

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Aton drills 163m @ 0.90 g/t gold at Rodruin, including 34m @ 1.39 g/t gold and 8.86% zinc from surface

Vancouver, November 12, 2018: Aton Resources Inc. (AAN: TSX-V) ("Aton" or the "Company") is very pleased to provide investors with an update on the Phase 1 reverse circulation percussion ("RC") drilling programme at its advanced Rodruin prospect, within the Company's 100% owned Abu Marawat Concession ("Abu Marawat" or the "Concession"), located in the Eastern Desert of Egypt.

Highlights:

- Final assay results have now been received from a further 10 drill holes, ROP-008 to ROP-017;
- Drill hole ROP-017 was mineralised with precious and base metals from surface, returning an overall intersection of **163m @ 0.90 g/t Au** from surface. ROP-017 intersected both oxidised and fresh sulphide mineralisation, with the overall intersection including intervals of **34m @ 1.39 g/t Au and 8.86% Zn** in the oxide zone from surface, and **55m @ 1.23 g/t Au and 1.40% Zn** in fresh rock, from 108m;
- All the other holes intersected mineralisation, including intercepts of **26m @ 1.82 g/t Au** (hole ROP-012), **34m @ 1.28 g/t Au** (hole ROP-014) and **25m @ 1.30 g/t Au** (hole ROP-013) in near surface oxidised gossan; as well as deeper intersections of fresh sulphide mineralisation, including intercepts of **34m @ 0.49 g/t Au** (hole ROP-012) and **21m @ 0.55 g/t Au** (hole ROP-013);
- The new drilling results continue to indicate the development of gold-silver-zinc mineralisation at Rodruin, both at and near to surface, as well as sulphide mineralisation in the fresh rock. The identification of sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation in the drilling is considered very significant, as it confirms the potential for development of a large hypogene gold mineralisation system at Rodruin.

"These results continue to support our belief that Rodruin has the potential to become a significant bulk minable open pit gold mine" said Mark Campbell, President and CEO. "We continue to see gold mineralisation over wide drilling intervals, which contain good grades with higher grade shoots interspersed. We are particularly encouraged by the wide zones of sulphide-hosted mineralisation we have intersected in the latest drilling, which indicate potential for the development of large bodies of primary mineralisation at depth. The first pass 4,000 metre drilling programme continues apace as we move across the South Ridge so as to get an overall perspective of what we have, and we will use this as the basis of our next drilling campaign early next year. The exploration drilling at Rodruin and the 17 exploration targets over our 738km² concession area, coupled with the coming changes to the mineral resources legislation in Egypt, combine to make the future for Aton and our shareholders a bright one."

RC drilling at Rodruin

The Phase 1 RC drilling programme at Rodruin is continuing, and is now expected to be completed around the beginning of December 2018. Assay results have now been received from a further 10 holes, ROP-008 to ROP-017, all completed within the western Aladdin's Hill zone of the Rodruin area (see Figure 1). Full details of mineralised intervals from these holes are provided in Appendix A, and selected intersections are

shown in Table 1. Initial drilling has since been testing the Central Buttress, Spiral Pit and Central Valley areas, and further assay results will be released when they become available.

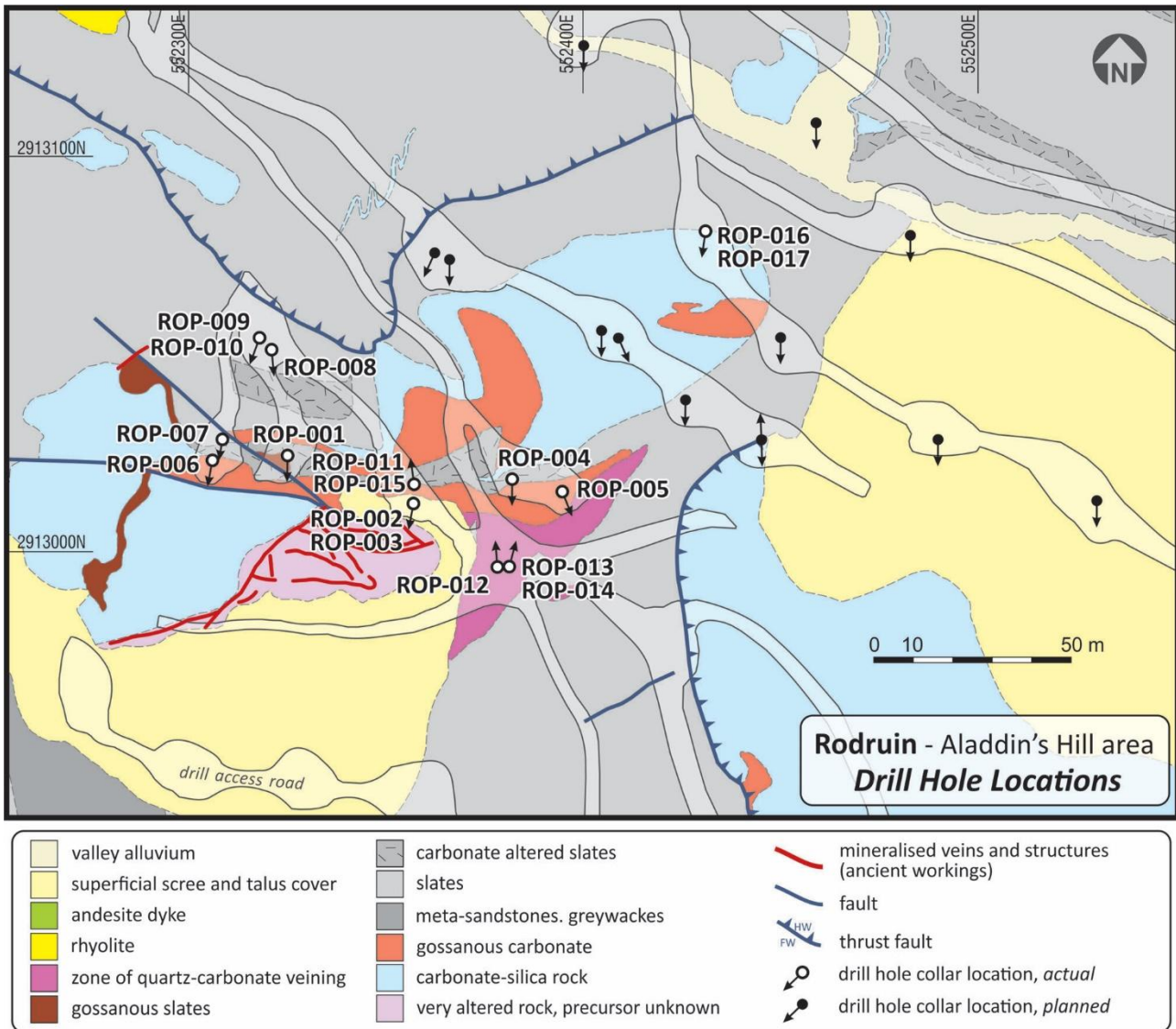


Figure 1: Schematic geological plan of the Aladdin's Hill area, showing the location of drill access roads and pads, and drill holes ROP-008 to ROP-017

Hole ID	Collar co-ordinates ¹			Dip	Grid Azimuth	EOH depth (m)	Comments
	X	Y	Z				
ROP-008	552322	2913054	789	-60	170	150	Holes ROP-008 to ROP-010 all missed target due to large deflections in holes
ROP-009	552319	2913053	789	-60	195	125	
ROP-010	552320	2913056	789	-75	195	115	
ROP-011	552353	2913021	787	-80	350	31	Abandoned due to old workings
ROP-012	552382	2912996	783	-60	354	200	Hit sulphide mineralisation
ROP-013	552383	2912996	783	-60	15	200	Hit sulphide mineralisation
ROP-014	552383	2912995	783	-80	19	110	
ROP-015	552355	2913020	788	-55	360	5	Abandoned due to old workings
ROP-016	552429	2913076	743	-55	183	110	
ROP-017	552428	2913076	743	-75	183	190	Hit sulphide mineralisation

Notes:

- 1) ROP-008 to ROP-011: surveyed collar co-ordinates; ROP-012 to ROP-017: estimated collar co-ordinates (GPS)
 2) All co-ordinates are UTM (WGS84) Zone 36R

Table 1: Collar details of RC drill holes ROP-008 to ROP-017

Hole ID	Length (m)	Intersection (m) ¹			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Comments
		From	To	Interval				
ROP-009	125	40	44	4	5.70	3.9	0.52	Hole failed to intersect target
ROP-011	31	16	27	11	0.88	4.9	0.20	Hole abandoned at 31m, after intersecting numerous voids and ancient workings
ROP-012	200	15	41	26	1.82	14.0	1.80	15-41m: mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with ancient workings and voids; 98-144m: mineralisation in fresh pyritic carbonate host rock
	and ²	98	108	10	0.43	9.4	0.02	
	and ²	110	144	34	0.49	18.8	0.25	
ROP-013	200	14	39	25	1.30	16.0	0.81	14-39m: mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with ancient workings and voids; 135-156m: mineralisation in fresh pyritic carbonate host rock
	and	87	94	7	3.00	10.0	0.66	
	and ²	135	156	21	0.55	8.9	0.02	
ROP-014	110	17	51	34 ²	1.28	8.9	0.88	Mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with ancient workings and voids
ROP-015	5	2	5	3	0.76	1.3	0.52	Hole abandoned at 5m, after intersecting workings/voids
ROP-016	110	0	5	5	1.11	5.6	8.28	High grade oxide Zn and Au mineralisation intersected at surface
	and	10	12	2	3.51	7.3	3.55	
	and	38	45	7	1.37	5.1	1.08	
ROP-017	190	0	163	163²	0.90	7.4	2.54	High grade oxide Zn and Au mineralisation intersected at surface; sulphide Au±Zn mineralisation from c. 70m depth
	<i>incl.</i>	0	34	34	1.39	8.6	8.86	
	<i>incl.</i>	108	163	55	1.23	10.4	1.40	

Notes:

- 1) Intersections calculated at a nominal cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au
 2) As indicated, intersections calculated at a nominal cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au in runs of continuous mineralisation

Table 2: Selected mineralised intersections from drill holes ROP-008 to ROP-017

Drill holes ROP-008 to ROP-010, were drilled on the western margins of the phyllic-hosted mineralisation at Aladdin's Hill (see news release dated October 1, 2018) but these 3 holes all had very large deflections in the holes and subsequently missed their intended targets. Nonetheless hole ROP-009 intersected **4m @ 5.70 g/t Au**, from 40m depth (see Table 1 and Appendix A), associated with a narrow zone of similar heavily phyllic altered rock. The excessive deflections in these holes contributed to the decision to temporarily suspend drilling at Rodruin (see news release dated October 16, 2018), but these issues have now been addressed and resolved by the drilling contractor.

Drill holes ROP-011 and ROP-015 were drilled to test a zone of ancient workings hosted in gossanous carbonate rocks to the immediate north of Aladdin's Hill, but both were abandoned well short of their target depths after intersecting numerous and/or large voids, presumed to be ancient workings. Both holes intersected near surface mineralisation including **11m @ 0.88 g/t Au** (hole ROP-011).

Drill hole ROP-012 to ROP-014 were also drilled to test near surface gossanous carbonate hosted mineralisation previously intersected in drill hole ROP-004 (**38m @ 1.84 g/t Au**, see new release dated October 16, 2018), and all returned significant near surface intersections confirming the results of ROP-004,

including **26m @ 1.82 g/t Au and 14.0 g/t Ag** (ROP-012) **25m @ 1.30 g/t Au and 16.0 g/t Ag** (ROP-013) and **34m @ 1.28 g/t Au and 8.9 g/t Ag** (ROP-014), as well as carrying significant Zn values.

Holes ROP-012 and ROP-013 were both drilled to 200m depth, with both intersecting significant zones of Au-Ag mineralisation in white, strongly pyritic and dolomitic carbonate rocks, returning intersections including **34m @ 0.49 g/t Au and 18.8 g/t Ag** (ROP-012) and **21m @ 0.55 g/t Au and 8.9 g/t Ag** (ROP-013). Hole ROP-013 also intersected **7m @ 3.00 g/t Au and 10.0 g/t Ag**, on a mineralised contact between carbonate and metasedimentary lithologies.

Holes ROP-016 and ROP-017 were both drilled to the northeast of Aladdin's Hill to test high grade Au-Zn mineralisation intersected in surface channel profile ROC-009 (**65.3m @ 2.84 g/t Au and 5.26% Zn**, see new release dated September 24, 2018). Both holes intersected polymetallic mineralisation from surface, associated with gossanous carbonate rocks, with significantly high zinc grades, including **34m @ 1.39 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag, 0.59% Cu and 8.86% Zn** (ROP-017).

More significantly, hole ROP-017 was mineralised from surface to a downhole depth of 163m, in both the oxide and fresh sulphide zones, returning an overall mineralised intersection of **163m @ 0.90 g/t Au, 7.4 g/t Ag, and 2.54% Zn**. This included an interval of **55m @ 1.23 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag, and 1.40% Zn** from 108m, predominantly in altered and silicified carbonate host rocks with significant pyrite, and Cu and Zn sulphide mineralisation. Mineralisation also occurred in altered metasediments throughout this hole.

Discussion

The latest drilling results continue to confirm that gold mineralisation occurs in both the oxide zone and in fresh rock over a significant area at Aladdin's Hill. The results of drill holes ROP-012 to ROP-014 confirm the previous results from hole ROP-004 and surface channel sampling, and that significant zones of gold-silver-zinc mineralisation outcrop at surface in the Aladdin's Hill area, associated with gossanous and weathered carbonate rocks.

These latest assay results also, and very significantly, confirm that the sulphide mineralisation intersected in drill hole ROP-017 over a very significant width, is mineralised with gold and silver at potentially economic grades, as well as with zinc and copper, in fresh rock at depth. The zone of sulphide mineralisation intersected in hole ROP-017 certainly appears to represent the primary hypogene equivalent of the gossan-hosted gold mineralisation identified at surface and in the weathered zones in the Aladdin's Hill area. The mineralisation at Rodruin is structurally complex, and the area has been subject to folding, faulting and thrusting, and Aton geologists are working to understand the relationships between the mineralisation identified in drilling and at surface to date. The results of the latest tranche of assay results gives the Company confidence in our belief that Rodruin potentially hosts very significant bodies of primary hypogene gold mineralisation, which are expressed at surface as zones of gossan-hosted mineralisation. Further drilling is planned to follow up on this latest batch of results.

Furthermore, the identification of very high grades of oxide zinc mineralisation at surface in hole ROP-017 is of potential interest in itself. Zinc is strongly associated with the gold-silver mineralisation at Rodruin and is typically significantly elevated in almost all of the gossan-hosted mineralised intervals in the Aladdin's Hill area.

Further drilling has also now been completed on the Central Buttress zone, which intersected gossanous carbonates and more ancient underground mine workings in all 4 holes completed, to downhole depths of between 50-70m. Gossan-hosted mineralisation has also been intersected in holes completed beneath the Spiral Pit ancient workings, as well as in holes that have been drilled from the Central Valley, along with further large ancient underground workings which were unexpected, and that had no significant surface expression. Assays from these new holes remain pending, and will be released when they become available.

These latest assay results, with the confirmation of a wide zone of sulphide-associated gold mineralisation in hole ROP-017, continue to give credence to Aton's interpretation which suggests the potential development of large bodies of primary hypogene mineralisation at Rodruin, and that the gossanous mineralisation identified over a wide areal extent is the surface expression of deeper hypogene mineralisation. The current results and logging of ongoing drilling continue to give Aton strong encouragement that the Rodruin area may be host to significant bulk tonnages of gold mineralisation, with localised zones of coarse gold bearing and potentially very high grade mineralisation, such as at Aladdin's Hill and the Spiral Pit.

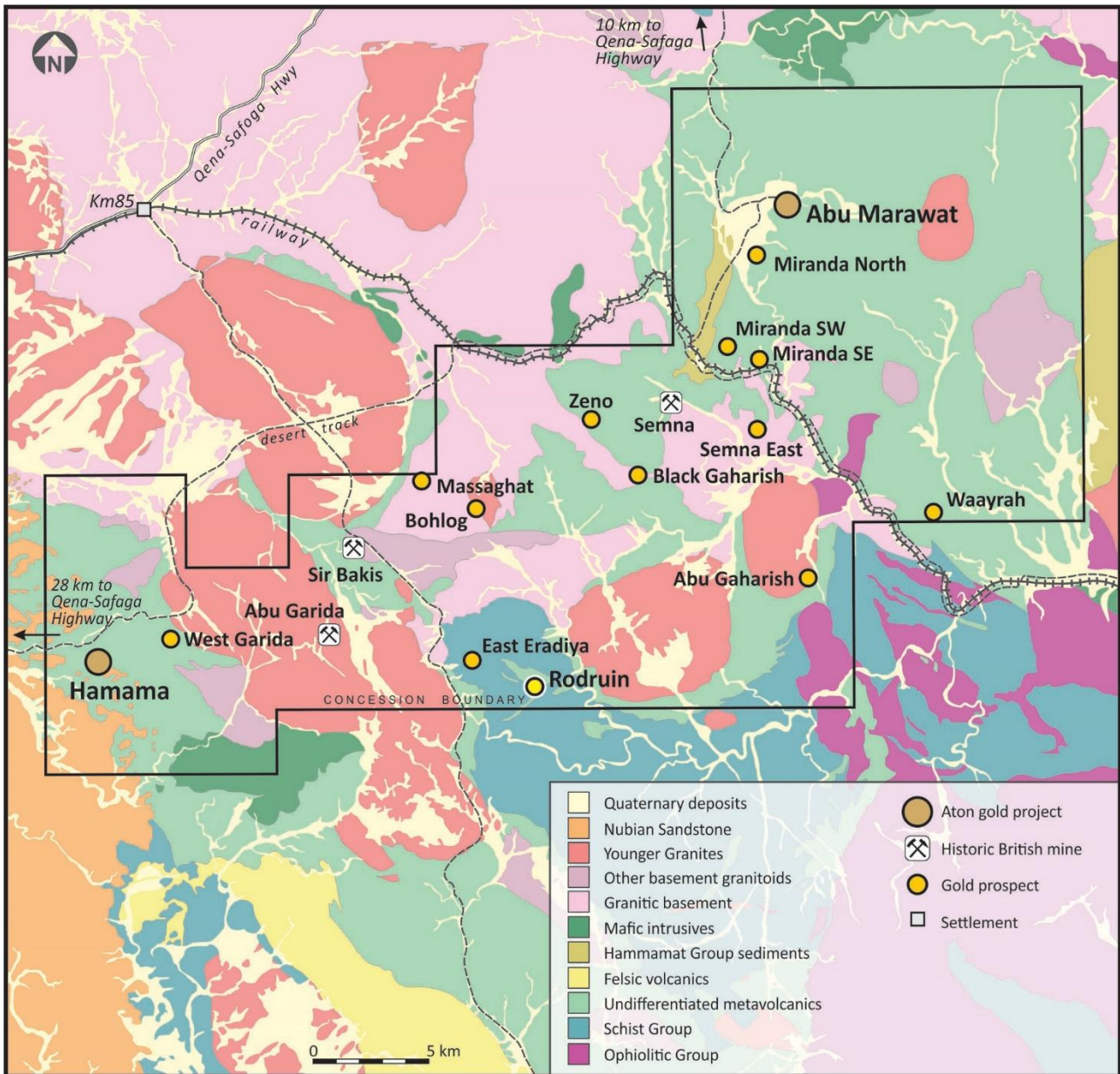


Figure 2: Abu Marawat regional geology, showing the location of the Rodruin prospect

Rodruin

The Rodruin prospect was discovered in December 2017 by Aton geologists (see news release dated December 14, 2017), and is located approximately 18km east of the Company's Hamama West mineral deposit (see Figure 2). Field mapping and sampling has indicated the presence of ancient mine workings and extensive gold mineralisation over an area of at least 700m x 400m at surface. Mineralisation is

associated with a sequence of carbonate and metasedimentary slate and greywacke rock types. Abundant visible gold has been identified in hand specimens from surface outcrops, and ancient dumps and underground workings, with individual selective grab samples assaying up to 321 g/t Au. The main series of ancient underground workings in the Aladdin's Hill area has been sampled to approximately 40m below ground level, indicating continuation of the surface mineralisation at depth (see news releases dated February 6, 2018, March 5, 2018 and April 16, 2018), and drilling has now confirmed the presence of high grade gold mineralisation with individual samples returning assays of up to 221 g/t Au over metre intervals (see news release dated October 1, 2018). Underground workings at the Spiral Pit have been sampled to a depth of 12-15m below ground level, returning assays of up to 35.3 g/t Au and 37.9% Zn (see news release dated August 7, 2018).

Sampling and analytical procedures

Drill holes were drilled at 140mm diameter, and the bulk percussion chip samples were collected directly into large plastic bags from the cyclone every metre, numbered with the hole number and hole depths by the drill crew, and laid out sequentially at the drill site. RC chips were logged onsite by a senior Aton geologist. The bulk 1m samples were weighed, and subsequently riffle split through a 3-tier splitter onsite by Aton field staff to produce an approximately 1/8 split, which was collected in cloth bags, numbered and tagged with the hole number and depth. The reject material from this initial bulk split was re-bagged, labelled and tagged, and the bulk reject samples will be stored and retained on site at Rodruin. A representative sample of each metre was washed, stored in marked plastic chip trays, each containing 20m of samples, photographed, and retained onsite as a permanent record of the drill hole.

All the 1m split samples were weighed again, and the samples selected for assay were riffle split onsite, typically a further 3-4 times using a smaller lab splitter, to produce a nominal c. 250-500g sample split for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The laboratory splits were allocated new sample numbers. QAQC samples were inserted into the sample runs dispatched to the assay laboratory at a nominal rate of 1 duplicate sample for every 10 drill samples, 1 blank sample every 10 samples, and 1 standard sample of a certified reference material every 40 samples. Reject material from the 1m samples, after the laboratory split had been taken, and any unused 1m splits will be retained at the Company's Hamama facility for future reference purposes, as and when required.

The selected c. 250-500g split samples were shipped to ALS Minerals at Rosia Montana, Romania for analysis. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (analytical code Au-AA23); and silver, copper, lead and zinc with an aqua regia digest followed by an AAS finish (analytical code AA45). High grade gold samples (>10 g/t Au) were re-analysed using analytical code Au-AA25 (also fire assay with an AAS finish). High grade Ag and base metal samples (Ag >100 g/t, and Cu, Pb, and Zn >10,000ppm or >1%) were re-analysed using the ore grade technique AA46 (also an aqua regia digest followed by an AAS finish).

About Aton Resources Inc.

Aton Resources Inc. (AAN: TSX-V) is focused on its 100% owned Abu Marawat Concession ("Abu Marawat"), located in Egypt's Arabian-Nubian Shield, approximately 200km north of Centamin's Sukari gold mine. Aton has identified a 40km long gold mineralised trend at Abu Marawat, anchored by the Hamama deposit in the west and the Abu Marawat deposit in the east, containing numerous gold exploration targets, including three historic British mines. Aton has identified several distinct geological trends within Abu Marawat, which display potential for the development of RIRG and orogenic gold mineralisation, VMS precious and base metal mineralisation, and epithermal-IOCG precious and base metal mineralisation. Abu Marawat is over 738km² in size and is located in an area of excellent infrastructure; a four-lane highway, a 220kV power line, and a water pipeline are in close proximity.

Qualified person

The technical information contained in this News Release was prepared by Javier Orduña BSc (hons), MSc, MCSM, DIC, MAIG, SEG(M), FGS, Exploration Manager of Aton Resources Inc. Mr. Orduña is a qualified person (QP) under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

For further information regarding Aton Resources Inc., please visit us at www.atonresources.com or contact:

MARK CAMPBELL

President and Chief Executive Officer

Tel: +202-27356548

Email: mcampbell@atonresources.com

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this release are forward-looking statements. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions; by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Appendix A

Hole ID	Hole depth (m)	Intersection (m) ¹			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Comments
		From	To	Interval						
ROP-008	150	0	1	1	1.61	1.5	0.01	0.04	0.14	Hole failed to intersect intended target (massive deflection in hole)
	and	41	42	1	1.30	4.3	0.04	0.00	0.03	
	and ³	23	24	1	0.13	3.7	0.04	0.04	1.09	
	and ³	65	69	4	0.04	1.5	0.01	0.01	1.68	
	and ³	77	79	2	0.04	1.4	0.03	0.00	3.70	
ROP-009	125	40	44	4	5.70	3.9	0.02	0.01	0.52	Hole failed to intersect intended target due to massive deflection
ROP-010	115	92	95	3	0.71	6.1	0.00	0.00	0.05	NSA - hole failed to intersect intended target due to massive deflection
ROP-011	31	0	3	3	0.90	1.6	0.03	0.08	0.68	Hole abandoned at 31m, after intersecting numerous voids and ancient workings
	and	16	27	11	0.88	4.9	0.02	0.00	0.20	
ROP-012	200	15	41	26	1.82	14.0	0.06	0.06	1.80	15-41m: mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with numerous ancient workings and voids; 98-108m and 110-144m: mineralisation in fresh pyritic carbonate host rock
	and	58	59	1	1.32	9.5	0.03	0.01	0.66	
	and	76	77	1	1.25	44.6	0.57	0.01	2.01	
	and ²	98	108	10	0.43	9.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	
	and ²	110	144	34	0.49	18.8	0.01	0.02	0.25	
ROP-013	200	14	39	25	1.30	16.0	0.04	0.04	0.81	14-39m: mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with numerous ancient workings and voids; 135-156m: mineralisation in fresh pyritic carbonate host rock
	and	50	53	3	0.93	10.9	0.02	0.06	0.35	
	and	87	94	7	3.00	10.0	0.11	0.10	0.66	
	and ²	135	156	21	0.55	8.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	
ROP-014	110	17	51	34 ²	1.28	8.9	0.06	0.01	0.88	17-51m: mineralisation in gossanous carbonates, with numerous ancient workings and voids
	<i>incl.</i>	22	27	5	0.76	13.0	0.02	0.00	0.18	
	<i>incl.</i>	31	34	3	3.73	8.1	0.02	0.00	0.83	
	<i>incl.</i>	43	50	7	3.22	12.0	0.20	0.02	2.32	
ROP-015	5	2	5	3	0.76	1.3	0.03	0.01	0.52	Hole abandoned at 5m, after intersecting ancient workings/void from 3.5m

Hole ID	Hole depth (m)	Intersection (m) ¹			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Comments
		From	To	Interval						
ROP-016	110	0	5	5	1.11	5.6	0.89	0.03	8.28	0-12m: mineralisation in weathered and/or gossanous carbonates; 38-45m: mineralisation on contact between carbonates and altered metasediments/slates
	and	10	12	2	3.51	7.3	0.20	0.08	3.55	
	and	38	45	7	1.37	5.1	0.09	0.03	1.08	
	and ³	49	50	1	0.04	2.7	0.05	0.08	2.09	
ROP-017	190	0	163	163 ²	0.90	7.4	0.16	0.02	2.54	0-63m: mineralisation in weathered and/or gossanous carbonates; 79-90m: mineralisation in altered metasediments/greywackes; 108-163m: mineralisation primarily, but not exclusively, in silicified, altered and sulphidic carbonates
	<i>incl.</i>	0	34	34	1.39	8.6	0.59	0.04	8.86	
	<i>incl.</i>	0	10	10	1.16	10.7	0.76	0.05	9.69	
	<i>incl.</i>	16	42	26	1.57	8.1	0.48	0.03	8.05	
	<i>incl.</i>	58	63	5	1.01	12.7	0.09	0.17	0.71	
	<i>incl.</i>	79	90	11	0.67	4.1	0.04	0.03	0.42	
	<i>incl.</i>	108	163	55	1.23	10.4	0.07	0.01	1.40	

Notes:

- 1) Intersections calculated at a nominal cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au
- 2) As indicated, indications calculated at a nominal cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au in runs of continuous mineralisation
- 3) Zn intersections calculating at a nominal cutoff grade of 1% Zn