# ASX Announcement

# Aus Tin Mining Limited (ASX:ANW)

# 11 September 2019

# High-grade Rock Chip Exploration Results for Emmaville / Torrington

**Highlights:**

- **Tungsten (W) rock chip results from recent field reconnaissance include:**
  - **i. Tungsten at the historic McCowens / McKinnon Wolfram Mine of 3.63%W; and**
  - **ii. Tungsten, lithium and bismuth at the historic McCowens Mica Lode of 2.01%W, 27ppm Ag, 0.26%Cu and 39.5ppm Ag, 900ppmLi, 1010ppm Bi.**
- **Silver (Ag) and polymetallic rock chip results from recent field reconnaissance include:**
  - **i. Silver, copper and indium at the historic Reids Mine of 212g/t Ag, 5.79%Cu, 1.24%Zn and 179ppm In;**
  - **ii. Silver, copper, lead and zinc at the historic Black Prince Mine of 180g/t Ag, 0.18%Cu, 0.17%Pb, 2.75%Zn;**
  - **iii. Silver and copper at the historic Great Britain tin Prospect, including 3.0g/t Ag, 0.08%Cu and 3.5g/t Ag, 0.05%Cu.**

The Directors of Aus Tin Mining Limited (the Company) are pleased to provide the following exploration update in relation to its exploration licences at Emmaville and Torrington in northern NSW. The focus of the most recent exploration program was directed to critical minerals, including tungsten, and prospects with the potential for silver and polymetallic credits, including copper, lead and zinc.

## Background on Critical Minerals

Critical minerals are metals and non-metals that are considered vital for the economic well-being of the world's major and emerging economies, yet whose supply may be at risk due to geological scarcity, geopolitical issues, trade policy or other factors[1]. In 2018 the United States Department of the Interior listed 35 critical minerals (**Table 3**) that includes bismuth, indium, lithium, rubidium, tin and tungsten. The Company has previously highlighted the exploration potential for several of these critical minerals and following a review of the structural controls on local geology, and having regard to the historical production of a number of metals, the Company is expanding its exploration efforts to target several critical minerals.

## Geological Setting

The Tasman Fold Belt System that hosts mineralisation in the northern tableland of NSW, runs from central Queensland to central New South Wales and hosts a variety of geological deposit from copper porphyries to epithermal gold. Local geology at Emmaville and Torrington is dominated by a granite intrusion (Mole Granite) into volcanics and metasediments with precipitation of a varying mineral suites spatially associated to the granitic contact.

[1] Source: Australian Government: Geoscience Australia

**Tungsten (W) / Lithium (Li) / Bismuth (Bi)**

At Torrington, tungsten and lithium mineralisation generally occurs as wolfram and zinnwaldite respectively along the contact between the Mole Granite and the metasediment.

The Company recently concluded land access to an area of significant interest encompassing the McCowens / McKinnon prospects located at the contact of the Mole Granite (**Figure 1**). The McCowens / McKinnon lodes were mined irregularly between 1905 and 1972 and comprise a mineralised quartz-chlorite alteration zone, ranging from 1m to 45m wide and traceable from the mine for more than 1km north-east towards the historic Butlers mine. Recent field reconnaissance undertaken at the McCowens / McKinnon located the mineralised zone and rock chip samples assaying up to 3.63%W were obtained.

Recent field reconnaissance was also undertaken at the historic McCowens mica lode also located along the contact of the mole granite. Historic mining comprises a series of shallow pits and shafts and separate rock chip samples assaying 2.01%W, 27ppm Ag, 0.26%Cu and 1010ppmBi, 39ppmAg, 900ppmLi are reported from the program.

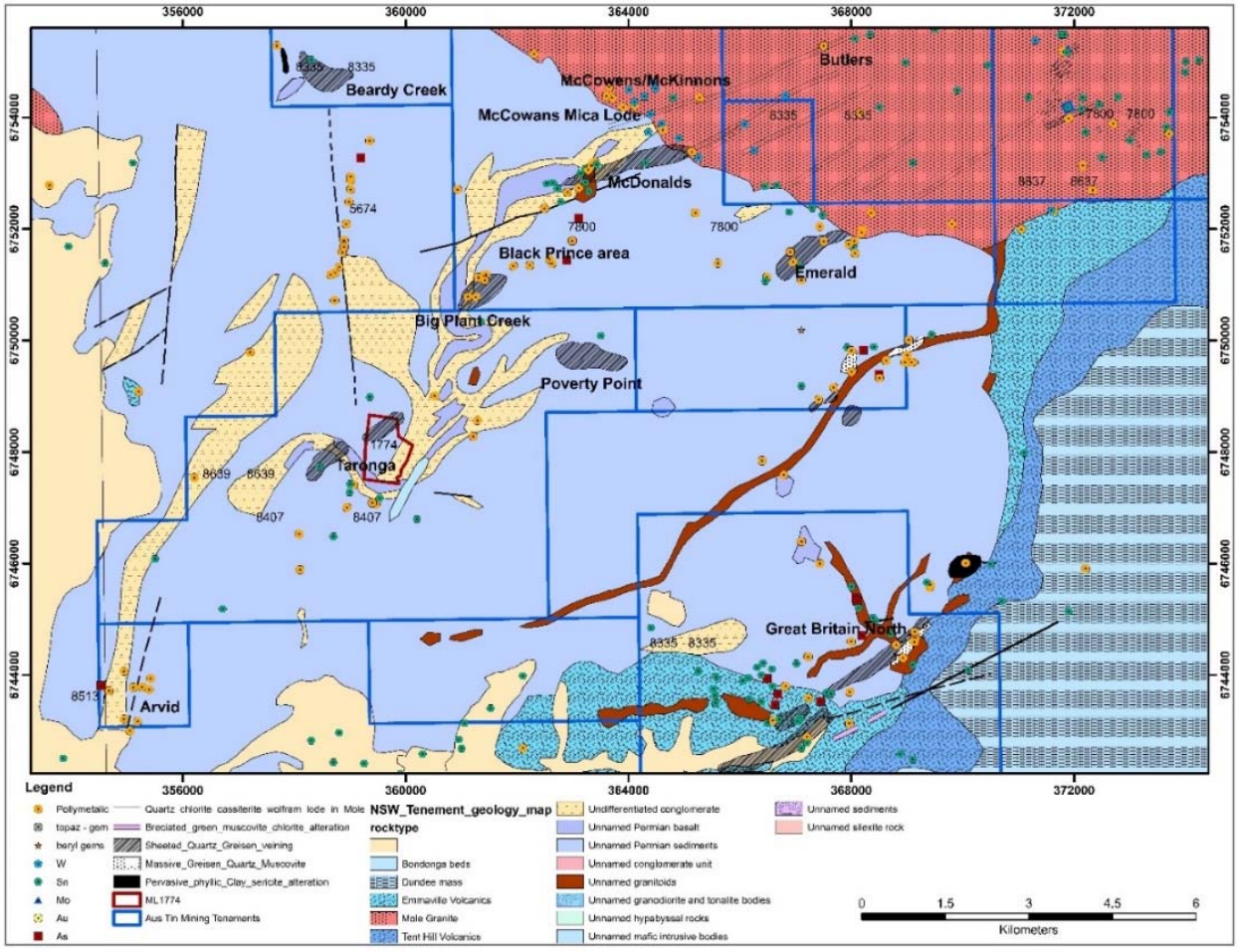


**Figure 1 – Geology and distribution of mineral occurrences of the Emmaville and Torrington region**

**Tin (Sn)**

Tin prospectively at Emmaville and Torrington is dominated by tin porphyry or sheeted vein systems that are located proximate to granite intrusions. The Taronga deposit is the most advanced of the sheeted vein systems with a tin Mineral Resource of 36.3Mt at 0.16%Sn with 57,200 tonnes contained tin (refer **Table 1** for full details) based approx. 33,000m of drilling. Historic work has indicated a probable range of trues grades between 0.19%Sn to 0.25%Sn[2].

[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 7th April 2014

At McDonalds (located 6km NE of Taronga) drilling conducted in 2015 identified two types of mineralisation, the first being the quartz and muscovite cassiterite / sulphide related system typical of sheeted vein systems and later quartz - (green) muscovite-chlorite event. Taronga, McDonalds and Emerald all lie within the north-east trending East Grampians Corridor that also includes the Poverty Point prospect of which recent field reconnaissance highlights favourable structural features capable of hosting sheeted vein system.

| Taronga Tin Deposit - Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0.1% Sn Cut-Off Grade** | **Indicated** | | | **Inferred** | | | **Total** | | |
| | Mt | Assay % Sn | Contained Metal tonnes | Mt | Assay % / g/t | Contained Metal tonnes or oz | Mt | Assay % / g/t | Contained Metal tonnes or oz |
| **Tin** | 26.9 | 0.17%Sn | 45,200t | 9.4 | 0.13%Sn | 12,000t | 36.3 | 0.16%Sn | 57,200t |
| **Copper** | - | - | - | 36.3 | 0.07%Cu | 26,400t | 36.3 | 0.07%Cu | 26,400t |
| **Silver** | - | | | 36.3 | 3.8g/tAg | 4,400,000oz | 36.3 | 3.8g/tAg | 4,400,000oz |

**Table 1 Summary - Tin, Copper & Silver Mineral Resource for Taronga Deposit**

Further, considerable potential to extend areas of known sheeted veining at the Great Britain prospect have been identified for follow up detailed field mapping.

### Copper (Cu) / Lead (Pb) /Zinc (Zn) / Silver (Ag)

At Emmaville and Torrington polymetallic and base metal mineralisation represents part of a continuum of metalliferous lodes that contain one or more of the metals copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, tin, bismuth, molybdenum, tungsten, antimony and gold. Typically, these mineral occurrences are spatially associated with the emplacement of the Mole Granite. Occurrences typically form one of three types; (i) fissure lodes and stockwork veins within country rock; (ii) Mole Granite-hosted veins; and (iii) rare disseminations in skarn.

The most advanced example of the first type of occurrence is the Taronga Mineral Resource that contains 36.3M tonnes at 0.07%Cu (26,400 tonnes contained copper) and 3.8g/t Ag (4.4Moz of contained silver) (refer **Table 1** for full details) and is evident of polyphase characteristics and relationships and weak mineral zoning, with tin–arsenic–copper at depth, to copper–arsenic, to arsenic–lead–zinc and to lead–zinc–silver with increasing distance from the deep granite body.

The potential for similar systems has been identified and has only been limited by an absence of exploration targeting potential by-products in sheeted vein systems. Drilling undertaken at McDonalds in 2015 highlighted the polymetallic potential of the deposit with previously reported results[3] of 4m at 0.641%Sn and 0.27%Cu (from 48m depth) and 4m at 0.459%Sn, 0.059%Cu (from 58m depth). A recent review of the 2015 analytical data reported one metre drilling intervals for copper up to 0.576%Cu and separately for tungsten up to 0.075%W highlighting the potential polymetallic nature of the McDonalds prospect. At Great Britain North and Schumacher's Prospect, recent rock chip samples collected during field reconnaissance included 3g/t Ag, 0.08%Cu and 3.5g/t Ag, 0.05%Cu respectively.

At Arvid and Arvid North, polymetallic mineralisation also occurs as a fissure lode developed on the intersection of a north-east trending subsurface cupolas and a regional-scale fracture system and historic drilling results reported by Australian Oil and Gas Corporation[4] include 4.5m @ 0.2%Cu, 0.21%Pb, 2.5%Zn, 72g/t Ag (from 55.8m) and 0.5m @ 0.38%Cu, 1.18%Pb, 4.3%Zn, 194g/t Ag.

[3] Refer ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2015

[4] Source: Prospecting Reports, A to P 3517, Arvid Prospect Emmaville DIGS report GS1971/335 (Londonderry MIN_025334)

Rock chip results from Arvid reported by *Henley H.F et. al 2001* at Arvid returned, 1.03% Cu, 0.27% Pb, 0.22% Bi, 0.21% Sb, 912 ppm Zn, 301 g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au.

Several other areas prospective for polymetallic mineralisation have been identified at both Black Prince and Silver Prince mines areas, with the most notable rock chip sample from recent field reconnaissance at Black Prince returning 180g/t Ag, 0.18%Cu, 0.17%Pb, 2.75%Zn.

Copper mineralisation in the area also occurs as discrete zones, such as the historic Reids prospect approx. 500m north-west of Taronga, where a recent rock chip sample assayed 5.79%Cu, 212g/t Ag, 1.24%Zn, 179ppm In (**Figure 2**).

**Figure 2 – Reids rock chip sample (assayed 5.79%Cu, 212g/t Ag, 1.24%Zn, 179ppm In and 0.11%Sn) with Taronga Tin Deposit in background**

**Future Exploration**

Whilst exploration will primarily continue to focus on the tin porphyry potential at the Company's portfolio of exploration licences at Emmaville and Torrington, the potential to enhance the value of prospective exploration targets with by-product credits will be examined more thoroughly. Moreover, additional efforts will be directed to discrete exploration targets prospective for tungsten, and silver and copper.

On behalf of the Board
Karl Schlobohm
Company Secretary

Email: info@austinmining.com.au

Electronic copies and more information are available on the Company website: www.austinmining.com.au

Company Twitter account: **@AusTin_Mining**

**For further information contact:**

**Peter Williams**
CEO, Aus Tin Mining Limited
Ph: 07 3303 0611

**Karl Schlobohm**
Company Secretary, Aus Tin Mining Limited
Ph: 07 3303 0680

**About Aus Tin Mining (the Company)**

Aus Tin Mining Limited (ASX: ANW) has a vision to become a major Australian tin producer. The Company has recommenced production at the high-grade Granville Tin Project located north of Zeehan (TAS) and the Company intends to expand the Granville Tin Project and undertake exploration to extend the Life of Mine. The Company is also developing the world class Taronga Tin Project located near Emmaville (NSW). The Company defined and announced its maiden JORC compliant resource for the Taronga Tin Project in late 2013 and test work and exploration activities on site have revealed potential credits for copper, silver, tungsten, molybdenum, lithium and rubidium. Highly prospective regional targets have also been established within the Company's broader tenement footprint, and within trucking distance of the proposed processing site at Taronga. In May 2019 the Company received final regulatory approvals for the first stage of development at Taronga for a trial mine and pilot plant.

The Company is also actively exploring for cobalt at its Mt Cobalt project west of Gympie (QLD). Recent drilling has returned high grades for an enriched cobalt-manganese oxide zone. In addition, the Company is exploring an approximately 4km arc along the contact with the Black Snake Porphyry which is prospective for cobalt, nickel, copper and gold.

**Forward Looking Statement**

This announcement may contain certain statements and projections provided by or on behalf of Aus Tin Mining Limited (Aus Tin Mining) with respect to the anticipated future undertakings. These forward-looking statements reflect various assumptions by or on behalf of Aus Tin Mining. Accordingly, these statements are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies associated with exploration and/or mining which may be beyond the control of Aus Tin Mining which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, exploration results, reserve and resource estimation, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative and regulatory changes, political risks, project delay or advancement, ability to meet funding requirements, factors relating to property title, native title and aboriginal heritage issues, dependence on key personnel, share price volatility, approvals and cost estimates. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such statements and projections will be realised. Aus Tin Mining makes no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any such statement of projections or that any forecasts will be achieved.

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Nothing in this material should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. It does not include all available information and should not be used in isolation as a basis to invest in Aus Tin Mining Limited**.**

**COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT**

The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Nicholas Mather B.Sc (Hons) Geol., who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mather is employed by Samuel Capital Pty Ltd, which provides certain consultancy services including the provision of Mr Mather as a Director of Aus Tin Mining. Mr Mather has more than five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit being reported and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). This public report is issued with the prior written consent of the Competent Person(s) as to the form and context in which it appears.

**Table 2: notable results from recent rock chip field reconnaissance**

| Sample number | mgE | mgN | Sample type | Sample description | Ag (ppm) | Bi (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | In (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Sn (ppm) | W (ppm) | Zn (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TORC001 | 361963 | 6751247 | Waste rock | Sample from Largest pit with headframe possibly 400m3 of dump material. Sample of Cu and/or As rich from dump | 180 | 4 | 1860 | - | 1750 | 160 | <0.01 | 27500 |
| SCH/RC2 | 366681.6 | 6743131 | In-Situ | Derived from exposed sheeted vein from previous drill site | 3.5 | 1.39 | 500 | 0.44 | 299 | 61.6 | 4.0 | 216 |
| GBRC005 | 366691 | 67422828 | In-Situ | sheeted quartz veins in volcanics. High vein density over 10/m outcrop exposed only for 1.5m. Veins minor, roughly 1mm with alteration selvedge roughly 10mm. | 2.98 | 4.33 | 807 | 2.82 | 85.9 | 100.5 | 16.9 | 88 |
| RRC001 | 360523 | 6749011 | Waste rock | sample from backfilled area noted as reids copper mine. Material comprised of weathered metasediment Cu stained material. Broken samples appear to contain fine pervasive sulphides, less than 1mm in size. No quartz veining evident. likely pyrite and chalcopyrite | 212 | 85.1 | 57900 | 179 | 3690 | 1150 | 60 | 12450 |
| McCMRC001 | 363708 | 6754379 | Waste rock | 2cm qurtz vein pinching to 2mm in width hosted in altered lucogranite. Course mica (biotite?) up to 1cm on edge of quartz vein and granite almost completely chlorotised. | 39.5 | 1010 | 300 | 6.70 | 48.8 | 87.1 | 69.6 | 108 |
| McCMRC002 | 363775 | 6754304 | Waste rock | sample from mullock from multiple workings. Samples largely greisen altered granite, Fe stained material. Granite has high proportion, up to 10% mica (muscovite) evident and potential secondary As minerals (scorodite) | 26.9 | 309 | 2650 | 35.4 | 43.8 | 239 | 20100 | 218 |
| McCW001 | 365166 | 6754318 | Waste rock | course quartz vein up to 30mm hosted in altered porphyritic granite. Sample hematite rich with Fe silicates (a black platy mineral possibly wolframite?). | 4.61 | 71.7 | 262 | 1.355 | 2330 | 3 | 36300 | 129 |

**Table 3: List of critical minerals (Source US Department of the Interior) – March 2018, with minerals prospective at Emmaville / Torrington highlighted**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminium (bauxite) | Graphite | Rubidium |
| Antimony | Hafnium | Scandium |
| Arsenic | Helium | Strontium |
| Barite | Indium | Tantalum |
| Beryllium | Lithium | Tellurium |
| Bismuth | Magnesium | Tin |
| Cesium | Manganese | Titanium |
| Chromium | Niobium | Tungsten |
| Cobalt | Platinum Group Metals | Uranium |
| Fluorspar | Potash | Vanadium |
| Gallium | Rare Earth Elements | Zirconium |
| Germanium | Rhenium | |

# Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## 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.* | Rock chip samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects.<br>Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrop and mine dumps.<br>Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Dump samples are inferred to come from local excavations with no evidence of substantial transport.<br>Samples submitted for assay typically weighed 1-3kg<br>Samples from diamond core was from selected geological intervals of varying length. Core has half core sampled. No record of sample preparation or assay technique was provided in the historical report however reasonable to assume it was from an industry standard.<br>Historical drill holes are understood to have been undertaken by diamond drilling.<br>Reported assay intervals from historic diamond drilling results are stated be undertaken by Mineralogical Laboratories Pty Ltd at Rushcutters Bay N.S.W.<br>Reported assays from historical diamond drilling reported to be obtained by "*traditional wet chemical methods, silver values by fire assay; core scan determinations by A.A.S to geochemical standards*" |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br><br>*Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br><br>*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.* | Not recorded |
| ***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).* | Records indicate that diamond core samples had a hole diameter of BX and BQ.<br>Inclination is reported to be determined by Pajari surveys |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | Historical drill holes were logged geologically. |
| | *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | Not recorded |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | Sample recover was measured and reported in drill logs however it is unclear if recovery during drilling has biased sample results. |
| ***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 core was geologically logged |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | All drill holes were geologically logged for the entirety of the holes with the following observations recorded:<br>Lithology, texture, colour, mineralogy, alteration, weathering and other relevant features of the samples.<br>Mineralised zones were identified from observation of mineralogy and lithological characteristics.<br><br>Core from each hole for the entirety of the hole was collected into core trays, with intervals and core loss recorded<br>Records indicate that drill holes referenced are stored at Londonerry core store in NSW. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | All drill holes were geologically logged in full where core recovery allowed. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | Rock Chip samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (ALS Geochemistry) to produce a 0.25g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish.<br>Where Rock Chip samples exceeded ranges of detection for Sn or W, 0.5g of the pulverised material were subject to Oxidising Fusion and XRF Finish to test for Sn and W.<br>Where Rock Chip samples exceeded ranges of detection for Ag, Cu and Zn, samples were subject to further analysis by ICP-OES Finish. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Rock Chip sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised laboratories.<br>For historical drill results, reported assay intervals from historic diamond drilling results are reported to be undertaken by Mineralogical Laboratories Pty Ltd at Rushcutters Bay N.S.W.<br>Reported assays from historical diamond drilling reported to be obtained by "*traditional wet chemical methods, silver values by fire assay; core scan determinations by A.A.S to geochemical standards*"<br>For historical drill results, core scan results reported to have been taken on 12" centres) |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples* | Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected |
| | *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.* | Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| ***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.* | Rock Chip assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories.<br>Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (ALS Geochemistry) to produce a 0.25g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Where samples exceeded ranges of detection for Sn or W, 0.5g of the pulverised material were subject to Oxidising Fusion and XRF Finish to test for Sn and W.<br>Where samples exceeded ranges of detection for Ag, Cu and Zn, samples were subject to further analysis by ICP-OES Finish.<br>It is unknown what QAQC procedures were used by the previous workers for reported historical drilling results. It is reasonable to assume that they used industry acceptable procedures for that time.<br>A value of less than 0.02ppAu is provided as a cut of for Au and 0.1% a LLD for Cu, Pb and As. |
| | *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.* | None used |
| | *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.* | For Rock Chip Sampling, appropriate analytical method using four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish and (where required) ICP-OES finish (ME_MS61 and OG62) and where required, Oxidising Fusion and XRF Finish, (ME-XRF15b) Assaying was carried out by ALS, an NATA accredited laboratory.<br>No duplicates or standards were submitted<br>It is unknown what QAQC procedures were used by the previous workers for reported historical drilling results. It is reasonable to assume that they used industry acceptable procedures for that time.<br>A value of less than 0.02ppAu is provided as a cut of for Au and 0.1% a LLD for Cu, Pb and As. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | For rock chip samples, Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay<br><br>For historical drill intersections, results have been collated from original company reports. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | No twinned holes were undertaken |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | All field data for rock chip samples is manually collected and noted on field sheets then later entered into excel spreadsheets.<br><br>Hard copies are stored within a local office and electronic data is stored on the Brisbane server.<br><br>All electronic data is routinely backed up.<br><br>Documentation of historical results is available from NSW Geological survey |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | historical drill intersections converted from reported feet and inces to metres and where relevant, oz/ton to g/tonne. |
| ***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.* | All rock chip samples are initially located using a hand held GPS. GPS accuracy is +/-5m for easting and northing coordinates.<br><br>Historical drilling locations determined by use of local grid.<br>Inclination is reported to be determined by Pajari surveys. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | The grid system used is MGA_GDA94 Zone56 for rock chip samples.<br>Unknown local grid for historical drill results.<br>GSNSW has GPS coordinates for location of stored core. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The accuracy is adequate for collection of initial data on the zone of mineralisation<br>Unknown accuracy for historical drill results. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | For rock chip sampling, only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure<br>Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field.<br><br>historical drill spacing at 1000feet apart. |
| | *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. | unknown sample compositing for historical drilling results |
| ***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.* | Hole orientation to mineralisation is still being assessed. Most holes appear to have been at right-angles, or close, to the main mineralisation Drilling appears to have been completed at good angle to the mineralisation. |
| | *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 drill holes oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation, are regarded has having no bias sampling bias. |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Unrecorded in historical drilling reports<br><br>Company geologist supervises all sampling and subsequent storage in the field. The samples are delivered to ALS Brisbane by either company management or recognized freight service.<br><br>Sample submission forms are submitted both electronically and with the samples.<br><br>Upon receipt of samples, ALS delivers by email to the Company's CEO confirmation of arrival of samples. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | None completed |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| 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.* | Rock Chip samples are all located entirely located within EL 7800, EL 8335, EL 8637, EL 8407 and EL 8639 owned 100% by Aus Tin Mining situated on freehold lands subject to Land Access Arrangements for Mineral Exploration published in accordance with Section 141 (1A) of the *Mining Act 1992*. |
| | *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.* | All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | Numerous entities have conducted various degrees of exploration across locations outlined, namely, Newmont Pty. Ltd., ICI Australia Ltd., Endeavour Resources Ltd., Amun Partnership Joint Venture, Electrolytic Zinc Corporation of Australasia Ltd (EZ) and YTC Resources. |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | Mineralisation in the region is attributed to the Mole Granite<br><br>Mineralisation of the prospects are classified as tin porphyries (sheeted vein), greisen or polymetallic deposits attributed to the Mole Granite. |
| ***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:*<br>*easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>*elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>*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.* | Refer to the body of this report for significant intercepts pertaining to this announcement. |
| ***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.*<br>*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.*<br>*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | Results are reported for individual and averaged intervals |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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 holes were orientated to intersect observable mineralised structures at the perpendicular.<br>The general orientation of the drill holes is considered suitable.<br>The results related to rock chip samples and a character samples of specific styles of mineralisation in an area. They may not be representative of broader mineralisation |
| ***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.* | See body of announcement |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.* | The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region |
| ***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.* | Limited preliminary metallurgical test work has been undertaken and a review of extraction options evaluated. |
| ***Further work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | Details of further work are yet to be determined |