ASX Release: 30 April 2015

Quarterly Activities Report - Period Ended 31 March 2015

ASX CODE: ANW

At Time of Publication

Shares on Issue
1,165 million

Unlisted Options
77.7 million

Market Capitalisation
$5.80M

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Nick Mather
John Bovard
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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Decision to advance Taronga Tin project with Stage 1 Development**
- **Capital raising to progress development of Taronga Tin Project**

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Taronga Tin Project / Torrington

During the quarter the Company progressed the Taronga Tin Project (Taronga) with a proposed Stage 1 Development comprising trial mining and pilot scale operations. Subject to regulatory approvals, 330kt tonnes of ore at an average grade of 0.24%Sn will be mined, crushed and pre-concentrated at site. Mining and processing operations will largely be contained within land owned by the Company. The Company intends on producing a concentrate suitable for commercial sale and is working with a global trading house to secure terms.

The Company is targeting a number of technical outcomes from the Stage 1 Development, including a resource reconciliation within the Northern Zone Probable Ore Reserves, generation of metallurgical data and samples for the assessment of improved recoveries for tin and potential by-products credits including copper, silver, tungsten and molybdenum, and establishing the feasibility and economics of transitioning to a possible Stage 2 and beyond.

Stage 1 Development capital cost is estimated at $2.5M including contingency, the most significant item being $1.0M for modular processing equipment. The plant has been designed so it can be used both for the Stage 1 Development and potentially at any one of the Company's high grade supplementary feed targets at a future date. Stage 1 Development is expected to generate sufficient revenue at current tin prices to meet all of the capital and operating costs associated with the trial.

Capital Raising

During the quarter the Company announced a capital raising of $1.42M comprising $0.93M from new investors and $0.51M from existing investors, including DGR Global. At the time of this report $0.93M of the funds have been received with the balance subject to shareholder approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) expected to be held in June. The Company intends that the funds raised will be used to progress development of Taronga, carry-out work across the Company's exploration portfolio, provide working capital and meet the costs associated with the Placement.

MARCH QUARTER 2015 ACTIVITIES

Taronga Tin Project / Torrington (NSW)

During the quarter the Company progressed the Taronga Tin Project (Taronga) with a proposed Stage 1 Development comprising trial mining and pilot scale operations[1]. The primary objective of the trial is to assess several areas of potential upside identified during the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in 2014, including an increased resource tin grade, increased tin recovery and the recovery of by-product credits.

Consultants MiningOne Pty Ltd undertook an optimisation of the PFS Probable Ore Reserve[21] and estimated an open cut mining inventory of 333,000 tonnes at a tin grade of 0.24%Sn with a waste to ore ratio of 0.22:1 (refer Figure 1). It is contemplated that the trial mining will be undertaken over a 12 month period by a suitably qualified mining contractor.

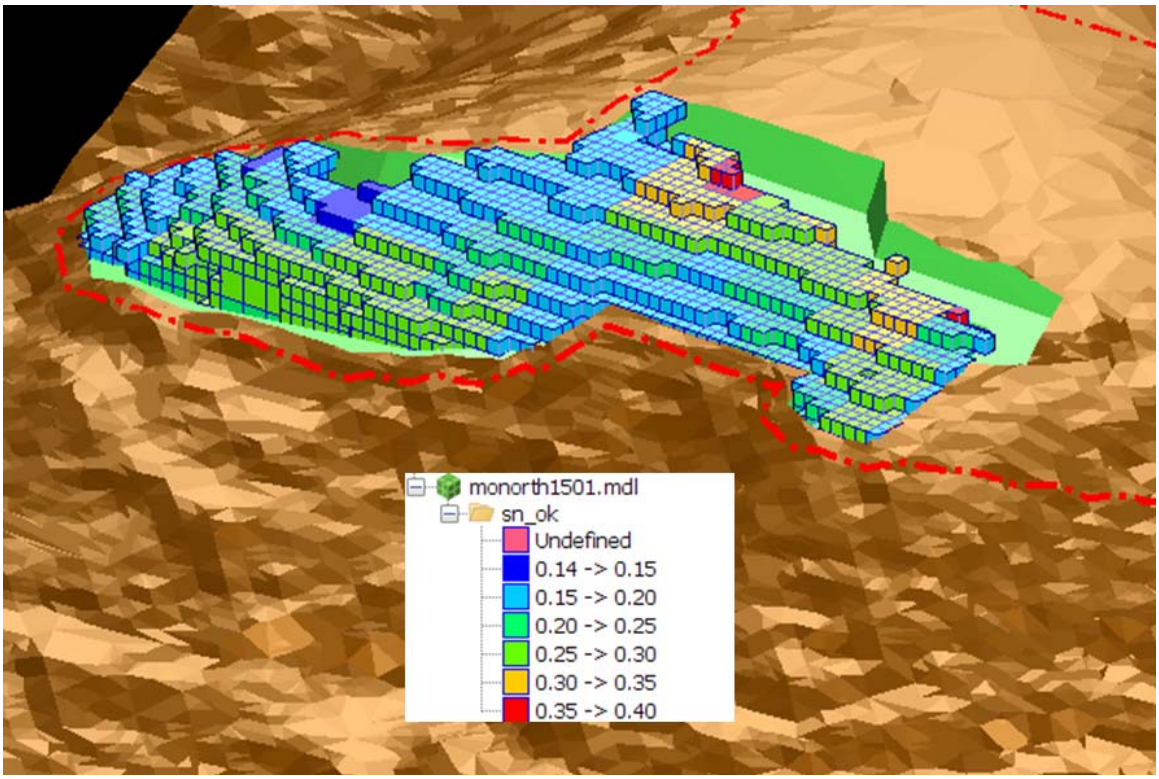

Figure 1: Block model showing grade and conceptual pit design at Taronga Tin Project

Run of Mine (ROM) ore from the open pit will be processed on-site using modular equipment including crushers and pre-concentration to produce an intermediate grade concentrate ahead of tin dressing using conventional gravity separation to produce a final concentrate. The Company is in discussions with a global trading house to purchase the concentrate ex-mine gate.

Stage 1 Development capital cost is estimated at $2.5M including contingency, the most significant item being $1.0M for modular processing equipment. The plant has been designed so it can be used both for the Stage 1 Development and potentially at any one of the Company's high grade supplementary feed

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 15th April 2015
[2] Refer ASX Announcement 7th April 2014

targets[3] at a future date. Stage 1 Development is expected to generate sufficient revenue at current tin prices to meet all of the capital and operating costs associated with the trial.

The Stage 1 Development is envisaged to meet the requirements for "non-designated development" and the Company will work closely with local councils and the relevant government agencies to obtain all approvals as soon as possible.

The Stage 1 Development will enable the Company to achieve a number of important technical outcomes, including:

i. Undertake a comprehensive resource reconciliation for a significant part of the Probable Ore Reserve[1] and seek to validate previous work that concluded grades could be 19 to 56 percent higher than the resource grade. Mining One note in their Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) report a probable range of true grades between 0.19%Sn to 0.25%Sn based on a trend observed whereby larger samples tended to provide a higher grade (the Support Effect) and as evidenced by assays results for bulk samples collected for metallurgical pilot plant test work conducted by previous owners (0.21 to 0.24%Sn). As reported in conjunction with the PFS, the effect of increasing the feed grade from 0.16% to 0.19% would be to increase NPV by 130% to AU$145.7M[1].

ii. Generate metallurgical data and report on the potential to improve overall tin recovery by achieving a finer product from crushing and grinding and the enhanced recovery of fine tin. As reported in conjunction with the PFS, a one percent improvement in overall tin recovery increases $NPV_{(8\%)}$ by AU$6M[1].

iii. Generate suitable samples for further metallurgical test work, including the recovery of by-product credits of copper, silver, tungsten and molybdenum. To date the Taronga Project NPV analysis has not included any value for these by-product credits. However, the Company has previously reported encouraging copper and silver recoveries from metallurgical test work using historical diamond core[4] and an independent valuation estimate copper and silver revenues at $5Mpa[5].

iv. Evaluation of exploration targets identified for potential high-grade supplementary feed for Taronga using the modular processing equipment.

v. Establish the feasibility and economics of transitioning to a possible Stage 2 and beyond.

During the quarter the Company also finalised the grant EL 8335 being approximately 168km^2 of highly prospective exploration ground adjacent to the Company's existing portfolio of exploration tenure centred on the historic Emmaville tin field. As previously reported the Company intends to focus exploration at EL 8335 around historic high grade mines that could provide incremental feed to the Taronga Tin Project.

[3] Refer ASX announcement dated 2nd September 2014
[4] Refer ASX announcement date 20th May 2013
[5] MineInvest report "Preliminary Valuation of Taronga Tin Project" available from www.austinmining.com.au

During March, an initial field reconnaissance was undertaken at Specimen Hill (previously reported grades of up to 4.15%Sn[6]) confirming the location of former workings and the presence of high grade tin cassiterite. A target zone of mineralisation has been identified based on historical alluvial and hardrock mining operations coupled with continuous vughy quartz veining and during the June quarter activities will focus on further reconnaissance and progressing approvals to undertake exploration activities.

Figure 2: Historic shaft at Specimen Hill (EL8335) with vughy quartz / cassiterite (inset)

Pembroke (QLD)

During the quarter the Company received assay results for the drilling program completed at Pembroke in late December 2014. The program confirmed the presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation at relatively shallow depths, with the best intersection being 2m @ 0.71ppmAu; 0.19%Cu; 1.24%Ni; 627ppmCo (Hole PEM22 from 53m) - refer Appendix 1 for further details. To the south, three holes (PEM 23, PEM 24, PEM 25) intersected faulting and mineralisation is now interpreted to continue at depth (ie greater than 90m). Elevated surface geochem results for nickel, gold and copper to the east and north remain untested (Figure 3)

[6] Source: Historical result reported by Henley & Brown, Exploration Data Package, Geological Survey of NSW, June 2000

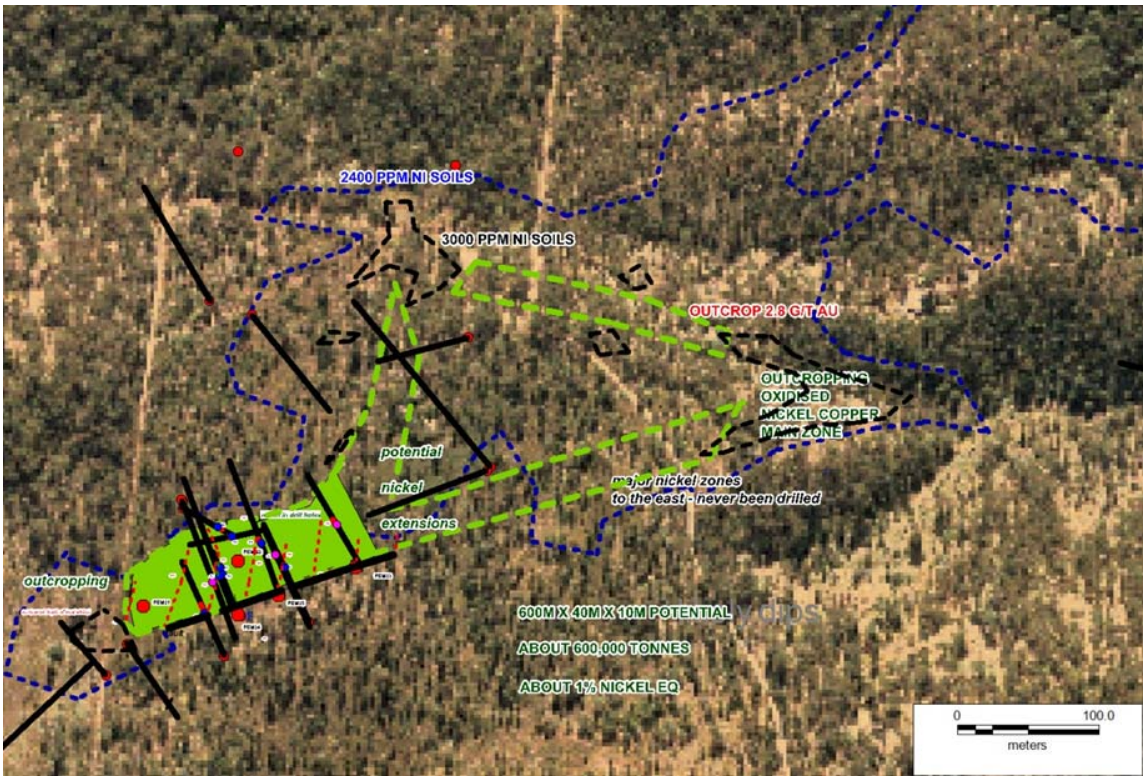

Figure 3 – Pembroke drilling locations and interpreted extent of mineralisation

Collurabie North and Muleryon (WA)

Consistent with the Company's exploration strategy to only progress those targets with the greatest prospectively, the Company has surrendered EL38/2792 (Collurabie North) and EL59/1921 (Muleyon).

Tenement Management

The Company's interest in tenements for the quarter is outlined in the attached Appendix 2.

Corporate

During the quarter the Company announced a capital raising of $1.42M comprising $0.93M from new investors and $0.51M from existing investors, including DGR Global. At the time of this report $0.93M of the funds have been received with the balance subject to shareholder approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) expected to be held in June. The Company intends that the funds raised will be used to progress development of Taronga, carry-out work across the Company's exploration portfolio, provide working capital and meet the costs associated with the Placement.

A prospectus for the previously proposed free Loyalty Options will be issued in conjunction with the EGM documentation. As previously announced, the Loyalty Option offer is to comprise one (1) bonus option for each five (5) shares held at the record date (to be announced). The Loyalty Options will have a strike price of 2 cents per share and have an approximate 24 month exercise period from the record date to be advised

On behalf of the Board
KM Schlobohm
Company Secretary

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this presentation that relates to 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.

The information in this Announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information extracted from the report entitled "Maiden JORC Resource Estimated for the Taronga Tin Project" created on 26th August 2013 and is available to view on www.austinmining.com.au Aus Tin Mining confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

In the information in this Announcement that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information extracted from the report entitled "Pre-Feasibility Advances the Taronga Tin Project" created on 7th April 2014 and is available to view on www.austinmining.com.au. Aus Tin Mining confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Appendix: 1 Detail of Drill Data for Pembroke Ni/Co/Cu/Au Project

Hole	North	East	RL	BNGMAG	BNGT	dip	depth	start4m> 0.3 Ni	End Nieq>0.3	metres	Ni%	Cu%	Coppm	Aug/t	Ni eq	best 2m Ni	best grades 2m
PEMD1	427468	7101093	502	330	340	60	201	30	34	4	0.33	2.2	348	4		30-32	0.40% Ni 3.4% Cu 490 ppm Co 5.5 g/t Au
								55	65	10	0.71	0.05	337			61-63	1.3% Ni 0.05% Cu 553 ppm Co
PEMD2	427648	7101193	512	310	320	60	297.6	271	273	2	0.61	0.07	225			271-273	0.61% Ni 0.07% Cu 225 ppm Co
PEMD3	427431	7101169	505	150	160	60	209.5	132	136	4	0.75	0.07	395			132-134	0.85% Ni 0.05% Cu 502 ppm Co
PEMD4	427498	7101105	502	330	340	60	197.4	70	75	5	0.94	0.42	531	0.24		70-72	1.7% Ni 0.61% Cu 1000 ppm Co 0.35 g/t Au
PEMD5	427472	7101088	503	330	340	60	30.9										hole lost after 17.9m 1.9 g/t Au 0.73% Cu
PEM001	427377	7101046	504	310	320	60	97	-	-	-						52-54	0.2% Ni 112 ppm Co
PEM002	427467	7101096	502	330	340	60	82	44	48	4	0.49						
								56	62	6	0.87					58-60	1.61% Ni 677ppm Co
PEM003	427431	7101164	507	110	120	60	79	56	60	4	0.49		180			56-58	0.55% Ni 180 ppm Co
PEM004	427632	7101284	522	245	255	60	126			2						0-2	0.27% Ni 99 ppm Co
PEM005	427555	7101125	512	320	330	60	143	68	74	6	0.34		140			72-74	0.46% Ni 181 ppm Co
PEM006	427480	7101300	514	130	140	60	175									0-2	0.28% Ni 108 ppm Co
PEM008	427430	7101170	508	325	335	60	199	142	150	8						0-4	0.23% Ni 0.1% Cu 87 ppm Co 0.15 g/t Au
PEM009	427392	7101068	495	135	145	60	125									12-14m	0.23% Ni 0.04% Cu 154 ppm Co 0.15 g/t Au
PEM010	427460	7101060	504	325	335	60	145	62	70	8	0.54		236			64-66	0.70% Ni 365 ppm Co
PEM011	427520	7101084	510	325	335	60	150	84	106	22	0.62	0.12	256	0.15		96-98	2.57% Ni 0.23% Cu 928 ppm Co 0.23 g/t Au
PEM012	427645	7101190	513	240	250	60	173									0-2	0.26% Ni 289 ppm Co
PEM013	427517	7101552	511	143	153	60	143										nsr
PEM014	427470	7101415	496	310	320	60	150									4-6m	0.23% Ni 92 ppm co 0.1 g/t Au
PEM015	427623	7101405	513	330	340	60	163										nsr
PEM016	427490	7101146	500	145	155	60	146	34	38	4	0.35	0.04	180			34-36	0.36% Ni 0.04% Cu 182 ppm Co
PEM017	427488	7101148	500	250	260	60	108	44	48	4	0.58		218			44-46	0.69% Ni 241 ppm Co
PEM021	427403	7101095	500	vertical	vertical	90	55	0	4	4	0.35	0.17	148	0.16		0-4	0.39% Ni 0.18% Cu 149 ppm Co 0.2 g/t Au
PEM022	427470	7101126	501	vertical	vertical	90	73	53	67	14	0.65	0.2	276	0.59	0.95%	53-55	1.25% Ni 0.19% Cu 627 ppm Co 0.71 g/t Au
PEM023	427553	7101122	511	vertical	vertical	90	128										
PEMD23							172										
PEM024	427469	7101190	502	vertical	vertical	90	91										
PEM025	427498	7101103	504	vertical	vertical	90	94										

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• Based on 92 reverse circulation percussion samples obtained by drilling holes to the base of the extrapolated mineralised structure. Samples were taken by the insertion of a spear into bulk bags representing 1 metre drill intervals, and were then composited into samples of 2 metres in length, apart from the basal samples in holes ending in odd numbers of metres, in which cases the sample lengths were 1 metre. • The tubular spear is inserted diagonally through the drill sample sack and entirely filled. It is cleaned between each sample. Riffle splitting was considered to be inferior in this circumstance and location. • All mineralised and all oxidised samples were submitted for analyses. The other samples were retained and placed in storage. • The resultant 46 composited 1-2 kg samples were packaged and sealed prior to dispatch to the ALS laboratory. This 1.5 kg sample was subjected to standard techniques including pulverizing to produce 25 gram charges for aqua regia digest gold assays. Initial Multi element analyses were conducted on the aqua regia split. Samples with greater than 1% nickel were re - assayed with a separate method with a four acid disgest.
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).*	• Reverse circulation holes were drilled vertically to intersect the target and then about 10 metres into the footwall. If ground conditions were poor or if there was an excess of water, then a diamond tail was drilled. Only hole PEM 23 required an NQ diamond tail.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• The metreages were recorded on drill sample bags during drilling, and notes regarding any poor recoveries were simultaneously made in the drill logs. • Recoveries were all high > 85% within the intervals selected for assay. The assay samples were given a specific number from a sample book, with written and digital records of the intervals represented. • No relationship exists between grades and recoveries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The core and chip samples have been geologically logged, but there are no geotechnical logs. • The drill collars require more accurate surveying for resource estimations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. • The log intervals are based on the 1 metre drill sample intervals. • All drill metreages were logged. • The samples were mostly damp to wet, and the program was undertaken during a period of heavy rainfall. • Half core was cut and dispatched for the diamond tails samples. • The nickel mineralisation consists of seams and disseminations and therefore there is a limited nugget effect within the discrete nickel structures. This is overcome by taking large samples and by repeat sampling of economic grades. • The original drilling samples have been moved into a storage area and the mineralised intervals will be repeat sampled using a riffle splitter under clean dry level conditions. Riffle splitting is considered to be far too prone to accidental contamination and total spillage in the field, especially in the prevailing boggy conditions.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Aqua regia technique for gold is normally only 90% of the fire assay, giving a clue as to the likely metallurgical recoveries.. • The assays are considered to be near total for copper cobalt and nickel. A small portion of the total metal content represents non recoverable silicates. • Repeat samples will be taken from the original drill interval and re assayed. If resource drilling gets underway, a system of blanks standards and repeats will become standard. For exploration drilling, it is done on as needs basis.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• The intersections of nickel have been found to correlate well with pentlandite recorded in the drill logs. These pentlandite and chalcopyrite intervals have been noted by three different geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No twinned holes • Paper records were kept in sample books and drill logs, and were verifiable during sample drying. • Digital data has been checked against paper records and has been stored in two different widely separated hard drives.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were located by hand held GPS with 3m lateral inaccuracy levels, and were supported by tape measures traverses which were used for more accurate vertical measurements. • The grid system is GDA 95 zone 56. • The accuracy is adequate for exploration but inadequate for resource calculations..
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.*	• The drilling purpose is to initially establish grade and continuity for this deposit. The host structure is becoming more predictable as drilling progresses. • The data is suitable only for exploration reporting. • Sample compositing was used to create 2 metre intervals from 1m drill samples.
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.* • *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 deposit is controlled by curvilinear structures, which over time have been drilled by vertical and angled holes. The true widths are therefore confidently calculated in areas with several intersections. • The overall nickel dominant widths and grades are relatively homogenous, and drill sections indicate that changes in grade occur in a consistent manner. There is a greater degree of uncertainty about the orientations of the adjacent gold copper dominant intersections, and as whether they are connected physically to the nickel intersections.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were obtained and immediately processed on a secure private site with personnel present. The original drill samples are in secure storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None to date, but reviews will take place after repeat sampling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.* • *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.*	• The drillholes are located entirely within EPM 19366 owned 100% by AusTin on freehold lands subject to a registered Compensation and Conduct agreement. There are no other interests in the titles. • No plan of operations for mining has been submitted for approval, but no impediments are known to exist to such an operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work was done and reported by AusNiCo, which subsequently was renamed AusTin.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation is classified as a nickel copper gold cobalt skarn. The better grades are controlled by discrete structures.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• All Drill and intercept data is available as a table All currently reported holes were vertical. No information has been excluded.
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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results*	• No weighting or grade cutting was applied. • The nickel dominant intersections selected for reporting as mineralised are those that have widths of 4 metres or grading better than 0.3% nickel. • The highest grade intervals have been selected for reporting in order to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	demonstrate the potential for discrete zones of higher grade. • Metal equivalent values are reported as nickel equivalents based on LME prices as of the 27th January 2015. The calculation does not take into account other factors such as recoveries and smelter charges.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The vertical intercepts are not true widths. • All intercept widths are at least 50% greater than the true widths. • The true widths can be more confidently calculated at the end the program, when all results are available. • Done
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.*	• attached
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.*	• All results will be reported when all the assays are available.
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.*	• Surface geochemical data is available. • Previous preliminary metallurgical testing of similar grade material from adjacent holes has confirmed adequate recoveries of good quality concentrates can be obtained.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Progressively more (5-10) holes are needed in to define the tonnage and grade potential. Only a small proportion of the geochemical and geological target has been drilled. • Potential Extensions are shown

Appendix: 2 Details of Exploration Tenements Held by Aus Tin Mining Limited

Exploration Licences held at 31 March 2015

Tenement	Location	% Interest	Grant Date	Application Date	Expiry Date	Term
EPM 19366	QLD (Kilkivan)	100%	09.08.12		08.08.15	3 years
EPM 17768	QLD (Marlborough)	100%	18.12.13		17.12.16	3 years
EL 50/2011	TAS (Waratah)	100%	21.05.12		20.05.17	5 years
EL 7348	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	29.05.09		29.05.15	2 years
EL 7800	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	23.03.11		04.07.15	2 years
EL 7801	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	23.03.11		04.07.15	2 years
EL 6839	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	24.07.07		24.07.15	2 years
EL 8335	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	05.01.15		05.01.18	3 years

Exploration Licences acquired during the period

Tenement	Location	% Interest	Grant Date	Application Date	Expiry Date	Term
EL 8335	NSW (Emmaville)	100%	05.01.15		05.01.18	3 years

Exploration Licences surrendered during the period

Tenement	Location	% Interest	Grant Date	Surrender Date	Expiry Date	Term
EL 59/1921	WA (Mt Magnet)	100%	06.02.14	29.02.15	05.02.19	5 years
EL 38/2792	WA (Wiluna)	100%	06.02.14	29.02.15	05.02.19	5 years

Exploration Licences Applications submitted during the period

Tenement	Location	% Interest	Grant Date	Application Date	Expiry Date	Term