

22nd July 2011

Company Announcements Office ASX Limited

RESULTS OF DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM AT KOONENBERRY COPPER PROJECT

May- June 2011

Ausmon Resources (ASX Code: AOA) is pleased to announce the completion of its recent diamond drilling program of four holes at the Grasmere deposit part of the Company's Koonenberry Copper Project in the far north-west of NSW. The details of the drill program are presented in Table 1 and subsequent illustrations. (see Figs 1, 1a, and 4 cross sections labelled Figs 2 to 5):

Table 1 – Summary Information of the Diamond Drill Program											
Hole	Collar Local Grid		Collar GDA94		Azimuth	Decl.	Length				
No.	mE	mN	mE	mN	^o Local	0	m				
ADD01	22,800	25,930	661,443	6,537,350	180	60	287				
ADD02	22,450	25,780	661,075	6,537,331	360	60	192				
ADD03	24,950	24,880	663,110	6,535,623	360	60	300				
ADD04	22,700	25,940	661,365	6,537,395	180	60	289				

Note: Local grid north bears c.20.25° east of GDA94 north and c.10.25° east of magnetic north

The known Copper-Zinc mineralisation at the Grasmere Deposit occurs continually over a west- north-west striking length of approximately 3.8 Km. The length of mineralisation is broken by several offsetting faults. It is most thickly developed in two near vertically dipping bodies or shoots that are referred to as the Grasmere Body and the Peveril body.

Hole ADD01 (Fig 2) intersected the western part of the Peveril ore body and substantially increased the down dip extension of the mineralisation. **Hole ADD04 (Fig 5)** was drilled 100 metres further to the west and made a much narrower intersection that indicates the proximity of the western edge of the Peveril ore body.

Hole ADD02 (Fig 3) was drilled to test the thickening of the mineralisation in earlier drill holes 300 metres west of the Peveril ore body.



Hole ADD03 (Fig 4) was drilled to test the western part of the Grasmere ore body at a drill hole length of c. 250 metres. Between 245.20 and 255.55 metres, it intersected a fault zone with core losses that may indicate that the Grasmere body is displaced by a fault.

Drilling Results

Drilling began on May 2nd and ended on June 9th 2011. Wet weather delays were minimal. Cores were logged and photographed, and sulphide bearing intersections split by diamond saw. Half core samples (71 samples) were submitted to ALS, Orange, for multi element analysis, including 13 samples for SG determination. The results are précised below (lengths in metres, averages in brackets, Cu & Zn in %, Ag & Au in g/t):

Hole ADD 01.

- 250.50 to 254.0 (3.50m). 6-- 15% sulphides. Cu 0.23%, Zn 0.1%, Ag 0.6 g/t.
- 254.0 to 257.33 (3.33m). 45--65% sulphides. Cu 3.33%, Zn 0.44%, Ag 7.3 g/t, Au 0.08 g/t.
- 257.33 to 259.00 (1.67m).1.5--5+% sulphides. Cu 0.22%, Ag 0.4 g/t.

Hole ADD02.

- 158.2 to 158.4 (0.2m). 60+% sulphides. Cu 3.17%, Zn 0.31%, Ag 5.2 g/t, Au 0.04 g/t
- 158.4 to 160.5 (3.4m). 1 to 16% sulphides. Cu to 0.29%, Zn to 0.72%, Ag to 0.6 g/t.
- 268.68 to 269.34 (0.66m) 50—70% sulphides. Cu 2.07 to 6.89% (4.14), Zn 0.2 to 2.03% (0.81), Ag 5 to 13 g/t (8.8), Au 0.1 to 0.2 g/t (0.16)

Hole ADD04.

• 268.81 to 269.54 (0.73m). 65+% sulphides. Cu 4.81%, Zn 0.80%, Ag 10.1 g/t, Au 0.15 g/t.

Sulphide minerals were noted to consist of pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, but proportions were difficult to estimate visually. Shears and crush zones were noted in all holes. As listed above high grade intersections (45-65+% sulphides) were noted to be associated in part with lower grade intersections (2-20% sulphides) consisting of the same four sulphide minerals.

High grade copper intersections were as follows:

Hole	Intersection, m		Length	Cu%	Zn%	Ag	Au g/t
No	from	to	m			g/t	
ADD01	254.00	257.33	3.33	3.33	0.44	7.3	0.08
ADD02	158.20	158.40	0.20	3.17	0.31	5.2	0.04
ADD04	268.81	269.54	0.73	4.81	0.80	10.1	0.15

Discovery of Probable WNW Extensions to the Line of Lode (see Fig 6)

Recent detailed (1:1000 scale) fault delineation and lithological mapping by Dr Kingsley Mills has led to the discovery of a new, south-east displaced, fault bounded, slice of the line of lode, roughly one kilometre north of recent Ausmon drilling. Lithological, fault line, and aeromagnetic evidence clearly point to further extensions to the west north-west as shown in Fig 6. Earlier explorers were beguiled by high copper concentrations in soils draining that area, leading to the drilling of extensive fences of RAB (bedrock probing) holes—shown as brown dots on Fig 6. The presence of strong copper anomalies also points to the likelihood of higher concentrations of copper in sulphides in hidden lodes to the west north-west.

Comments, Future Work

Recent diamond drilling has potential to considerably increase the known resource of the Peveril copper deposit (calculations pending). Furthermore it demonstrated that higher grade Cu zones (shoots) are primary in nature, and not due to supergene enrichment effects. Lode extensions to the west northwest will now be located by mapping and, where required, bedrock (air core drill) sampling. Sulphide shoots will then need to be tested by RC percussion and diamond drilling. The hope and expectation is that the Cu sulphide content of lodes will increase to the west northwest.

Diamond Drilling Program (Figs 1, 1a, and 4 cross sections labelled Figs 2 – 5)

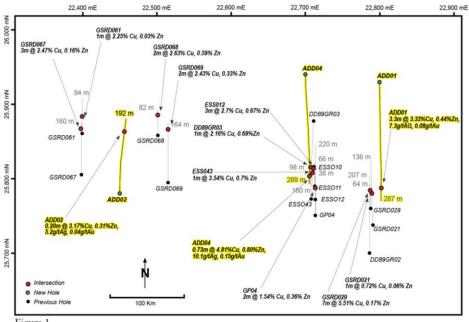


Figure 1

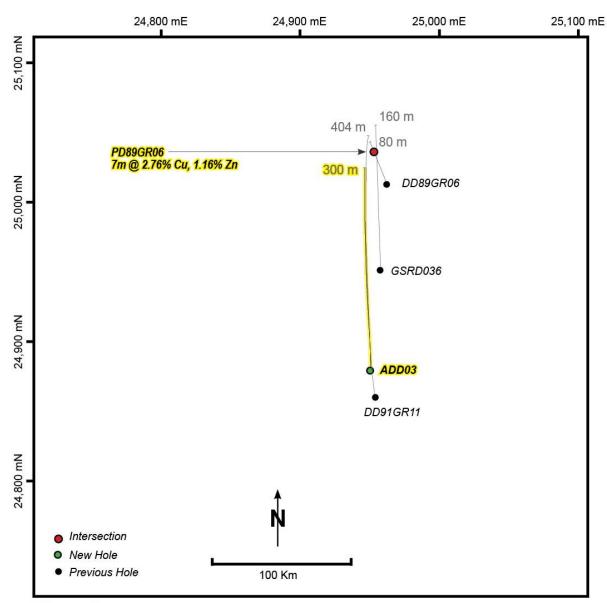


Figure 1a

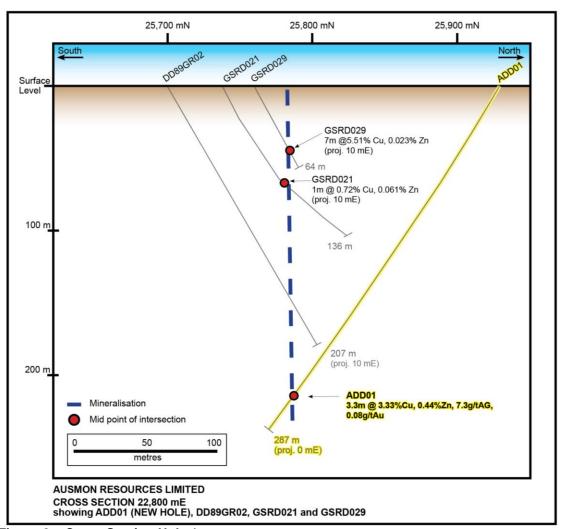


Figure 2 - Cross Section Hole 1

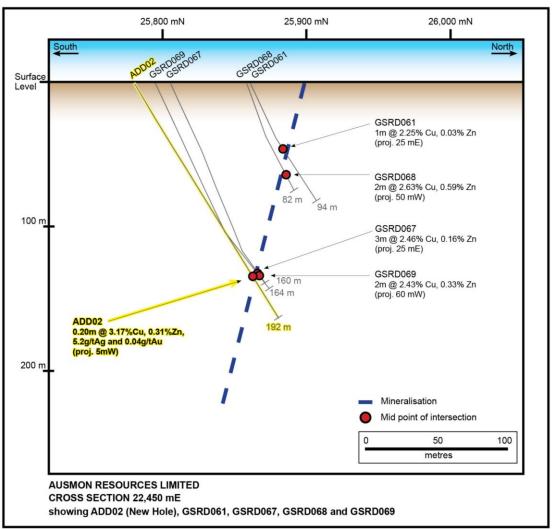


Figure 3 - Cross Section Hole 2

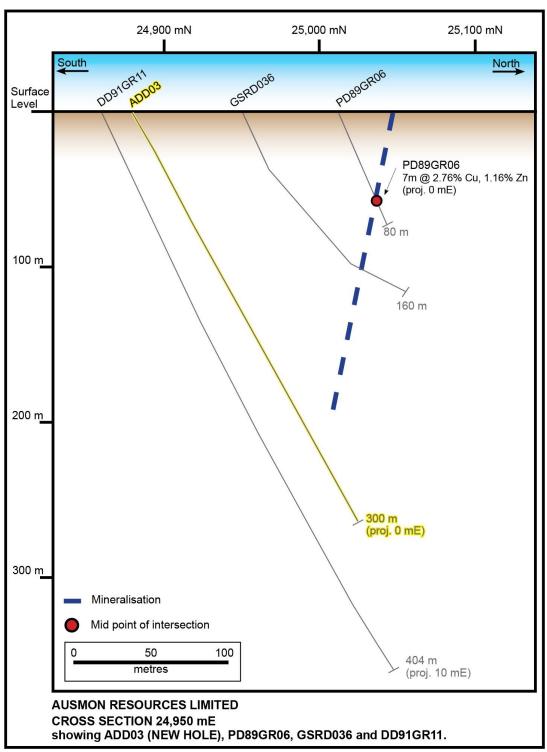


Figure 4 - Cross Section Hole 3

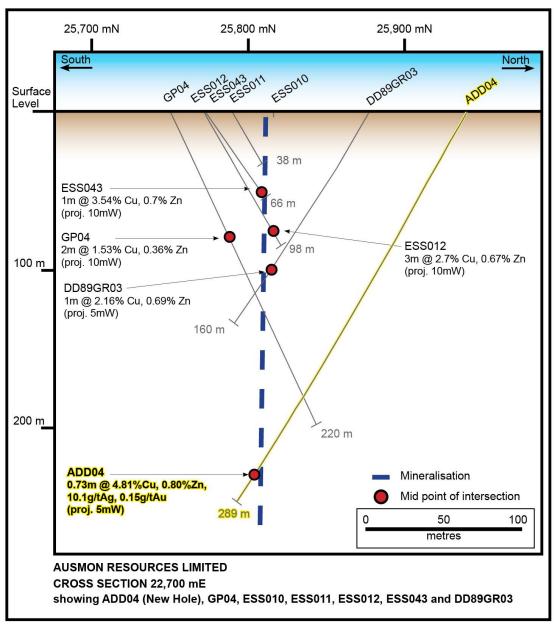


Figure 5 - Cross Section Hole 4

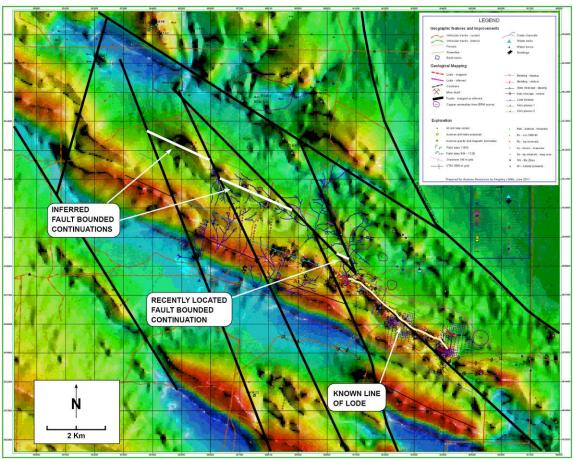


Figure 6

Background to project (Fig 7)

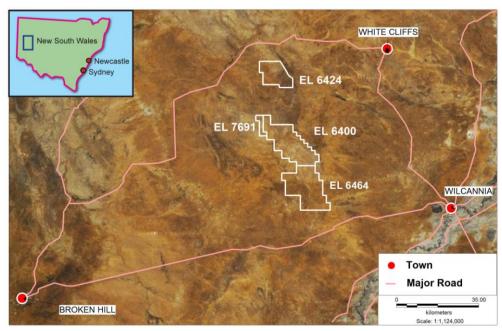


Figure 7

In August 2010, Ausmon Resources Ltd (Ausmon) acquired, through its wholly owned subsidiary Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd ("GWM"), a 100% interest in EL 6400 and EL 6464 in New South Wales. A 100% interest in EL 6424 had been acquired earlier, in May 2010. In February 2011, a new licence EL 7691 was granted to the Company. Ausmon now has a 100% interest in four licences covering approximately 779 square kilometres in the highly prospective and under-explored Koonenberry Belt, and is in full control of exploration and expenditure programs.

ELs 6400 and 6464 contain the extensive Grasmere Cu-Zn-Ag-Au deposit, which contain an indicated and inferred JORC-Code compliant resource, above a cut-off grade of 0.5% copper, of 5.75 Mt (million tonnes) @ 1.03% copper, 0.35% zinc, 2.3 g/t (gram/tonne) silver and 0.05 g/t gold (Inferred: 2.73 Mt grading 0.9% copper, 0.4% zinc. 0.04 g/t gold and 2.05 g/t silver. Indicated: 3.02 Mt grading 1.15% copper, 0.3% zinc, 0.06 g/t gold, and 2.53 g/t silver). EL 6424 contains the historic Wertago Copper Field, and the Nutherungie Silver Field.

(The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Pieter Moeskops, the principal of Agaiva Holdings Pty Ltd and a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr Moeskops has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Moeskops consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.)

John Wang

Director/Secretary July 22nd 2011