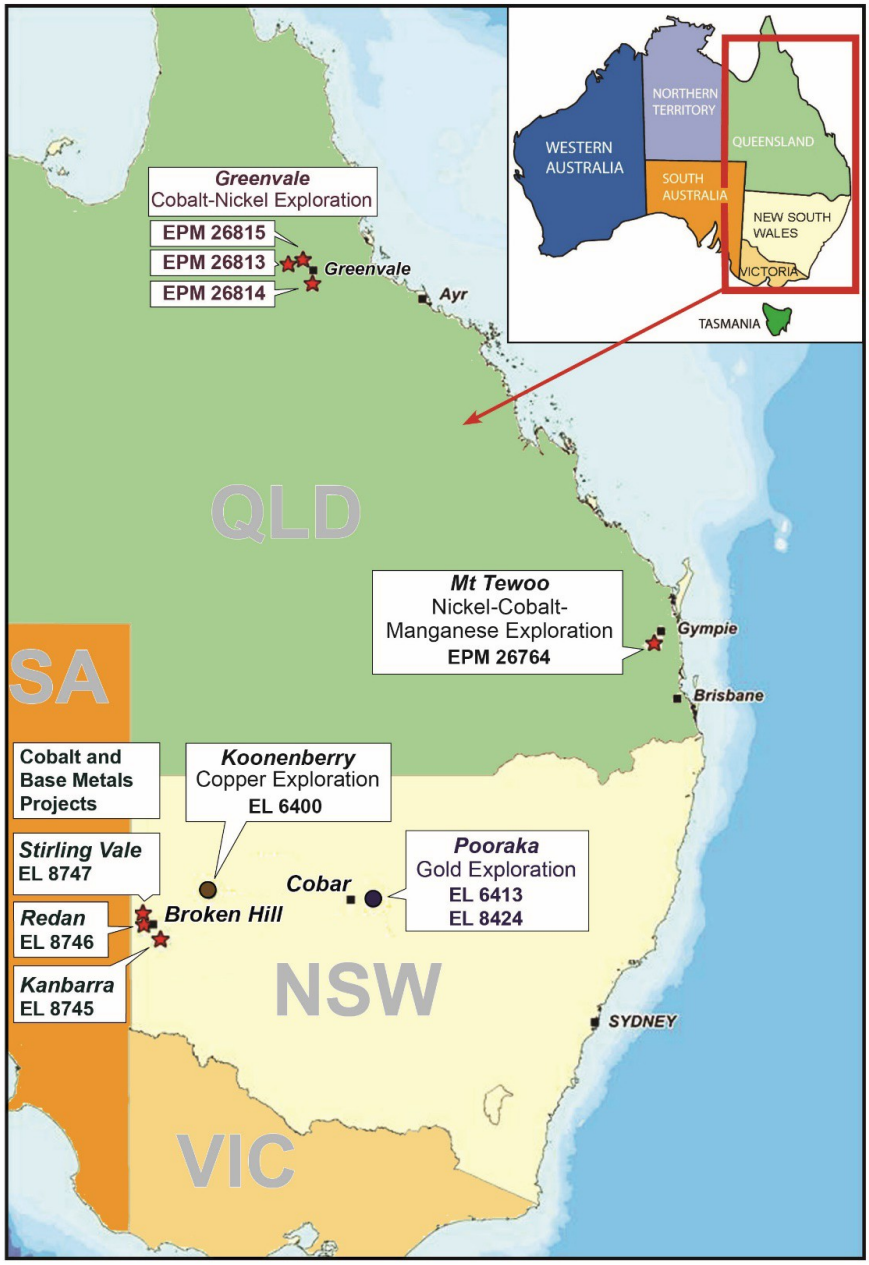

Figure 8 - Location of Licences of Ausmon Resources Limited

Eric Sam Yue
Director/Secretary

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LISTED ON ASX

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Broken Hill Site Exploration Results Received

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• A portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) soil geochemical survey was conducted • An Olympus Premium Delta handheld XRF analyzer was used to obtain soil geochemical readings. • 3 standards (including a silica blank) were read every 25th sample. • In addition, at each site a small hole (10cm x 10cm) was dug to 30cm and a soil sample was sieved to -2mm and placed in a paper geochemistry bag for dispatch to the LabWest laboratory in Perth for gold and multi element geochemistry from the -2 micron fraction. A total of 122 soil samples were collected.
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).*	• Drill hole data is not being reported
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.*	• Drill hole data is not being reported
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 hole data is not being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.*	• Soil sample sites were prepared by clearing a 10cm2 area to remove any light vegetation and immediate top soil. The instrument was then directly placed on the soil to analyse the area directly. • The elements analysed by LabWest in Perth were Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Pb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Zn and Zr • The elements analysed by the instrument were Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Hg, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Cd, Sn, W, Th, U, Te, Nb, Sc, Au and Ag.
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.*	• Portable XRF sampling carried out using an Olympus Premium Delta handheld XRF analyzer on “Soil” mode, using three beams, each with 30 second duration to give a total analyzing time of 90 seconds. • Handheld XRF analysers are considered to be partial assays • 3 standards including a silica blank were routinely measured after every 25th sample • For the soil sampling a duplicate was collected every 25th sample
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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geochemical data generated by the portable XRF instrument and collected for geochemical analyses by LabWest were checked by the site Project Geologist
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.*	• All sample locations surveyed using a hand-held GPS accurate to 3 meters. • The grid system used in MGA 94, Zone 51. • Refer to body of report for location of XRF sampling traverses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample spacing along the traverses was 50m.The sample lines were spaced at 400m intervals
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.*	• The portable XRF and gold in soil sampling lines were oriented N-S and approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the target stratigraphy.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Olympus Premium Delta handheld XRF analysers generates unique identifier fields to accompany the readings which cannot be tampered with in any way. • All readings were collected in the field and downloaded at the end of the day by the project geologist. Vanadium readings were written down at each sample point as a reference point during the data download phase.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques were reviewed by the principal of geological consulting company Rocktiger who supervised the work program.

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.*	• Sampling was completed in EL8745 and 8746 • The tenements are owned by New Base Metals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Ausmon Resources Limited • The tenements are located in New South Wales approximately 10 to 60km west and south east of Broken Hill. north of Kalgoorlie which is 600km east of Perth. The City of Broken Hill within the Shire of Broken Hill is the nearest major town • There no JVs and Royalties • There are no Native Title claimants • The tenements are located in the Broken Hill Region

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	EL8745 • 1998-1991 Pasminco conducted stream sediment sampling across most of the tenement. • 1999 – Normandy Exploration carried out -2mm soil sampling over magnetic anomalies followed by 79 drill holes. • North Broken Hill Ltd completed 15 deep RAB holes at selected prospects • Eaglehawk Consulting carried out drilling at Sampson's Tank and North Kambarra EL8746 • Pasminco conducted auger drilling in the NE corner • Conventional soil sampling was completed by Pasminco and Perilya
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The base metal exploration target is the Proterozoic Curnamona Province comprising high metamorphic grade metasediments , metavolcanics and pegmatites The target type is cobaltiferous pyritic metasediments and Broken Hill style Zn 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.*	• Drill hole data is not being reported
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No data aggregation has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• Drill hole data is not being reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A map showing all sample locations within EL 8745 and 8746 are included in 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.*	• Drill hole data is not being reported
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.*	• Refer to the body of the report for additional geological observations
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.*	• Further surficial geochemical exploration is planned to follow the initial program. In addition, soil and rock samples will be collected at certain sites and submitted to LabWest in Perth as part of the next phase of surficial sampling. Drill testing is planned for both licenses