

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## Aton reports the final RC drill results from its new Semna drill discovery, including 50.07 g/t Au over an interval of 6 metres from drill hole SMP-016

Vancouver, British Columbia, December 18, 2023: Aton Resources Inc. (AAN: TSX-V) ("Aton" or the "Company") is pleased to update investors with the final results from its reverse circulation percussion ("RC") drilling at the Semna gold mine prospect, located within its 100% owned Abu Marawat Concession ("Abu Marawat" or the "Concession"), in the Eastern Desert of Egypt.

### Highlights:

- 21 holes were drilled at the Semna prospect, for a total of 3,662m, with the preliminary drill results from 4m composite sampling having previously been reported (see news releases dated October 13, 2023 and November 7, 2023);
- Assay results of the primary 1m split samples through the mineralised zones are now available, and show good correlation with the 4m composite sampling;
- Significant high grade mineralised intersections from the Semna Main Vein zone ("SMV") include:
  - **50.07 g/t Au over a 6m interval**, from 75m downhole depth (hole SMP-016), including **222 g/t Au over 1m**, from 80m;
  - **28.36 g/t Au, 28.4 g/t Ag and 1.15% Cu over a 4m interval**, from 136m downhole depth (hole SMP-003), including **94.8 g/t Au, 88.2 g/t Ag and 3.47% Cu over 1m**, from 137m;
  - **11.98 g/t Au over a 16m interval**, from 61m downhole depth (hole SMP-018), including **36.03 g/t Au over 4m**, from 61m;
  - **10.61 g/t Au, 24.0 g/t Ag and 1.20% Cu over a 9m interval**, from 130m downhole depth (hole SMP-019), including **37.00 g/t Au, 145.0 g/t Ag and 8.72% Cu over 1m**, from 133m. SMP-019 also returned intersections of **5.82 g/t Au over a 3m interval** from 102m, and **9.10 g/t Au over a 2m interval** from 111m.
  - **5.73 g/t Au over a 14m interval**, from 56m downhole depth (hole SMP-017), including **14.85 g/t Au over 3m** from 60m, and **8.67 g/t Au over 3m** from 66m.

*"We are pleased to be able to now provide the final assay results from the Semna RC drilling programme. It is quite apparent to us, even at this early stage, that Semna is shaping up as a very significant new drill discovery. We plan to fast-track the exploration at Semna as soon as the mining licence has been issued at Abu Marawat, which we anticipate will be very soon now. Preparations are already well advanced to start a second phase of diamond drilling, and if all goes according to plan we expect to be back drilling again at Semna in January 2024."* said Tonno Vahk, Interim CEO. *"We started this year with the overriding objective of completing our submission to EMRA, to demonstrate the existence of a Commercial Discovery at the Hamama West and Rodruin deposits, which under the terms of our Concession Agreement with EMRA, is the most significant step on the road to the mining licence at Abu Marawat. We delivered our submission to EMRA in August, we believe that we are now very nearly there, and we are looking forward to working closely with EMRA as we move forwards together once the mining licence has been issued. 2023 has been a year of great progress for Aton, and we close the year with these exceptional drill results from our new Semna discovery. These results again further illustrate the undoubted potential of the Abu Marawat Concession to host multiple economic gold deposits. With the anticipated issuance of the mining licence we look forward to being able to finally start*

realising the full potential of the Concession, as we move towards the development of multiple gold mining operations at Abu Marawat, starting in 2024.”

## Semna Prospect

The Semna prospect is located approximately 27km east-northeast of the Hamama West deposit and 13km north-northeast of the Rodruin deposit, and is accessed via desert tracks from either Hamama, Rodruin or the Abu Marawat deposit to the north (Figure 1). The Semna area has a long history of gold mining, during both ancient and modern times. Archaeological evidence suggests that mining dates back as far as the Old Kingdom period, over 4,500 years ago. In modern times, Semna was exploited between 1904 and 1906 by two British companies, which worked the Main Vein on two underground levels. There was also some further development work carried out at Semna in the 1950's by a subsidiary of the Egyptian Phosphate Company.

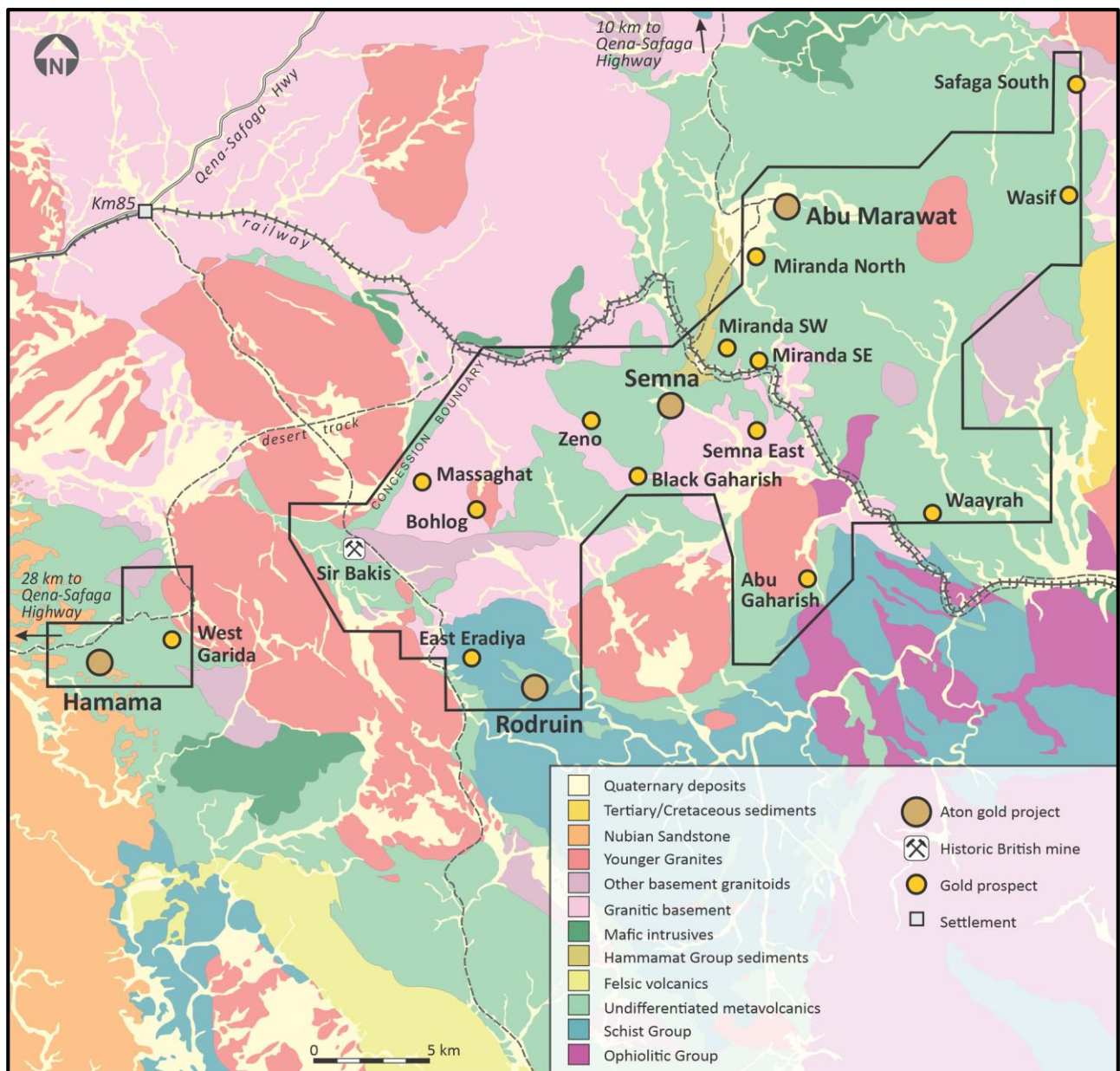
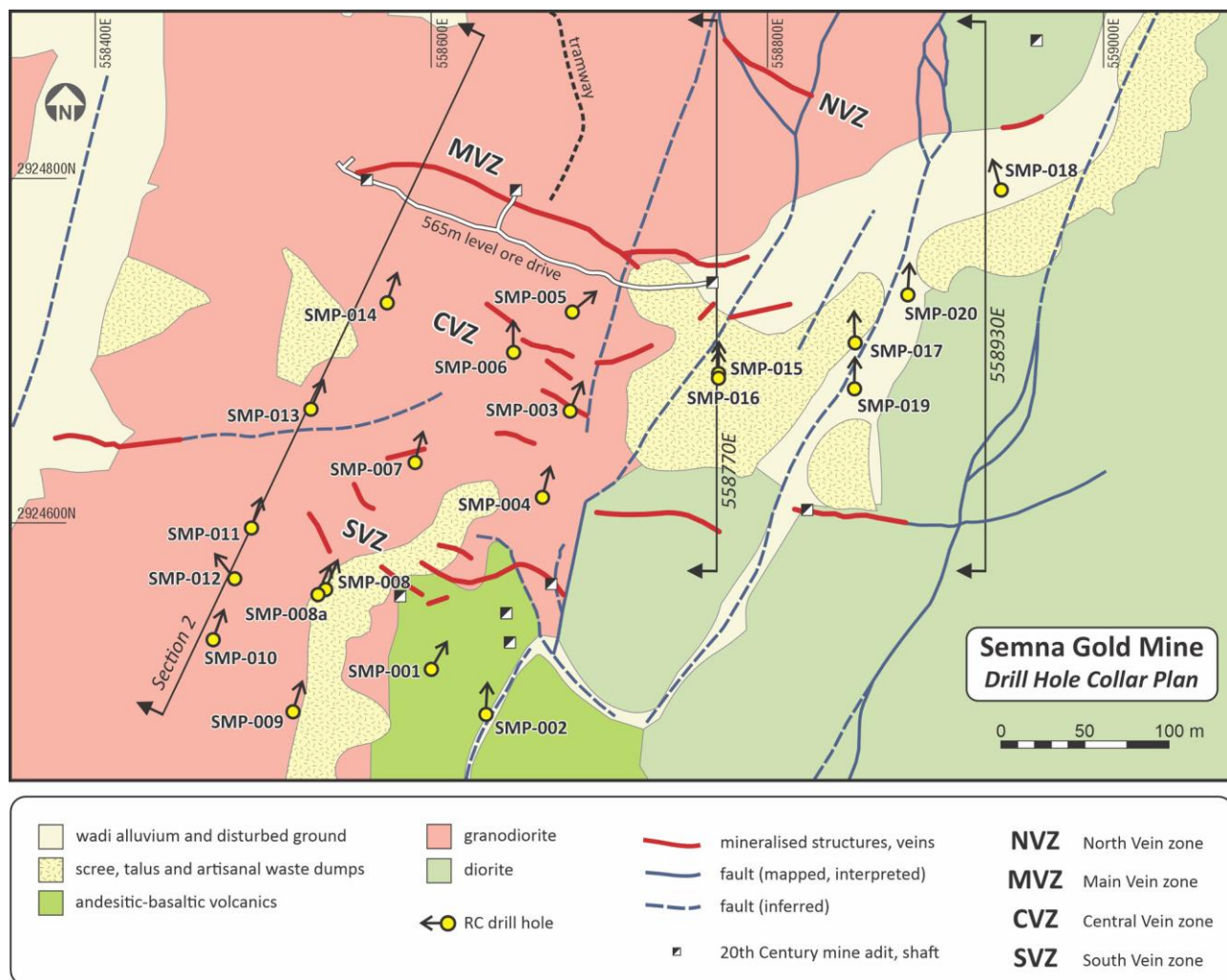


Figure 1: Geology plan of the Abu Marawat Concession, showing the location of the Semna prospect

## Semna gold mine RC drilling

21 drill holes, SMP-001 to SMP-020, were completed at the Semna prospect, for a total of 3,662 metres during the recent RC drill programme (Figure 2). Collar details of the holes and the results of 4m composite sampling

have been previously reported (see news releases dated October 13, 2023 and November 7, 2023). Based on the results of the 4m composite sampling a total of 310 primary 1m split samples through the interpreted mineralised zones were selected and submitted for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc geochemical analysis. These results are now reported herein.



**Figure 2:** Geology and drill hole collar plan of the Semna gold mine prospect

Full final intersection details from the 1m split samples are provided in Appendix A, and a comparison with the original 4m composite sample intersections from the Main Vein zone (“MVZ”) is provided in Appendix B. Selected intersections from the MVZ, which was mined during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and has more recently been exploited both at surface and from underground by artisanal miners (see news release dated October 13, 2023) are provided in Table 1.

Holes SMP-001 to SMP-014 were drilled on 3 north-northeast sections across the MVZ, the Central Vein zone (“CVZ”), and the South Vein zone (“SVZ”), see Figure 2. Holes SMP-015 and SMP-016 were drilled on a northerly section at the now exposed eastern end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century workings, and holes SMP-017 to SMP-020 were drilled to test a postulated eastern extension to the MVZ (“MVZ-EX”).

Sporadic narrow mineralisation was intersected from the CVZ and the SVZ. Assay results from the SVZ were unexpectedly low, in light of the presence of old 20<sup>th</sup> century and the large recent artisanal workings on this zone. More consistent narrow zones of low to moderate grade mineralisation were intersected on the CVZ, for example in holes SMP-003, SMP-006 and SMP-014. The North Vein zone (“NVZ”) was not tested in the phase 1 RC drill programme.

Significant mineralised intersections were returned from the MVZ and the MVZ-EX extension zone (see Table 1 and Appendix A), including **50.07 g/t Au over a 6m interval**, from 75m downhole depth (hole SMP-016),



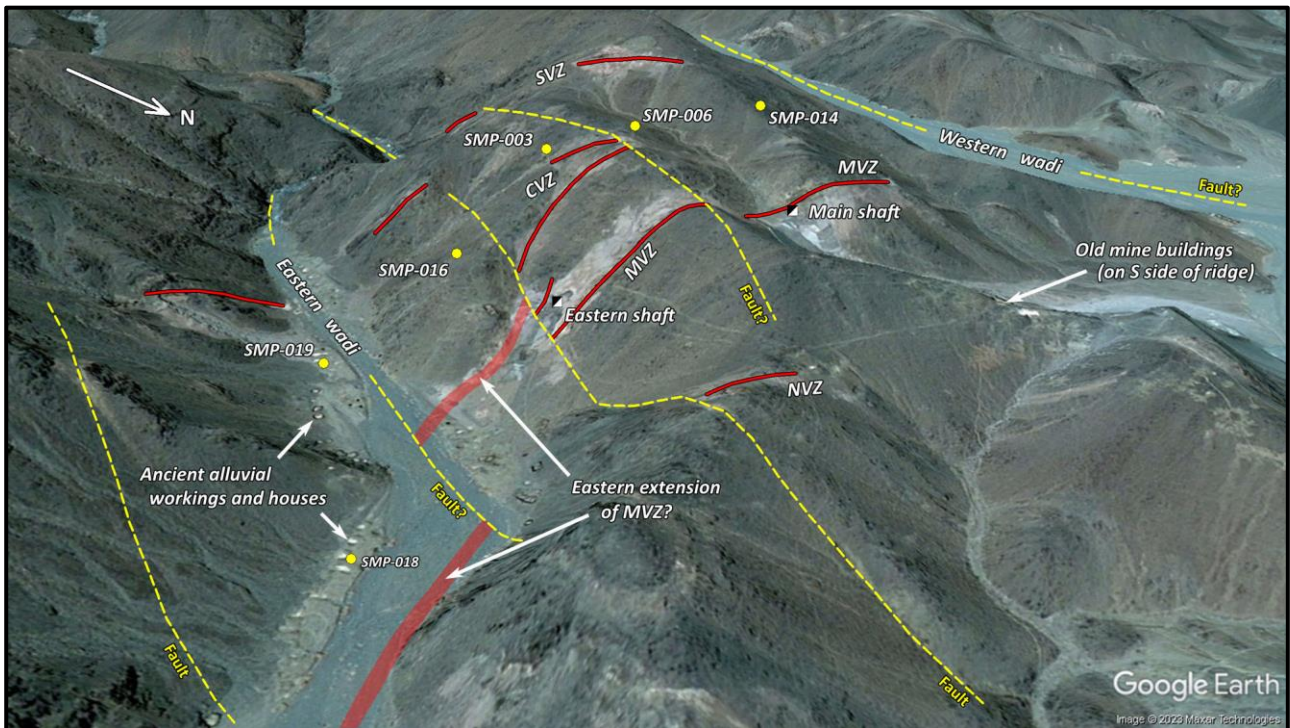
**28.36 g/t Au, 28.4 g/t Ag and 1.15% Cu over a 4m interval**, from 136m downhole depth (hole SMP-003), **11.98 g/t Au over a 16m interval**, from 61m downhole depth (hole SMP-018), and **10.61 g/t Au, 24.0 g/t Ag and 1.20% Cu over a 9m interval**, from 130m downhole depth (hole SMP-019). Hole SMP-019 also returned intersections of 5.82 g/t Au over a 3m interval from 102m downhole depth, and 9.10 g/t Au over a 2m interval from 111m, indicating the presence of multiple mineralised structures in the MVZ-EX. Schematic interpretations of cross sections 2, 558770E and 558930E are provided in Appendix C.

Hole ID	Section ID	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Comments
		From	To	Interval				
SMP-003 <i>incl.</i>	Section 4	136	140	4	28.36	28.4	11,481	
		137	138	1	94.80	88.2	34,750	
SMP-004	Section 4	184	186	2	12.45	1.5	75	open at depth below
SMP-006	Section 3	116	118	2	14.20	2.8	65	
SMP-007	Section 3	155	157	2	9.74	2.3	69	open at depth below
SMP-013	Section 2	186	189	3	4.93	0.7	50	open at depth below
SMP-014	Section 2	109	114	5	4.14	0.6	19	
SMP-015 and	558770E	50	52	2	5.05	0.6	25	hangingwall structure
		78	81	3	7.11	3.4	551	MVZ structure
SMP-016 <i>incl.</i> and <i>incl.</i>	558770E	75	81	6	50.07	6.7	1,026	hangingwall structure, open at depth below
		80	81	1	222.0	23.2	207	
		134	142	8	2.39	1.8	801	MVZ structure, open at depth below
		139	141	2	7.10	1.7	105	
SMP-017 <i>incl.</i> and <i>incl.</i>	558850E	56	70	14	5.73	1.5	198	multiple mineralised structures / veins
		60	63	3	14.85	2.7	113	
		66	69	3	8.67	3.1	521	
SMP-018 <i>incl.</i>	558930E	61	77	16	11.98	2.0	46	most northeasterly intersection - open to NE and at depth below
		61	65	4	36.03	5.9	122	
SMP-019 and and and <i>incl.</i> and <i>incl.</i>	558850E	102	105	3	5.82	8.9	259	multiple mineralised structures / veins, open at depth below
		111	113	2	9.10	6.2	624	
		126	127	1	2.28	0.9	41	
		130	139	9	10.61	24.0	12,038	
		130	134	4	19.78	43.6	22,091	
		133	134	1	37.00	145.0	87,240	

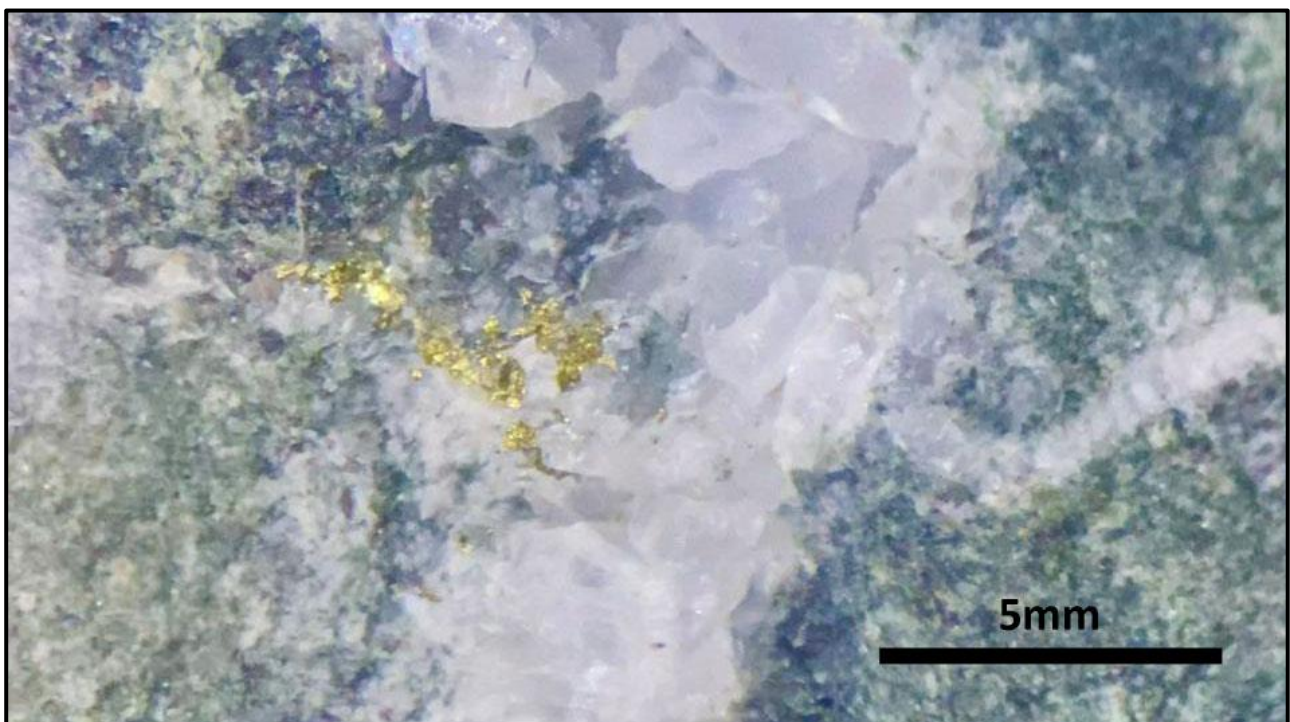
Table 1: Selected final intersections from the Semna MVZ

7 holes targeted the MVZ beneath the old 20<sup>th</sup> century workings (see Figure C1), on approximately 80m spaced drill sections, specifically SMP-003, SMP-004, SMP-005 (Section 4), SMP-006, SMP-007 (Section 3), and SMP-013 and SMP-014 (Section 2, Figure C1). The old workings have recently been extended down to an approximate elevation of 550m RL by the artisanal miners (see news release dated October 13, 2023). All holes, except SMP-005 which intersected sub-grade mineralisation, returned mineralised intersections with true widths of between approximately 2 and 4 metres, grading between 4.14 g/t Au (5m interval from hole SMP-014) and 28.36 g/t Au (4m interval from hole SMP-003). Individual 1m samples from this area returned **assays including 94.8 g/t Au** (hole SMP-003), **25.7 g/t Au** (SMP-006) and **17.75 g/t Au** (SMP-007). The drilling confirmed the continuity of the mineralisation beneath the mined out upper parts of the MVZ. The MVZ continued at an average dip of approximately 70° to the SSW, although the zone appears to shallow in the deepest holes. It is not clear if this is due to the MVZ actually shallowing, or if it is due to the presence of multiple *en echelon* mineralised structures (Figure C1). The mineralisation on the MVZ was open at depth on all sections beneath the old mine workings.

Holes SMP-015 and SMP-016 were drilled at the eastern end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century workings, close to the eastern shaft, where the MVZ appears to swing around to a more easterly or east-northeasterly orientation. The MVZ appears to be faulted out here, and surface mapping of the area, now exposed by the artisanal miners, suggests that the MVZ has been sinistrally displaced by approximately 40m to the southwest (Figures 2 and 3).



**Figure 3:** Oblique view of the Semna gold mine prospect, looking southwest (from 2010 Google Earth image, prior to any artisanal mining activity)



**Figure 4:** Coarse visible gold in RC chip (SMP-016, 81-82m, 222 g/t Au), associated with quartz stringer veinlets in altered andesite

Holes SMP-015 and SMP-016 both intersected 2 discrete mineralised zones, with true widths of approximately 2-4m (Figure C2). The northern or footwall zone is interpreted as being the main MVZ, while the southern

hangingwall zone is interpreted as being a separate structure striking approximately southwest which appears to join with the CVZ. Both mineralised zones dip at approximately 75° to the south. The hangingwall zone returned an intersection of **50.07 g/t Au over an interval of 6m** (true width approximately 3m). Inspection of the drill chips indicated the presence of abundant coarse gold (Figure 4), with individual 1m samples from this 6m interval returning **assays including 222.0, 40.8 and 20.3 g/t Au**. Examination of blocks of mineralised rock from surface in this area also showed the presence of abundant coarse visible gold.

The final 4 holes of the programme, SMP-017 to SMP-020 were drilled to test a postulated eastern extension of the MVZ, running parallel to a “jog” in the eastern wadi (Figures 2 and 3), the so-called “MVZ-EX” zone. 3 of the holes returned wide zones of high grade mineralisation.

SMP-017 was drilled on a northerly azimuth on the 558850E section, and returned a mineralised intersection of **5.73 g/t Au over a 14m interval**, from 56m downhole depth, and beneath it SMP-019 returned mineralised intersections of **5.82 g/t Au over a 3m interval**, from 102m downhole depth, **9.10 g/t Au over a 2m interval** from 111m, and **10.61 g/t Au over a 9m interval** from 130m downhole depth (see Table 1 and Appendix A). Individual 1m samples from SMP-017 returned **assays including 18.25, 13.8 and 16.25 g/t Au**, while individual 1m samples from SMP-019 returned **assays including 37.0, 22.6 and 15.6 g/t Au**.

Hole SMP-018 was drilled slightly oblique to the 558930E section approximately 160m east of the underground mine workings, and was the easternmost hole in the programme. SMP-018 returned a mineralised intersection of **11.98 g/t Au over a 16m interval**, from 61m downhole depth (see Table 1, Appendix A and Figure C3). This interval included individual 1m samples which returned **assays including 51.8, 47.1, 24.1 and 21.1 g/t Au**. In this locality the MVZ-EZ is interpreted as being approximately vertical, with a true width of approximately 10-12m. Hole SMP-020 was drilled on the 558890E section between the other holes (Figure 2), and is interpreted as having missed the MVZ-EX zone, which had here been offset by a NNE-striking fault.

### Comparison of 1m split sample and 4m composite sample results

A comparison between all the final 1m split and 4m composite assay intersections is provided in Appendix B, and selected comparative intersections from the MVZ are provided below in Table 2.

Hole ID	1m split samples				4m composite samples			
	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)
	From	To	Interval		From	To	Interval	
SMP-003	136	140	4	28.36	136	140	4	29.80
SMP-004	184	186	2	12.45	184	188	4	5.37
SMP-006	116	118	2	14.20	116	120	4	6.27
SMP-014	109	114	5	4.14	108	116	8	2.86
SMP-015	50	52	2	5.05	48	52	4	2.52
and	78	81	3	7.11	76	84	8	3.03
SMP-016	75	81	6	50.07	72	84	12	14.63
and	134	142	8	2.39	132	144	12	1.78
SMP-017	56	70	14	5.73	56	72	16	5.19
SMP-018	61	77	16	11.98	60	76	16	12.54
SMP-019	102	105	3	5.82	96	116	20	1.69
and	111	113	2	9.10				
and	130	139	9	10.61				

*Notes:*

- 1) 1m split intersections were selected using 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, intersections were required to bulk out >1 g/t, with a maximum of 2m interval dilution
- 2) 4m intersections were selected using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade only

Table 2: Selected final 1m split and 4m composite sample intersections from the Semna MVZ



The results show good correlation in general and confirm the validity of the sample compositing methodology, and its execution. In general the results correlate very well, although in the case of SMP-016, the grade from the upper 1m split sample intersection was significantly higher than that expected from the 4m composite samples. This is clearly a response to the nugget effect of samples containing abundant coarse gold, with individual 1m samples from this interval returning assays including 222.0, 40.8 and 20.3 g/t Au.

### Discussion of results

The mineralisation at Semna appears to be mainly hosted in a body of quartz diorite to granodiorite that has been intruded into a package of mafic to intermediate composition metavolcanic rocks. The mineralisation is strongly structurally controlled, and is hosted in a series of steeply south-dipping shear zones that contain the gold-bearing quartz veins. These sub-parallel quartz veins strike approximately east-west and dip 60-75° to the south, but the dip and strike is quite variable within each vein, and the veins noticeably pinch and swell, as has been historically reported.

The overall vein array is quite complex, with the various zones appearing to be connected in places. Drilling has indicated the best mineralisation to be on the historically mined MVZ, however mapping indicates numerous ancient and 20<sup>th</sup> century workings on the other structures, and previous surface sampling by Aton returned some of the best results from the SVZ (see news release dated November 22, 2017).

In the Semna area both the mineralisation and topography are structurally controlled. The historic Semna mine is located between two wadis orientated in a NNE direction, which are interpreted as being controlled by north-northeast striking faults (see news release dated November 7, 2023). Mapping has indicated the presence of a sub-parallel series of these north-northeast fault structures, which offset the mineralised zones (Figures 2 and 3). The MVZ typically strikes in an east-southeasterly direction, dipping to the south-southwest. Towards the end of the now exposed underground workings, and in the interpreted eastern extension of the MVZ its strike appears to swing around to an east-northeasterly direction (Figures 2 and 3), where it is largely covered by wadi sediments, interpreted as being approximately 10m thick. In this MVZ-EX zone the dip of the mineralisation appears to be steepening to a more vertical orientation (Figure C3).

The mineralisation at Semna is orogenic in style, and is interpreted as being associated with an array of structures, presumed to have formed in dilational zones, accompanied by shearing and weak to moderate phyllic wallrock alteration. The mineralised structures are localised between and offset by a series of north-northeast striking fault structures. Mineralisation on the MVZ is associated with at least one mineralised quartz vein, which anastomoses and pinches and swells, as confirmed by Aton's underground mapping reported (see news release dated October 13).

Historically the MVZ mineralised zone has been described as being up to 6m in thickness, but interpretation of the results from holes SMP-015 to SMP-019 suggests that the mineralisation is associated with multiple veins and structures (Figures 5 and C2), to the east of the 20<sup>th</sup> century underground mine workings. The overall mineralised 'envelope' may potentially be up to 10-35m in true width in the eastern extension of the MVZ under the alluvial wadi sediments. In the MVZ-EX lower grade mineralisation appears to occur in wider zones, not exclusively adjacent to the mineralised quartz veins, and is apparently associated with heavily sheared and altered wallrock.

The mineralised structures are almost always associated with white quartz veins, with gold appearing to be distributed both within the quartz veins themselves, and also in altered selvages and wallrock adjacent to the veins. The mineralisation at Semna is associated with low levels of sulphide gangue, and predominantly carries only gold. The gold at Semna appears to be coarse and nuggety, as indicated by examination of samples, and also analysis of the drill assay results. 23 of the total of 310 1m split samples submitted for analysis returned gold values greater than 10 g/t, with 11 of these returning gold values greater than 20 g/t, including individual assays of 222.0, 94.8 and 51.8 g/t Au. The drill results appear to confirm the historical and anecdotal evidence that the gold mineralisation at Semna is of a significantly high grade, and is locally of bonanza grade.



**Figure 5:** RC chips from hole SMP-019, 60-152m, showing the presence of multiple mineralised quartz veins and structures between 103m and 142m, and associated phyllic alteration (mineralised intersections include 102-105m: 3m @ 5.82 g/t Au; 111-113m: 2m @ 9.10 g/t Au; 130-139m: 9m @ 10.61 g/t Au, including 130-134m: 4m @ 19.78 g/t Au, 43.6 g/t Ag and 2.21% Cu)

Levels of silver and copper are generally at Semna, but can be locally significant. Where silver and copper grades are elevated this is typically associated with high to very high grades of gold (eg. 28.36 g/t Au, 28.4 g/t Ag and 1.15% Cu over a 4m interval in hole SMP-003, 19.78 g/t Au, 43.6 g/t Ag and 2.21% Cu over a 4m interval in hole SMP-019, see Appendix A). Lead and zinc occurred only at very low levels in all the drill assay results.

The mineralisation at Semna is open along strike at both ends, and has to date been drilled over a strike length on the MVZ of approximately 400m. The mineralisation is open at depth along the entire drilled strike length.

### Exploration activity update

Aton intends to start a second phase of diamond drilling at Semna as early as possible in 2024, pending the anticipated issuance of the exploitation lease at Abu Marawat, with a view to fast-tracking the exploration at the Semna prospect. Pending the start of the phase 2 drilling the Company has been continuing its exploration activities at Semna, while it awaits the issuance of the exploitation lease, as follows:



- A provisional plan for an initial 50 hole phase 2 diamond drilling programme at Semna has been developed. The drilling will be undertaken by Energold Drilling (EMEA) Limited, using their Global Drilling ID500-G track-mounted rig (see news release dated November 23, 2021), which is currently in storage at Hamama. New drill pipe and other equipment has already been ordered, and preparations for its shipment to Egypt are underway. Drill site and pad preparation for the planned phase 2 drill programme has largely been completed already.
- A short programme of mechanical saw-cut channel sampling has been undertaken on exposed faces at Semna. Results from this programme are anticipated soon, and will be reported in early 2024.
- A short programme of metallic screen fire assay analysis on some of the high grade samples from Semna has been undertaken, to assess the relative abundance of coarse gold in the Semna mineralisation, and the results will again be reported in early 2024.
- 2 composite samples of the Semna MVZ mineralisation have been dispatched to Wardell Armstrong International in the UK for preliminary gravity separation and whole ore leach metallurgical testwork. The results of this programme are expected by the end of 2023, and will also be reported in early 2024.

### **Sampling and analytical procedures**

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The RC holes were drilled at 5¾" or 5½" diameter, and the bulk percussion chip samples were collected directly into pre-written large plastic bags from the cyclone every metre, numbered with the hole number and hole depths, and laid out sequentially at the drill site. Between each metre of drilling the cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air. The bags were logged on the drill sites by Aton geologists. The bulk 1m samples were weighed, and subsequently riffle split through a 3-tier splitter at the drill site 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 splitter was cleaned with compressed air between each sample. The reject material from this initial bulk split was re-bagged, labelled and tagged, and retained on the drill sites. A representative sample of each metre was washed and stored in marked plastic chip trays, each containing 20m of samples, photographed, and retained onsite as a permanent record of the drill hole.

The 1m split samples, weighing approximately 5kg each were then transported to the Rodruin sample processing facility, where they were 1/2 riffle split into 2 separate sub-samples, weighing approximately 2.5kg. One of these sub-samples was marked and labelled, and retained at the laboratory for storage. The second 1m sub-samples were then combined into 4m composite samples, weighing approximately 10kg. These were thoroughly mixed and again riffle split to produce nominal c. 250-500g 4m composite samples which were dispatched to ALS Minerals for analysis. Again the splitter was cleaned with compressed air between each sample. The 4m composite samples were allocated new sample numbers. The bulk reject material from the riffle split 4m composite samples was disposed of. QAQC samples were inserted into the 4m composite sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 certified reference material (or "standard" sample) every 60 samples, 1 blank sample every 30 samples, and 1 field duplicate split sample every 30 samples.

The 4m composite samples were shipped to ALS Minerals sample preparation laboratory at Marsa Alam, Egypt, where they were pulverised to a size fraction of better than 85% passing 75 microns. From this pulverised material a further sub-sample was split off with a nominal c. 50g size, which was shipped on to ALS Minerals at Rosia Montana, Romania for analysis. The 4m composite samples were analysed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (analytical code Au-AA23. High grade samples (Au >10 g/t) were re-analysed using analytical code Au-GRA21 (also fire assay, with a gravimetric finish).

Following the receipt of the final 4m composite assay results for the full Semna programme from ALS, a number of the retained 1m sub-samples were selected by a senior Aton geologist for re-assaying, corresponding to 4m composite assays deemed to be of significance. The selected 1m sub-samples were again riffle split to produce nominal c. 250-500g 1m split samples which were allocated new sample numbers. These were again dispatched to ALS Minerals for the same sample preparation at Marsa Alam, and for subsequent analysis at

Rosia Montana. The bulk reject material from the 1m sub-sample splits was re-bagged and retained onsite for storage at Rodruin. QAQC samples were inserted into the 1m split sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 standard every 30 samples, 1 blank sample every 15 samples, and 1 field duplicate split sample every 15 samples.

The 1m split samples were again analysed for gold by fire assay (analytical code Au-AA23), and for silver, copper, lead and zinc using an aqua regia digest followed by an AAS finish (analytical code AA45). Any high grade gold samples (Au >10 g/t) were re-analysed using analytical code Au-GRA21 (also fire assay, with a gravimetric finish). Any 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 200 km north of Centamin's world-class Sukari gold mine. Aton has identified numerous gold and base metal exploration targets at Abu Marawat, including the Hamama deposit in the west, the Abu Marawat deposit in the northeast, and the advanced Rodruin exploration prospect in the south of the Concession. Two historic British gold mines are also located on the Concession at Sir Bakis and Semna. Aton has identified several distinct geological trends within Abu Marawat, which display potential for the development of a variety of styles of precious and base metal mineralisation. Abu Marawat is 447.7 km<sup>2</sup> 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, as are the international airports at Hurgada and Luxor.

### Qualified person

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

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### 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 – Semna final assay results

Hole ID	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zone	Comments
	From	To	Interval							
SMP-001	28	30	2	2.40	0.7	33	7	42	SVZ	
SMP-002	22	23	1	2.37	0.9	24	7	65	SVZ	
SMP-003	29	31	2	1.07	0.1	66	6	53	CVZ	
and	<b>136</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.36</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>11,481</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	MVZ	
incl.	137	138	1	94.80	88.2	34,750	8	42		
SMP-004	132	134	2	1.64	0.6	47	6	98	CVZ?	
and	184	186	2	12.45	1.5	75	7	65	MVZ	open at depth below
SMP-005	62	64	2	2.95	0.6	11	7	52	MVZ	hangingwall zone?
and	91	92	1	0.94	0.4	17	6	40	MVZ	sub-grade intersection
SMP-006	11	12	1	1.32	0.2	14	5	60	CVZ	
and	15	16	1	2.68	0.6	115	7	67	CVZ	
and	116	118	2	14.20	2.8	65	7	48	MVZ	
SMP-007	155	157	2	9.74	2.3	69	9	57	MVZ	open at depth below
and	179	180	1	1.10	0.2	56	6	60	MVZ	MVZ footwall zone?
SMP-009	105	107	2	1.28	0.6	51	7	52	SVZ	
SMP-011	112	113	1	2.67	0.8	68	7	98	SVZ	
SMP-012	54	55	1	1.27	0.1	32	8	79	SVZ?	south of main SVZ
and	135	136	1	1.15	0.3	29	7	31	WVZ	Western vein
SMP-013	186	189	3	4.93	0.7	50	9	45	MVZ	open at depth below
SMP-014	43	45	2	2.79	0.4	44	8	43	CVZ	
and	109	114	5	4.14	0.6	19	6	38	MVZ	
SMP-015	50	52	2	5.05	0.6	25	8	71	MVZ	hangingwall structure
and	78	81	3	7.11	3.4	551	6	38	MVZ	
SMP-016	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50.07</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>74</b>	MVZ	hangingwall structure, open at depth below
incl.	80	81	1	222.0	23.2	207	7	91		
and	134	142	8	2.39	1.8	801	7	112	MVZ	open at depth below
incl.	139	141	2	7.10	1.7	105	6	100		
SMP-017	<b>56</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	MVZ-EX	
incl.	60	63	3	14.85	2.7	113	10	60		
and incl.	66	69	3	8.67	3.1	521	9	60		
SMP-018	<b>61</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	MVZ-EX	most northeasterly intersection - open to NE and at depth below
incl.	61	65	4	36.03	5.9	122	10	35		
SMP-019	102	105	3	5.82	8.9	259	10	42	MVZ-EX	multiple mineralised structures / veins, open at depth below
and	111	113	2	9.10	6.2	624	11	30		
and	126	127	1	2.28	0.9	41	8	79		
and	<b>130</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>		
incl.	130	134	4	19.78	43.6	22,091	9	41		
and incl.	133	134	1	37.00	145.0	87,240	9	115		
SMP-020	102	104	2	1.33	0.3	40	7	31	MVZ-EX	mineralised zone cut out by fault?

**Notes:**

1) All intersections are based on assay results from the 1m split samples only

2) Intersections were selected using 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, intersections were required to bulk out >1 g/t, with a maximum of 2m internal dilution



**Appendix B – Comparison between final 1m split and 4m composite intersections from the MVZ**

Hole ID	1m split samples				4m composite samples			
	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)	Intersection (m)			Au (g/t)
	From	To	Interval		From	To	Interval	
SMP-003	<b>136</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.36</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.80</b>
<i>incl.</i>	137	138	1	94.80				
SMP-004	184	186	2	12.45	184	188	4	5.37
SMP-005	62	64	2	2.95	60	64	4	1.60
<i>and</i>	91	92	1	0.94	88	92	1	0.26
SMP-006	116	118	2	14.20	116	120	4	6.27
SMP-007	155	157	2	9.74	156	160	4	7.03
<i>and</i>	179	180	1	1.10	176	180	4	0.50
SMP-013	186	189	3	4.93	184	192	8	2.20
SMP-014	109	114	5	4.14	108	116	8	2.86
SMP-015	50	52	2	5.05	48	52	4	2.52
<i>and</i>	78	81	3	7.11	76	84	8	3.03
SMP-016	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50.07</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14.63</b>
<i>incl.</i>	80	81	1	222.0				
<i>and</i>	134	142	8	2.39	132	144	12	1.78
<i>incl.</i>	139	141	2	7.10				
SMP-017	<b>56</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.19</b>
<i>incl.</i>	60	63	3	14.85				
<i>and incl.</i>	66	69	3	8.67				
SMP-018	<b>61</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12.54</b>
<i>incl.</i>	61	65	4	36.03				
SMP-019	102	105	3	5.82	96	116	20	1.69
<i>and</i>	111	113	2	9.10				
<i>and</i>	126	127	1	2.28	<b>124</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.30</b>
<i>and</i>	<b>130</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.61</b>				
<i>incl.</i>	130	134	4	19.78				
<i>and incl.</i>	133	134	1	37.00				
SMP-020	102	104	2	1.33	100	104	4	1.20

Notes:

- 1) 1m split intersections were selected using 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, intersections were required to bulk out >1 g/t, with a maximum of 2m internal dilution
- 2) 4m intersections were selected using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade only (except sub-grade intersection in hole SMP-005, provided for comparative purposes)

Appendix C – Semna cross sections

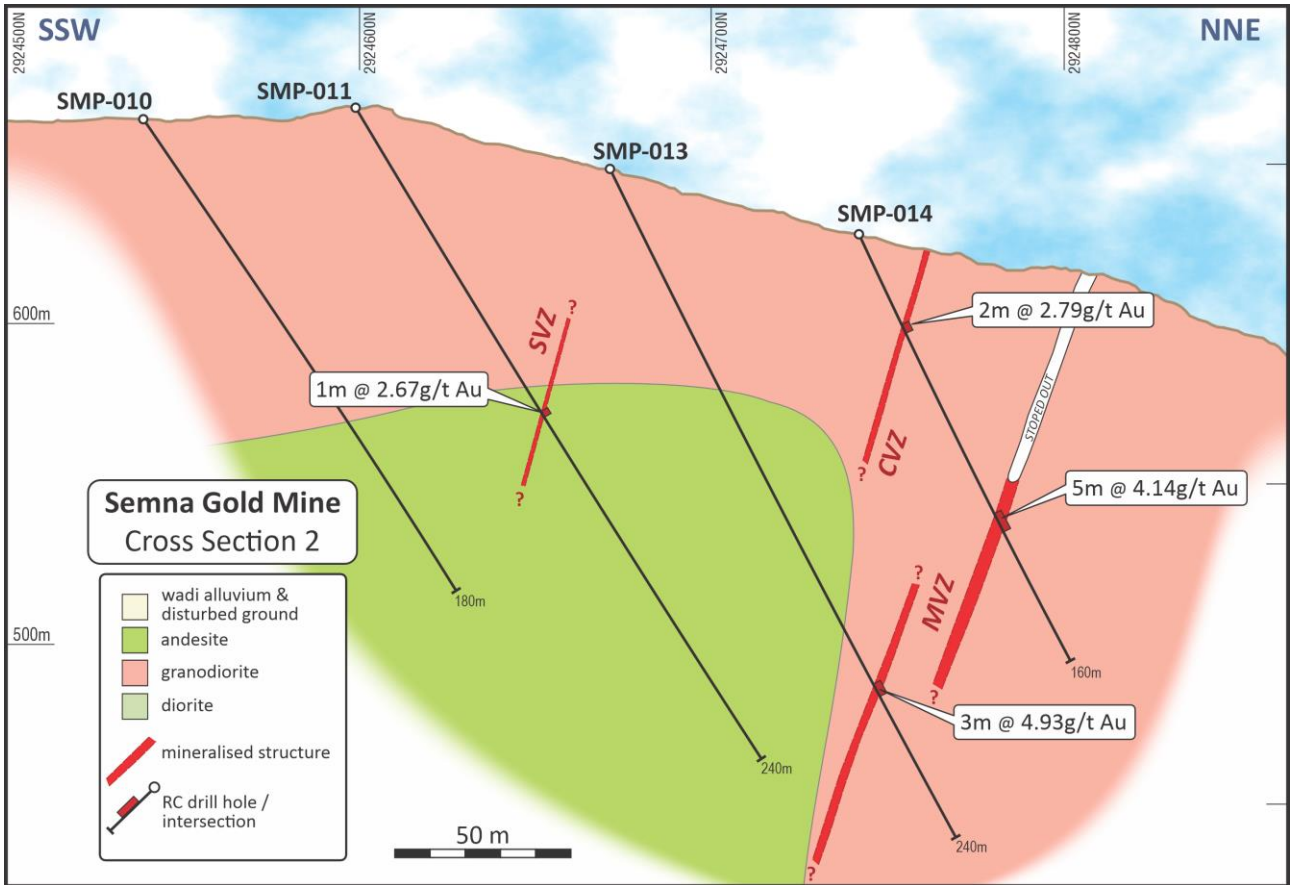


Figure C1: Semna cross section 2

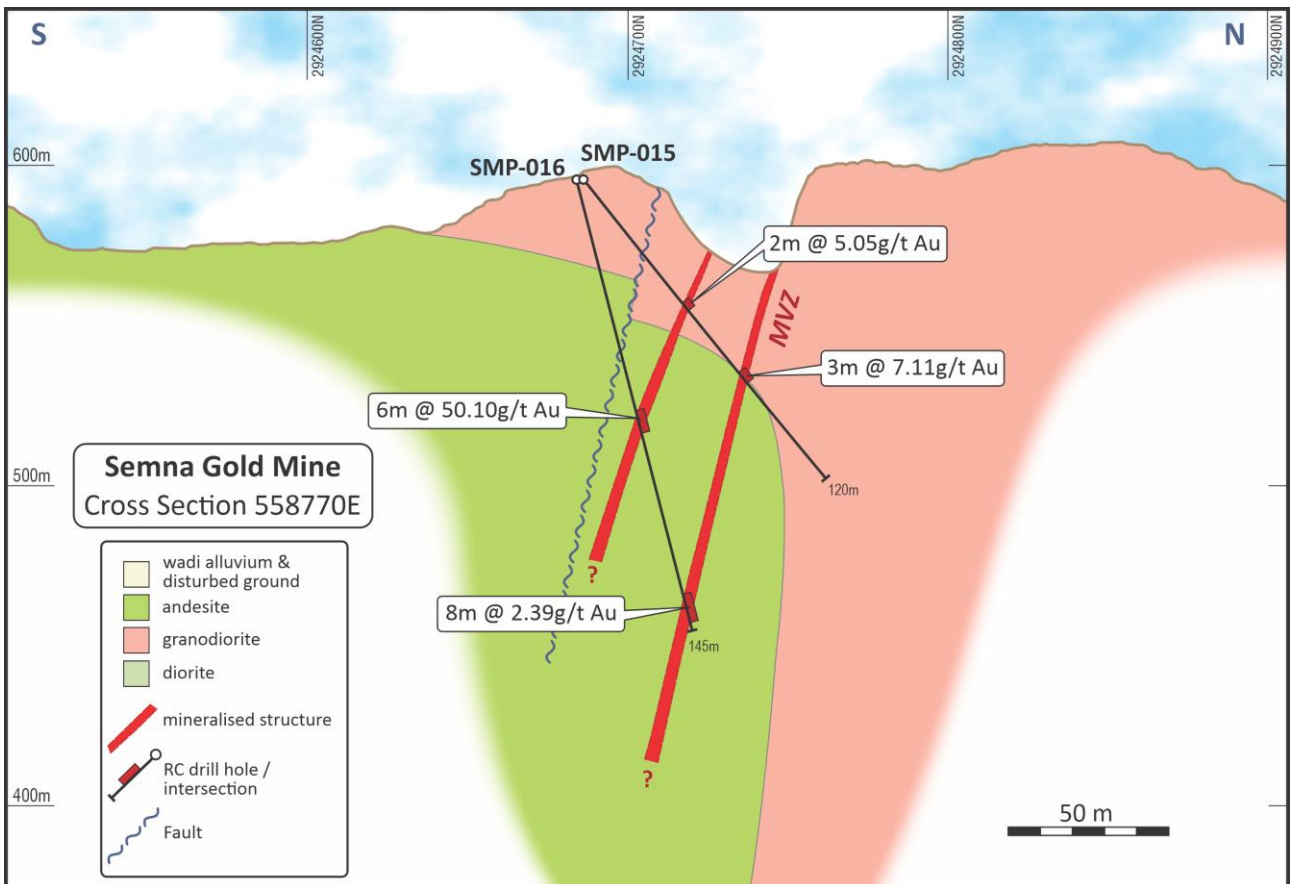


Figure C2: Semna 558770E cross section

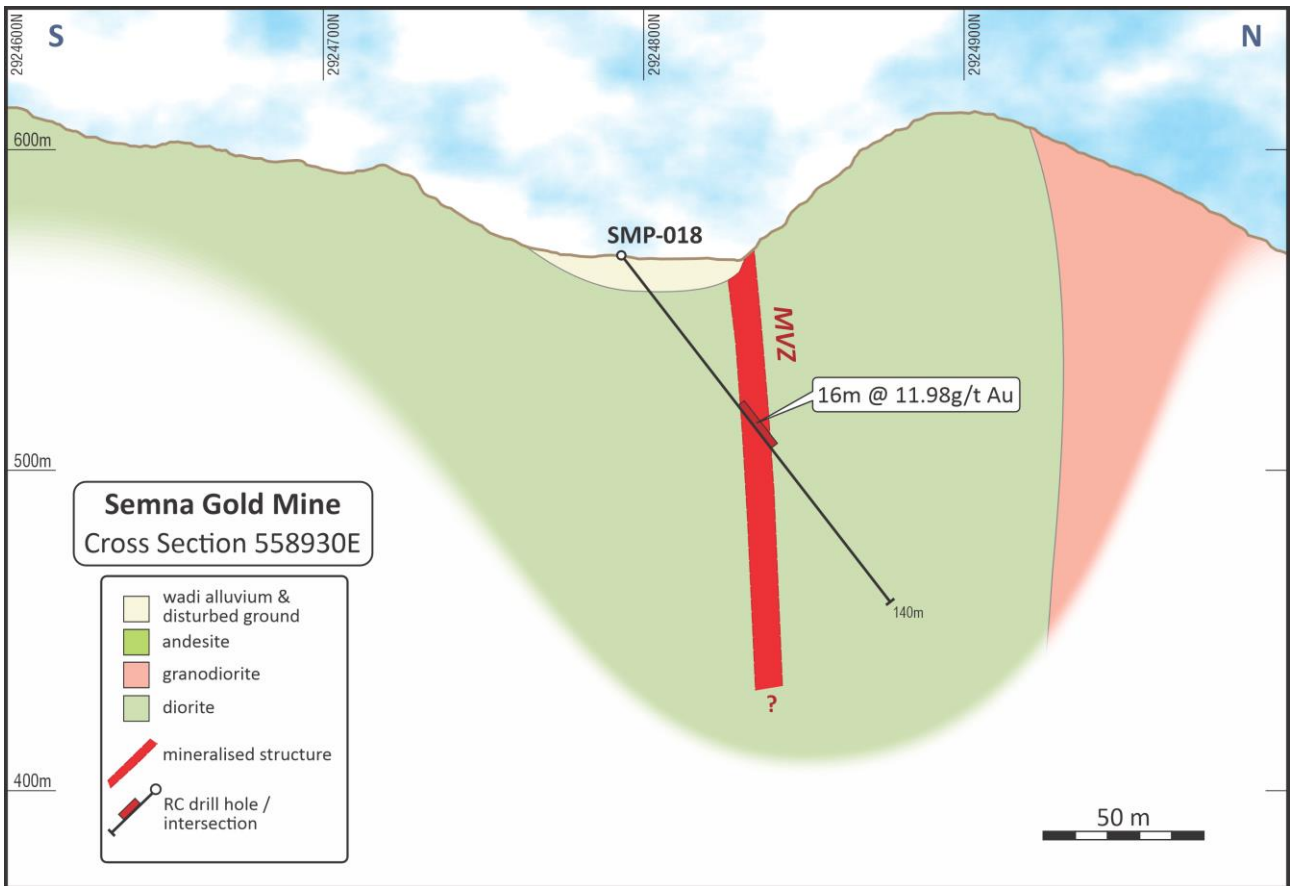


Figure C3: Semna 558930E cross section