TRAFFORD RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Code: TRF

Ian Finch
Managing Director

Neil McKay
Director

Mark Le Grange
Director

Allan Trench
Director

SHARE REGISTRY

Advanced Share Registry Services
150 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009

T: +61 (08) 9389 8033
F: +61 (08) 9389 7871

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 2, 679 Murray St
West Perth, WA, 6005

P: +61 (08) 9485 1040
F: +61 (08) 9485 1050

10 June 2014

New Tin Province In Australia

- **Widespread Tin Discovered, Across the Wilcherry Hill Project Area.**

- **Four New Tin Prospects, in addition to Zealous, (7m @ 3.28 % Tin and 5m @ 2.29% Tin) and includes:**

Weednanna - 20m @ 0.26% Tin from 2m (with 6m @ 0.50% Tin) and 3m @ 0.61% Tin from 13m (including 1m @ 1.14% Tin)

Telephone Dam - 3m @ 0.89 % Tin from 30m

Ultima Dam West - 10m @ 0.17% Tin from 6m (with 2m @ 0.32% Tin)

Oxy's Bore - 8m @ 0.15% Tin (with 1m @ 0.49% Tin)

- **Out of 80,000 samples at Wilcherry Hill only 7% have undergone Tin analysis**

Trafford Resources Limited (ASX: TRF) is pleased to announce **The Discovery of a Potential New Tin Province** at its 100% owned Wilcherry Hill (EL 5299) and Peterlumbo (EL3272) tenements in South Australia (Figure 1). Significant intersections of Tin are reported (Table 2) from several prospects outside of the high grade Zealous Tin Prospect. Some recent commentary relating to Tin includes:

"Tin is a Coiled Spring" - *BNP Paribas, Base Metals Comments 29 May, 2014*

"Houston we have a Tin Problem - *Mining News 22 May, 2014*

Tin as a commodity is set to continue increasing in value as demand is consistently exceeding supply. Tin remains one of the highest priced and best performing metals quoted on London Metal Exchange (LME) at around **$23,000/tonne**.

The recent International Tin Research Institute (ITRI) conference held in Penang in May 2014 highlighted the **dwindling World Tin reserves** and the lack of renewed supply due to depleting resource from existing mines and little investment in exploration. Only 7 new mine projects were considered to go ahead up to 2020. World Tin demand has increased by 3% since 2013. **Trafford is well placed to take advantage of this gap in the market.**

The discoveries of these new Tin prospects by Trafford are particularly exciting as the majority of the Tin mineralisation is **near surface** identifying the potential for multiple shallow Tin deposits at Wilcherry Hill.

The prospects identified are located within the Wilcherry Hill and Peterlumbo tenements and include **Weednanna, Weednanna North, Ultima Dam East, Ultima Dam West, Telephone Dam, Sunday Iron** and **Oxy's Bore** (Figure 1).

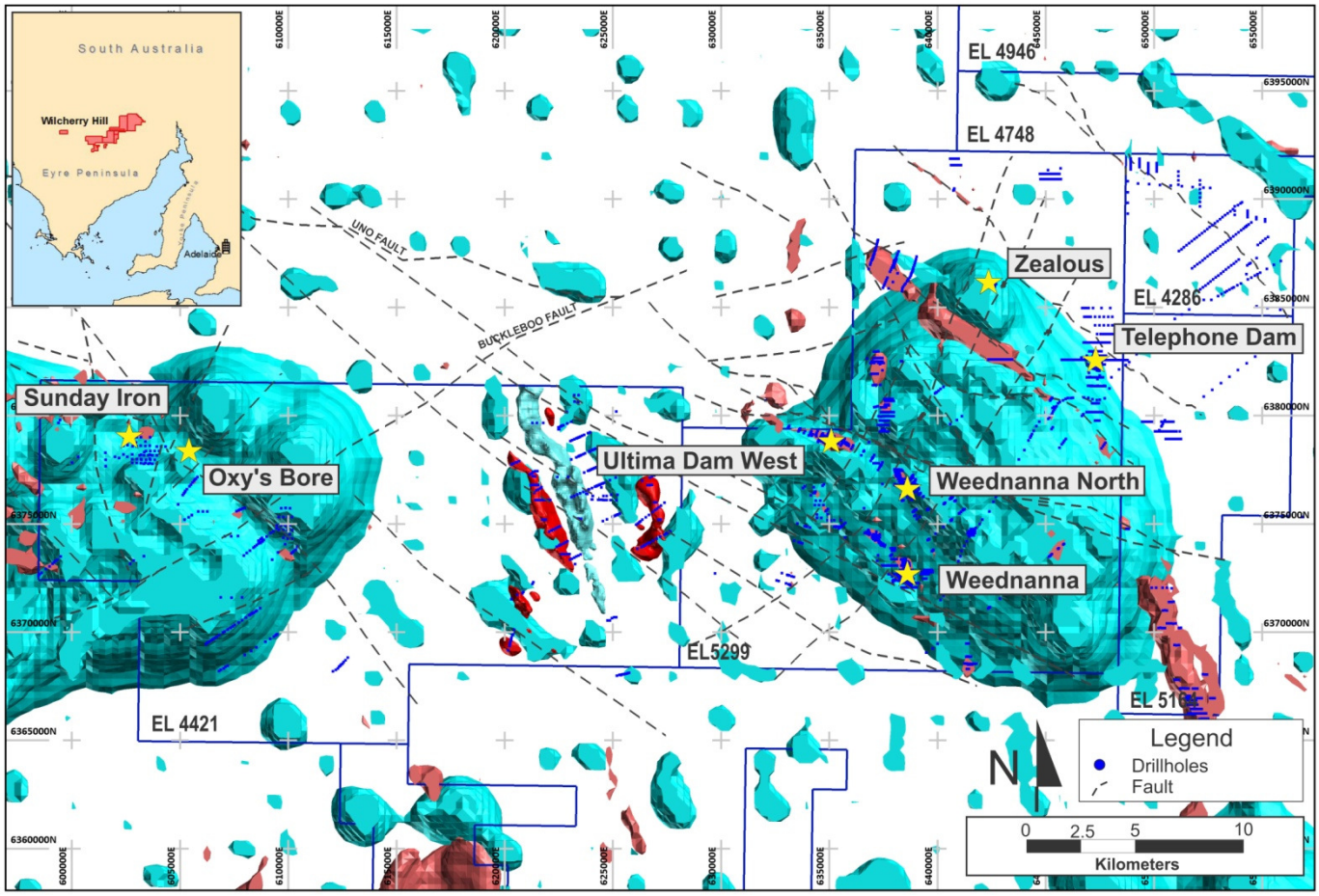


Figure 1: Wilcherry Hill structural interpretation with Gravity (Blue) and Magnetic (Red) 3 dimensional iso-surfaces

Trafford has identified numerous previously drilled holes that have either not been tested or inappropriately tested for Tin. A regional scale re-assay program is currently being undertaken with 10,000 samples being prioritized for re-analysis for Tin. **To date, out of a total of 80,000 samples assayed at Wilcherry Hill, only 5,400 samples (7%) have undergone any kind of analysis for Tin.**

Since the discovery of the high grade Tin at Zealous (see previous ASX releases 2013),Trafford has been systematically re-evaluating its many prospects across the Wilcherry Hill Project area. The significant intercepts from these prospects were chosen using a cutoff grade of 0.1% Tin and are reported in table 2.

Table 1: Summary of Number of holes to be assayed for Tin from prospects with known Tin mineralisation (> 0.1% Tin) in the Wilcherry Hill area

Prospects	Total No Holes	Holes assayed for Tin	Holes with Tin Mineralisation	Holes ready for Assaying
WEEDNANNA	421	60	25	213
WEEDNANNA NORTH	137	6	3	115
ULTIMA DAM WEST	118	3	3	48
ULTIMA DAM EAST	249	2	1	176
BLACK HILL	96	23	14	72
TELEPHONE DAM	273	1	1	48
TOTAL	**1294**	**95**	**47**	**672**

As seen in Table 1, **47 of 95** drill holes at Wilcherry Hill that have any kind of Tin assays have reported Tin mineralisation with intersections greater than 0.1% Tin. That equates to a **49.5% success rate for Tin within these holes.** Trafford finds itself in the unique and exciting position to have 675 drill holes that can be re-assayed for Tin without having to incur the cost of drilling and associated costs.

The priority to re-assay these holes will be considered based on their geological potential to host Tin mineralisation.Trafford have applied for South Australian Government (PACE) funding to accelerate this work.

The Wilcherry Hill tenements cover an area of over **2,700 km^2** and are underlain by Hiltaba Granites (Figure 1). The Hiltaba Granites have been have been identified as a potential source of Tin mineralisation in South Australia. The combination of these underlying granites and extensive reactive carbonates are the geological reason for this emerging new Tin Province.

While Tin has been noted in some historic drill holes in the Wilcherry Hill Project area dating back to the early 1980's, most of the exploration work since then either didn't test for Tin or used an assay method that would not properly detect coarse grained Cassiterite (Tin oxide mineral). Initial test work has identified that the Tin mineralisation at Wilcherry Hill is associated with the metallurgical preferred **coarse grained Cassiterite in near surface felsic sediments and oxidized Iron lithologies**.

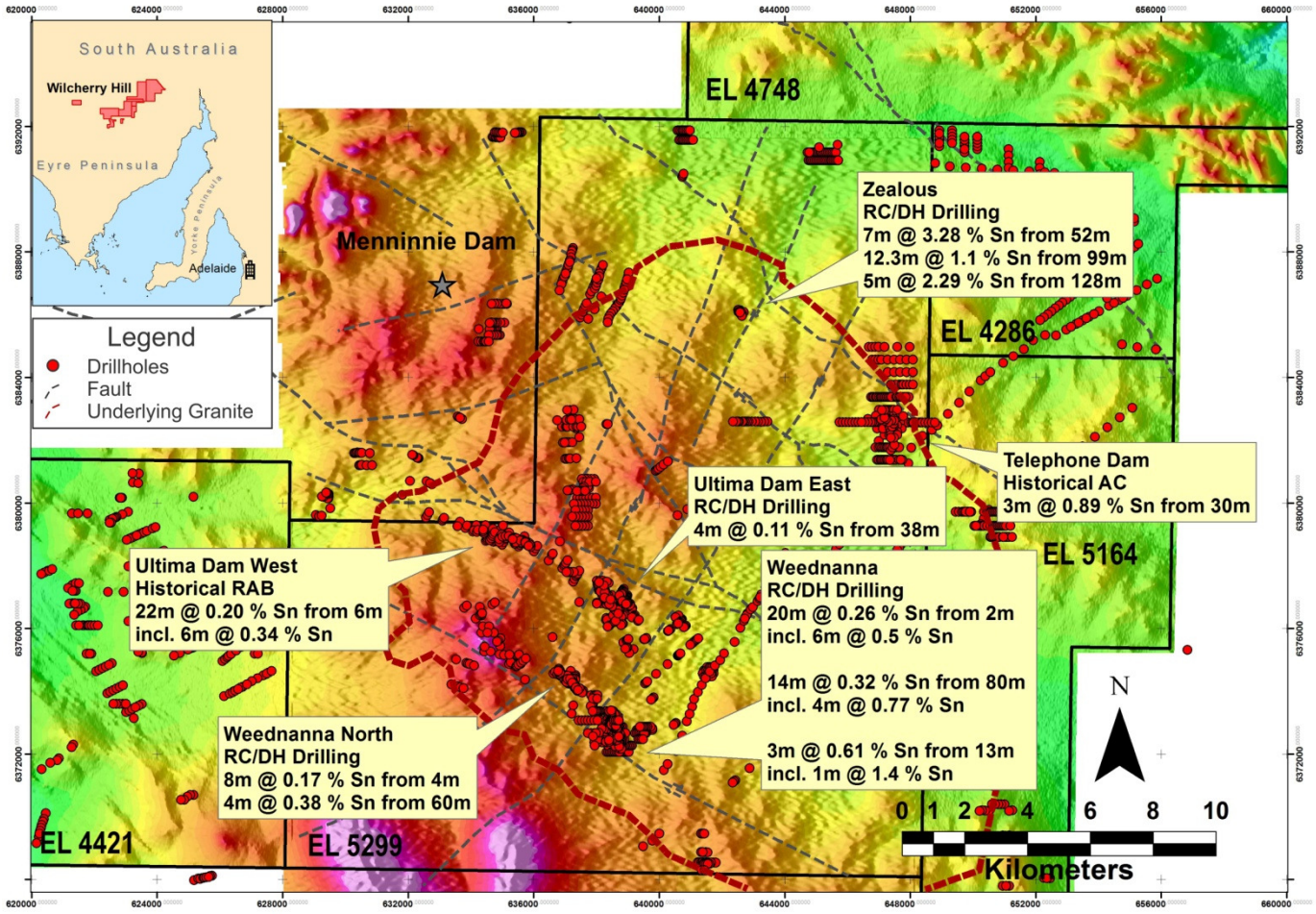


Figure 2: Locality of new Tin Prospects at Wilcherry Hill with significant Tin intercepts labeled over a colour shaded digital terrain model

Weednanna Tin Prospect

Tin mineralisation at Weednanna occurs in drill holes previously drilled by IronClad Mining targeting magnetite. Additional analysis of base metals and Tin were only occasionally assayed for during these campaigns. Out of the 421 drill holes drilled at Weednanna, only 60 were assayed for Tin using XRF, with **25 of those reporting mineralisation** greater than 0.1% Tin. There are 213 drill holes which still need to be assayed for Tin at Weednanna (Table 1).

The reported Tin intersections from Weednanna in Table 1 are from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes. Numerous wide intersections ranging from **10 to 26m at an average grade of 0.2% to 0.3% Tin** are encountered in the upper felsic regolith and oxidised iron skarn. It is important to note that most of Tin at Weednanna is very shallow, often intersected less than 50m from surface (Figure 3).

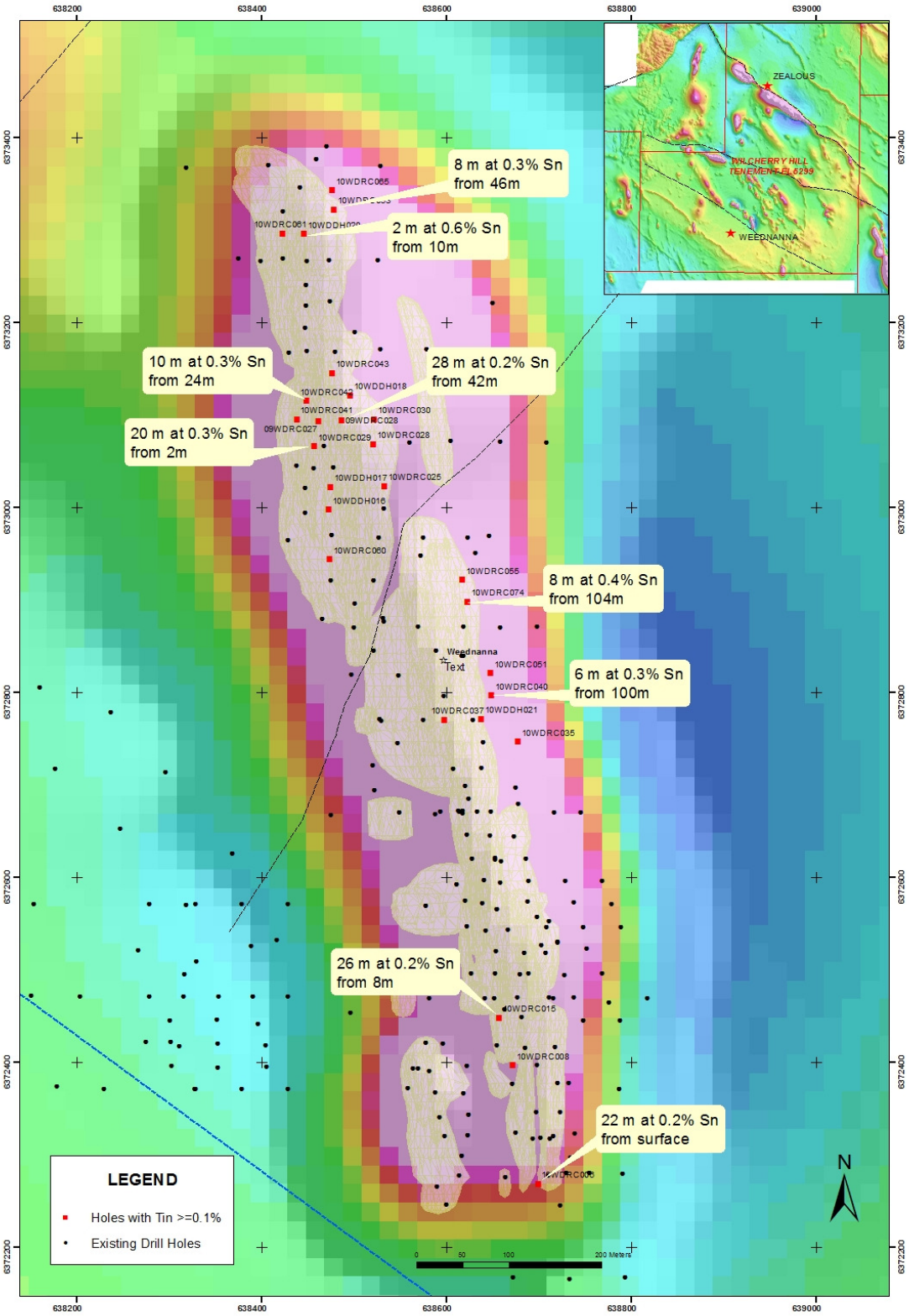


Figure 3: Significant Tin mineralisation at Weednanna, super-imposed on the existing iron mineralisation wireframe, over total magnetic image

Weednanna North Tin Prospect

The Tin mineralisation at Weednanna North also occurs in IronClad (2010) drill holes of which only 6 RC drill holes were assayed for Tin using the XRF method. Two of these holes reported mineralisation, which include **18m at 0.17% Tin from 4 m**, including **4m at 0.38% Tin**. Another drill hole reports **4m at 0.18% Tin from 86m**. There are 115 holes at Weednanna North that need to be re-assayed for Tin (Table 1).

Ultima Dam West and Ultima Dam East Tin Prospects

Historical assays from regional RAB drilling conducted by Shell in the early 80's revealed a **22 m** intersection in the upper regolith with **0.20% Tin** including **6m at 0.34% Tin** (Table 1 and Figure 2). This hole also showed **16m at 0.32% Tungsten** in the same regolith. A historical diamond hole beneath the anomalous RAB hole showed anomalous Tin as well as Tungsten. There are a total of 49 holes (Table 2) which can be assayed for Tin at Ultima Dam West.

Historical RAB holes as well as recent RC drill holes have intersected Tin mineralisation in the upper regolith at Ultima Dam East (Table 2 and Figure 2). There are 176 holes that can be assayed for Tin from this prospect.

Telephone Dam Tin Prospect

A historical air core hole drilled at Telephone Dam in 1992 contains **3m at 0.89% Tin from 27m**. None of the subsequent drilling totaling 48 Holes at Telephone Dam has been assayed for Tin (Table 2 and Figure 2). Telephone Dam has long been known to host significant base metal mineralisation including Lead, Zinc, Silver, Manganese and now Tin.

Black Hill Tin Prospects

Recent drilling in 2013 in the Black Hill region of the Peterlumbo tenement (Figure 4) has largely been targeting Silver and Iron Ore. However, Tin was also assayed for using XRF and the main intercept at Black Hill (Sunday Iron) is **11m at 0.11% Sn from 47m**. Another hole intersected Tin of **0.13% over 9m** (Table 2 and Figure 4).

A diamond hole at The Oxy's Bore Prospect also intersected Tin, showing **8m @ 0.15% Tin** including **1m at 0.49% Tin**. Tungsten was associated with the Tin in this hole and graded up to **0.59%** for 1m directly following to the sample with **0.49% Tin**.

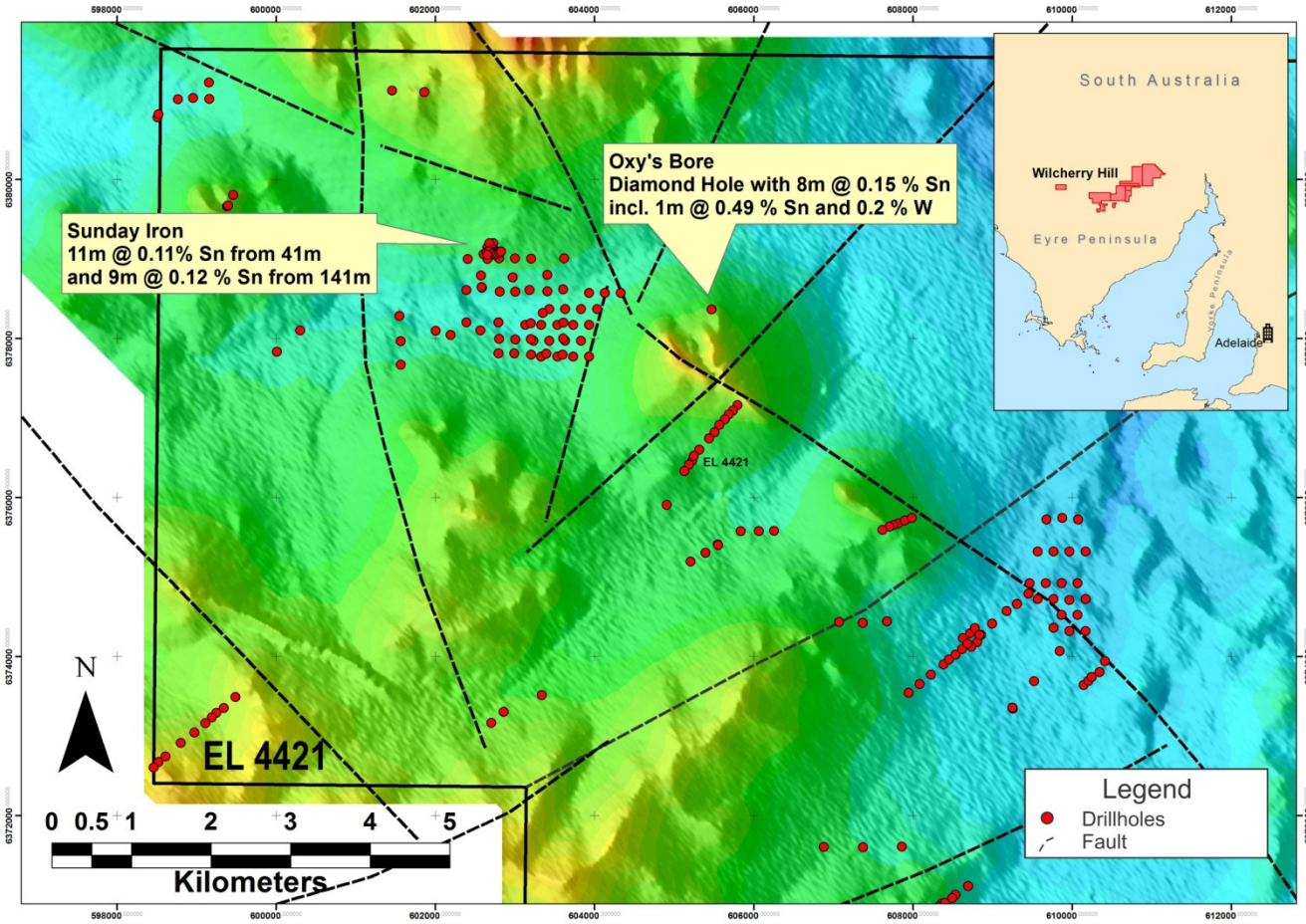


Figure 4: Locality of new Tin Prospects at Peter Lumbo with significant Tin intercepts labeled over a colour contour of the digital terrain

Zealous Tin Prospect Update

To date drilling at Zealous has produced a total of forty four >0.5% Tin intercepts and twenty six >1% Tin intercepts in eight holes. In addition to the high grade intercepts, seven holes have identified broad, continuous intersections with widths >10 metres above a cut off of 0.1% Tin.

Several high grade Tin intersections have been encountered at Zealous including **7m @ 3.28% Tin from 52m**. Drilling at Zealous has also intersected broad near surface zones of **47m @ 0.32% Tin from 31m** and **7m @ 0.66% Tin from 42m** (see ASX announcement dated 15Th April 2014) (Appendix 1).

Ongoing metallurgical test work on samples from Zealous has confirmed that the Tin is largely in the form of cassiterite (SnO_2). Quemscan samples will be submitted in June in order to define further metallurgical test work.

Recently several follow up targets have been identified at Zealous. Analysis of available ground geophysics, geochemistry and onsite geological mapping, has identified several possible targets in close proximity to Zealous.

Since the discovery of the Zealous Tin prospect, the recent database review has demonstrated that there is a lot of scope for Trafford to expand its Tin prospects through assaying of Tin from existing samples with the first priority on the prospects that reported Tin mineralisation greater than 0.1% Tin.

The discovery of these additional prospects for Tin strengthens the Southern Gawler Craton Hotspot as a major Tin and base metal Province in which Trafford is well placed with large tenement holdings, extensive data and numerous multi commodity prospects.

Ian Finch
Managing Director

Trafford Resources Limited

Competent person statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian D. Finch, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr. Finch is the Managing Director of the company.

Mr. Finch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2013 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Finch consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2: Table of XRF Tin Assays in the Wilcherry Hill and Peterlumbo Projects

Prospect	Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width	Sn (%)
Weednanna	09WDRC027	6373093	638462	60	270	-55	34	50	16	0.14
Weednanna	09WDRC028	6373095	638488	84	270	-55	42	70	28	0.17
Weednanna		incl					66	70	4	0.41
Weednanna	10WDDH016	6372998	638474	63.9	270	-60	13	16	3	0.61
Weednanna		incl					14	15	1	1.40
Weednanna		and					47	50	3	0.14
Weednanna	10WDDH017	6373022	638475	60.6	270	-60	46	48	2	0.30
Weednanna		and					56	58	2	1.03
Weednanna	10WDDH018	6373121	638497	87.5	272.67	-61	36.9	44	7.1	0.34
Weednanna		incl					39	42.1	3.1	0.49
Weednanna		and					64	69	5	0.22
Weednanna		and					71	81	10	0.24
Weednanna		incl					71	74	3	0.38
Weednanna	10WDDH020	6373296	638446	81.7	270	-60	10	12	2	0.62
Weednanna		and					16	26.2	10.2	0.22
Weednanna		incl					19	22	3	0.33
Weednanna		and					46	50	4	0.17
Weednanna	10WDDH021	6372772	638638	180.5	269.32	-60	75.4	78.4	3	0.38
Weednanna	10WDRC006	6372269	638700	90	265.7	-61	0	22	22	0.16
Weednanna	10WDRC008	6372397	638672	78	262.1	-61	14	22	8	0.15
Weednanna		and					40	48	8	0.15
Weednanna	10WDRC015	6372448	638657	42	268.3	-61	8	34	26	0.18
Weednanna	10WDRC025	6373023	638533	106	266.8	-61	92	98	6	0.20
Weednanna	10WDRC028	6373069	638522	112	0	-90	70	74	4	0.19
Weednanna		and					80	94	14	0.32
Weednanna		incl					90	94	4	0.77
Weednanna	10WDRC029	6373066	638458	52	268.5	-61	2	22	20	0.26
Weednanna		incl					14	20	6	0.50
Weednanna	10WDRC030	6373095	638522	118	271.9	-61	54	60	6	0.31
Weednanna		and					64	70	6	0.42
Weednanna		and					74	84	10	0.18
Weednanna		and					96	104	8	0.29
Weednanna	10WDRC035	6372747	638678	228	268.2	-61	110	116	6	0.14
Weednanna	10WDRC037	6372771	638599	72	267.9	-61	8	12	4	0.24
Weednanna	10WDRC040	6372797	638650	204	268.5	-60	100	106	6	0.26
Weednanna	10WDRC041	6373095	638439	40	272.2	-61	8	20	12	0.16
Weednanna	10WDRC042	6373115	638449	46	266.9	-61	24	34	10	0.28

Table 2 Continued

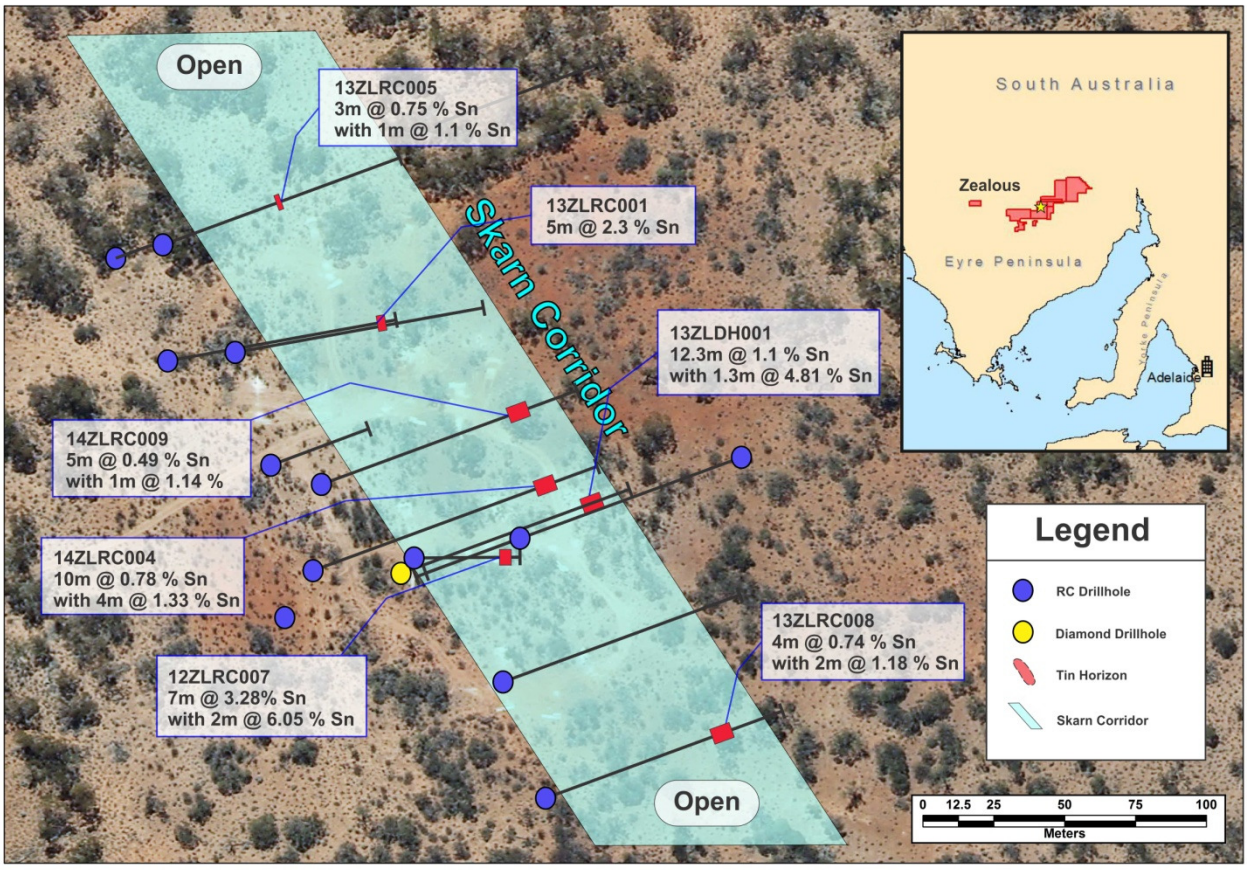
Prospect	Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width	Sn (%)
Weednanna	10WDRC043	6373146	638477	80	267.6	-60	26	32	6	0.56
Weednanna		and					42	46	4	0.54
Weednanna		and					52	56	4	0.17
Weednanna	10WDRC051	6372821	638649	204	270	-60	96	100	4	0.34
Weednanna	10WDRC055	6372922	638618	180	270	-60	102	108	6	0.37
Weednanna	10WDRC060	6372944	638475	72	270	-60	54	62	8	0.27
Weednanna	10WDRC061	6373296	638423	58	270	-60	16	34	18	0.14
Weednanna	10WDRC063	6373322	638479	96	270	-60	46	54	8	0.29
Weednanna		incl					46	50	4	0.42
Weednanna	10WDRC065	6373343	638478	112	270	-60	102	108	6	0.28
Weednanna	10WDRC074	6372899	638624	168	270	-60	104	112	8	0.36
Weednanna		incl					104	106	2	1.04
Weednanna North	10WNRC016	6374248	637242	90	270	-60	4	12	8	0.17
Weednanna North		and					60	64	4	0.38
Weednanna North	10WNRC024	6374397	637238	222	279	-60	86	90	4	0.18
Ultima Dam East	10UERC048	6377401	638073	72	55	-60	64	66	2	0.11
Ultima Dam East	RUD091	6376646	639137	38	0	-90	22	26	4	0.11
Ultima Dam East	11UEDH004	6377225	638178	90.8	57.2	-83.06	24	27	3	0.10
Ultima Dam West	09UWRC013	6378752	635375	60	0	-55	18	20	2	0.11
		and					40	42	2	0.11
Ultima Dam West	10UWRC007	6378808	635625	108	0	-55	2	4	2	0.10
Ultima Dam West	10UWRC009	6378849	635324	126	0	-55	14	16	2	0.10
Ultima Dam West	RUD008	6379367	633624	66	0	-90	6	16	10	0.17
Ultima Dam West	RUD035	6378958	634831	38	0	-90	16	20	4	0.40
Ultima Dam West	UD2	6379130	634097	224.4	25.138	-57.03	151	152	1	0.11
Telephone Dam	TDAC/05/9	6382170	647328	33	0	-90	27	30	3	0.89
Golden Gate	09GGRC002	6380397	637538	144	270	-55	64	68	4	0.11
Black Hill West	12BWRC018	6379052	602731	97	0	-60	94	97	3	0.11
Black Hill West	12BWRC019	6379066	602710	78	0	-60	17	20	3	0.12
Black Hill West	12BWRC020	6379051	602652	96	0	-60	15	24	9	0.13
		and					60	63	3	0.13
Black Hill West	12BWRC022	6379082	602801	72	0	-60	61	63	2	0.10
Black Hill West	12BWRC023	6379092	602825	60	0	-60	47	58	11	0.11
Black Hill West	13BHRC001	6379122	602655	132	180	-60	60	63	3	0.12
Black Hill West	13BHRC002B	6379000	602652	150	0	-60	141	150	9	0.12
Oxy Bore	13OBDH001	6378365	605469	539.6	225	-60	405	413	8	0.15
		incl					412	413	1	0.49

Appendix 1

Significant intercepts of drilling at the Zealous Tin Prospect discovery *(TRF ASX Announcement 15th April 2014)*

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width	Sn (%)
12ZLRC007	6386044	642600	63	90	-60	42	62	20	1.29
	incl					52	59	7	3.28
	incl					55	57	2	6.05
13ZLDH001	6386038	642596	144.8	70	-60	119	131.3	12.3	1.1
	incl					125	127	2	1.97
	incl					130	131.3	1.3	4.81
13ZLRC001	6386114	642528	138	80	-60	76	99	23	0.21
	and					128	138	10	1.23
	incl					128	133	5	2.29
13ZLRC002B	6386039	642591	84	70	-60	60	83	23	0.12
	and					78	83	5	0.21
13ZLRC005	6386150	642513	106	70	-60	101	106	4	0.66
	incl					103	104	1	1.13
13ZLRC006	6386091	642518	144	70	-60	136	144	8	0.11
14ZLRC001	6386078	642698	200	250	-60	105	114	9	0.19
14ZLRC004	6386040	642570	180	70	-60	130	140	10	0.78
	incl					131	135	4	1.33
	and					165	167	2	0.49
14ZLRC005	6386117	642548	150	80	-60	31	78	47	0.32
	incl					32	33	1	1.31
	incl					42	49	7	0.66
	incl					44	46	2	1.12
	and					88	93	5	0.19
	and					109	115	6	0.53
14ZLRC008	6385959	642638	150	70	-60	43	63	20	0.25
	incl					43	47	4	0.74
	incl					44	46	2	1.18
	and					54	63	9	0.21
14ZLRC009	6386070	642573	162	70	-60	60	67	7	0.17
	and					121	126	5	0.49
	incl					122	123	1	1.14

Appendix 2: Plan Map showing location of holes drilled at Zealous with significant intercepts



Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - "Table 1"

Sampling Techniques and data

Criteria	Comment
Sampling Techniques	The results published are mainly from RC drill holes and a few diamond drill holes which are part of drill holes used in the Iron Ore resource estimation by Ironclad Mining. The holes were drilled at an average of 20m spacing. Holes have been drilled at azimuths between 265 and 270 at a dip of -600. The drill hole location is picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling is carried out following industry standard and applying QA-QC procedures as per industry best practice. The holes were drilled to target the iron mineralisation which is of skarn type in nature. In addition to the Fe suite elements (Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, S, P and LOI), Pb , Cu, As and Sn were also assayed for the samples from this specific drilling program. Future re-assaying targeting the tin is scheduled for the prospect areas of interest. Samples were collected at 2 m intervals for the RC holes. Samples were collected at approximately 1 m interval for the diamond drill holes and honour the lithologies.
Drilling techniques	Drilling was carried out using an RC rig and the diamond drill holes were drilled using a Boart Longyear with a HQ core diameter of 63.5mm
Drill sample recovery	Reverse circulation recovery is considered to be acceptable. Triple tubing was used for diamond drilling and core recovery was typically in the 92-96% range. An effort was undertaken to ensure samples stayed dry. Dry samples were split using a manual riffle splitter. The cyclone was cleaned regularly to reduce sample contamination. Duplicate samples were also taken to ensure the sub-split accurately represent the bulk sample. No bias has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Geological logging included recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit and wetness. Logging is carried out on a routine basis recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit, wetness and magnetic susceptibility. Core is photographed dry and wet with close up photography also used for specific zones of interest. All drill holes are logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	A 1/4 of the core was taken and sent for assay, while the remainder were used for metallurgical testing for the Iron Ore project. Sample method involves collecting drill cutting in pre-numbered calico bags from a rig mounted rotary cone splitter, while the remaining bulk material was collected to provide for further test work. Sample preparation and assaying was carried out by SGS Laboratories QA-QC procedures were mainly targeting the iron mineralisation. A re-assay of 5% of the known mineralisation are to be carried out at a designated empire laboratory. Sampling was carried out as per industry best practice. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The samples were assayed for Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, P, S, LOI, Pb, Cu, As, and Sn by XRF analytical method at SGS Laboratories. No handheld tools were used. The standard used with the samples from the reported drill holes were focused on the iron mineralisation. However duplicate samples were collected and represent 5% of the submitted samples. The analysis of the duplicate samples show reproducibility of the assay results within the accepted industry norms. A future re-assay of 5% of the known mineralisation is to be carried out at a designated empire laboratory for the tin.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No twin holes have been drilled yet. Each sample bag was labelled with unique sample number assigned at point of sampling in field. Sample number is used to match assays from laboratory to in-house database containing drill hole coordinate data, geological log and sample description.

	No assay data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	Drill hole collar surveys and topographic surveys were carried out using a differential GPS capable of 0.05m lateral and vertical accuracy using standard topographic survey techniques. The grid system is MGA94, zone 53 Topographic data is accurate to 0.5m using data collected from magnetic and gravity surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	The drill holes reported are spaced at an average of 20m spacing. Additional re-assay of surrounding existing holes are to be carried out in future in order to understand and expand the tin mineralisation. The data currently at hand is not sufficient to establish a resource for the tin. No sample compositing were carried out.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the dip direction of the iron mineralisation. The relevance of this orientation for the tin is yet to be established. No introduced sampling bias is apparent at this stage
Sample security	Samples are stored on site and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	Audits were carried out by SRK Consulting during the compilation of the iron ore resource estimation.

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Wilcherry Hill tenement EL5299 and Peterlumbo tenement EL4271 which are part of the Wilcherry Hill project are 100% owned by Trafford Resources. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	The area has been a target for mineral exploration since the 1980's by multiple companies. All of the known work has been appraised by Trafford Resources and has formed an important component in the work carried out so far by the company.
Geology	The Wilcherry Hill project is underlain by Hiltaba age Granites which are believed to be the source and driving force for mineralising fluid transport throughout the area. Proterozoic Calc-silicates derived from Carbonates have been found to be the host for a variety of mineral accumulations, mostly in a skarn style. Based on the information at hand, the tin mineralisation is observed within two main units: a weathered felsic unit inter-bedded with the calc-silicate and the other is associated with the iron skarn.
Drill hole Information	Please see Table 2 in the main body of text
Data aggregation methods	The results consist of weighted average by sample length. A visual cut off at approximately 0.1% Tin was used to identify the reported significant intercept(s) Weighted average technique by sample length was used to define the significant intercept in order to give a balance representation of the mineralisation. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The result of the drilling and interpretation of a detailed ground magnetic survey indicates that the mineralisation is near vertical. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known. True width is not yet known.
Diagrams	Refer to figures in main body of text.
Balanced reporting	Results reported in the body of text represent the significant intercept of the Tin mineralisation encountered in the hole. Results of the individual samples within the identified intercept are reported in Appendix 4.
Other substantive exploration data	All relevant geological and geophysical data collected so far have been reported.
Further Work	Future re-assaying of samples from neighbouring holes will provide better understanding of the tin mineralisation in the prospect areas. Refer to figures in main body of text.