



ASX Announcement - Aus Tin Mining Limited (ASX:ANW)

23 November 2016

High Grade Cobalt and Extensive Nickel Mineralisation Results at Mt Cobalt

Highlights

- Recent drilling demonstrates the potential for high grade cobalt extensions at Mt Cobalt, including a high grade interval of 7m @ 0.84% Co & 0.83%Ni or 1.13%Co_{eq}¹ from 29m.
- Assays results up to 2.16%Ni and averaging 0.59%Ni for all assayed intersections confirm the extensive nickel mineralisation at Mt Cobalt and highlight a potential nickel target 100m deep x 650m long x 250m wide and open in three directions.
- Metallurgical consultants have advised the cobalt may be upgraded using an atmospheric acid leach.

The Directors of Aus Tin Mining Limited (the **Company**) are pleased to report the results of the recent drill program at Mt Cobalt located 40km west of Gympie. A total of nine Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill holes were completed with the results demonstrating the potential for high grade cobalt extensions down dip of historic workings, the most notable intersection included 7m @ 0.84%Co, 0.83%Ni or 1.13%Co_{eq}. Furthermore the drilling extended the zone of nickel oxide mineralisation at Mt Cobalt and reinforces previous work highlighting the potential for a large scale nickel oxide deposit.

On 5th July 2016 the Company reported a new high grade cobalt target south of Mt Cobalt. Following the purchase of the freehold property on which the Mt Cobalt target is situated, the Company commenced a drill program in October 2016. Nine RC drill holes (total 457m) along 250m of the overall 800m target zone were undertaken with significant results summarised below and full results available in Appendix 1:

Hole #	Significant Cobalt Intersections (Co _{eq} ¹)	Significant Nickel Intersections
COB 17	9m @ 0.22%Co & 1.00%Ni (0.57%Co _{eq}) from 9m	
COB 18	13m @ 0.12%Co & 0.46%Ni (0.28%Co _{eq}) from 8m	3m @ 1.15%Ni from 5m
COB 19		4m @ 0.68%Ni from 5m
COB 20	1m @ 0.13%Co & 0.42%Ni (0.28%Co _{eq}) from 3m	1m @ 1.2%Ni from 28m
COB 21	19m @ 0.45%Co & 0.90%Ni (0.76%Co _{eq}) from 18m; including 7m @ 0.84%Co & 0.83%Ni (1.13%Co _{eq}) from 29m	5m @ 1.47%Ni from 4m, including 1m @ 2.16%Ni from 7m
COB 22		3m @ 1.06%Ni from 20m; and 4m @ 1.08%Ni from 29m
COB 23		8m @ 0.56%Ni from 38m
COB 24		3m @ 0.85%Ni from 41m
COB 25	5m @ 0.11%Co & 0.63%Ni (0.34%Co _{eq}) from 31m; and 7m @ 0.12%Co & 0.40%Ni (0.26%Co _{eq}) from 42m	

Table 1 – Summary Mt Cobalt Drill Results (for intersections averaging greater than 0.1%Co), refer Appendix 1 for full results

¹ Coeq = %Co + (%Ni x US\$11,200 / US\$ 29,200 x 79 / 86) using current commodity prices and assumed recoveries of 79% and 86% for nickel and cobalt respectively based on preliminary metallurgical testwork. Based on preliminary metallurgical test work the Company is of the opinion that nickel and cobalt can be recovered and sold

The recent drilling highlights the extensive nickel oxide mineralisation at Mt Cobalt, assays up to 2.16%Ni and averaging 0.59%Ni across all drill intervals analysed (180 samples). Previous exploration at Mt Cobalt highlighted the potential for a nickel oxide cap across Mt Cobalt up to 100m deep with previously reported intersections including 96m @ 0.59%Ni from surface (COB 11D) and 98m @ 0.55%Ni from surface (COB 15). The recent drilling (COB 23 & COB 24) demonstrates continuity of the nickel mineralisation to the south and east (Figure 1).

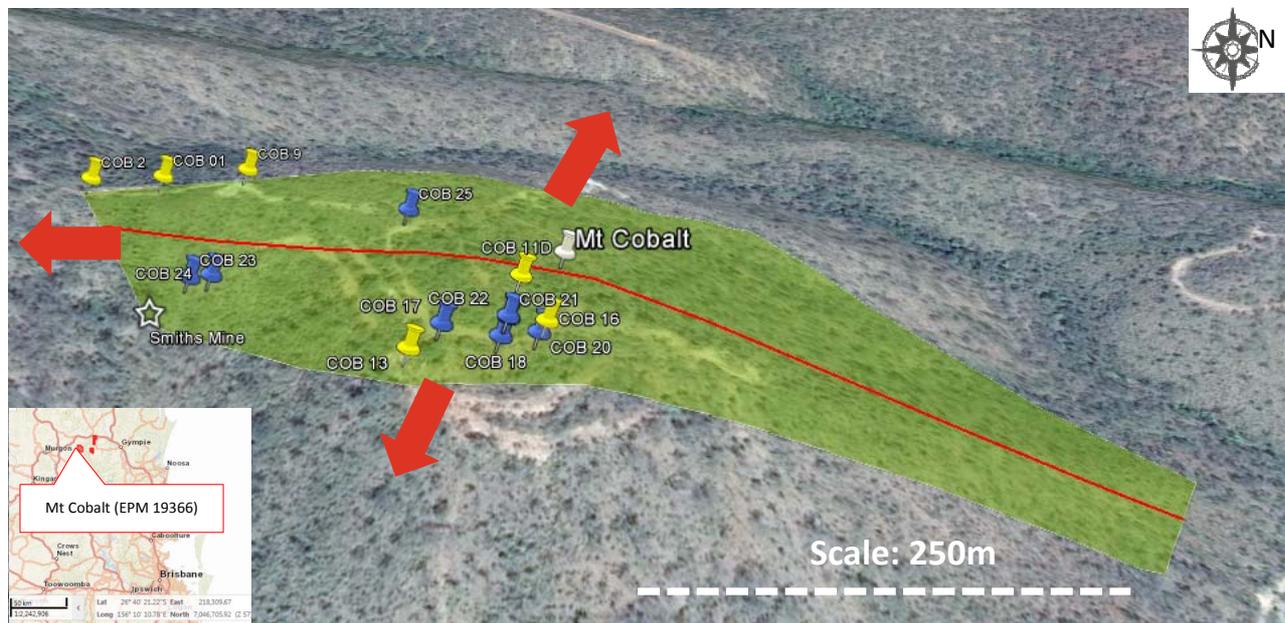


Figure 1 – Nickel Oxide Target (green) looking west - 650m long target (red line) and open to south and east/west (red arrows)

The recent drilling results also demonstrated the the potential for high grade cobalt extensions down dip of the historic workings (mineralisation reported to 36m for COB 021 compared with the reported mine depth of 25m) as presented in Figure 2. The potential for mineralisation along strike was demonstrated with cobalt mineralisation reported in COB 25 that was drilled on a newly exposed shear zone south of the previous exploration. Access to the historic Smith Mine (most southerly adit) was not possible this campaign owing to steep terrain, and whilst two angled holes were drilled within the vicinity of the adit (COB 23 / COB 24), alternative access tracks will need to be constructed to enable the intended vertical holes to be drilled at this location.

The results obtained from the recent drilling program compared favourably with drilling reported for other Australian cobalt projects as presented in Figure 3. The chart illustrates that the reported drill intersections for %Co for Mt Cobalt are at the higher end of grade and commence at shallower depths for metal factors above 2 (interval assay grade in %Co x interval length in m).

The Company also received a consultant’s report on potential processing routes for the recovery of cobalt from the primary mineral asbolite. This preliminary work indicates the best technically feasible and economically viable process to advance into orientation testwork revolves around atmospheric reductive leaching of beneficiated ore. A proposed flowsheet incorporating either a SO₂ or ferrous sulphate/acid leach could generate a mixed hydroxide precipitate (MHP) cobalt/nickel product plus a manganese oxide.

A strong correlation between cobalt and manganese drill assay results support the presence of cobalt as asbolite (Empirical Formula - Ni_{0.3}Co_{0.1}Ca_{0.1}Mn²⁺_{1.5}O_{1.5}(OH)₂•0.6(H₂O)) and indicates the potential for ore grade material to be beneficiated from the host nontronite clay. Manganese ores have a typical specific gravity (SG) of 3.7t/m³ compared with nontronite clay of 2.3t/m³ and may be amenable to ore sorting and/or gravity separation, and beneficiation test work will be undertaken on Mt Cobalt material.

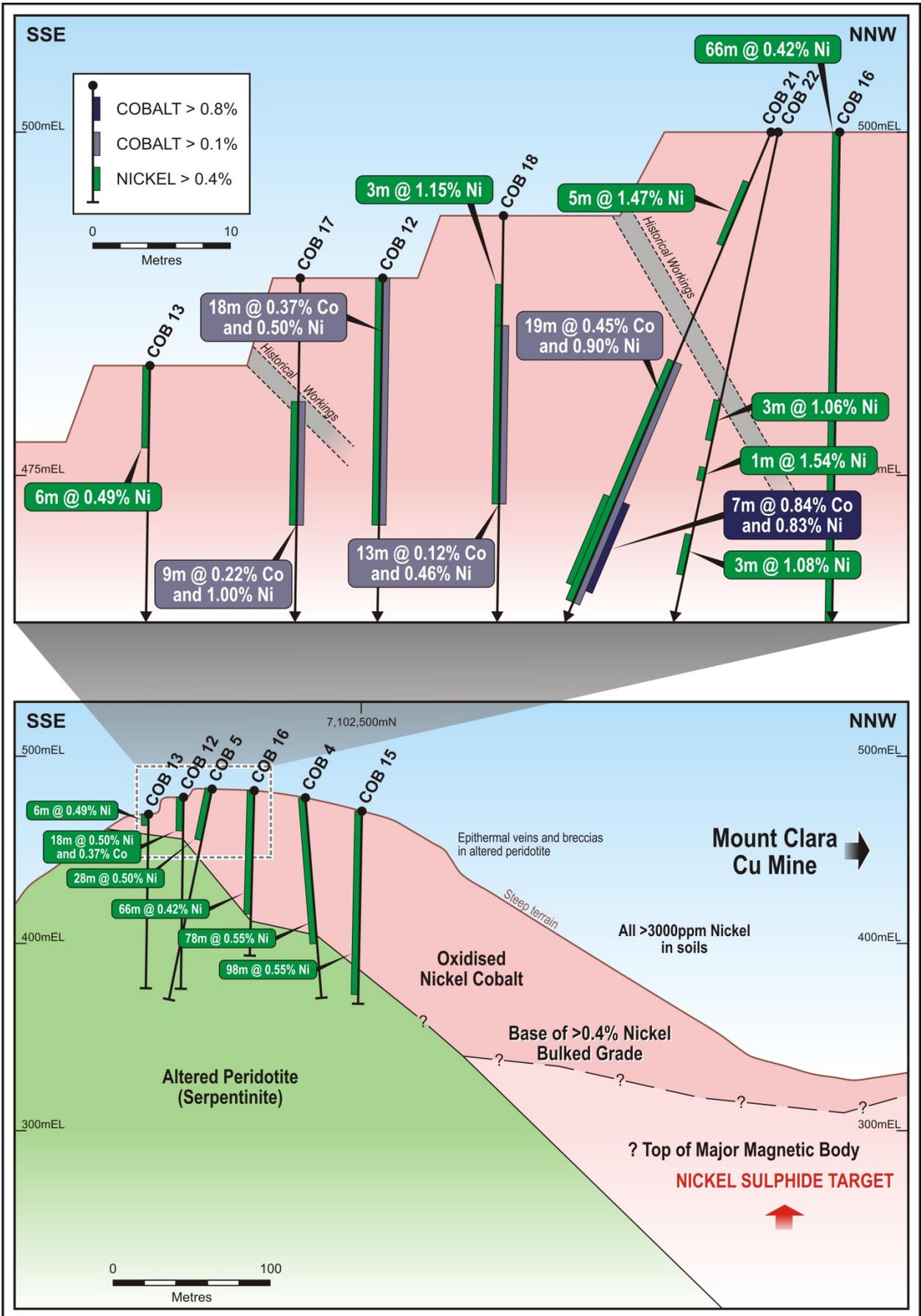


Figure 2 – Longitudinal Section, Mt Cobalt (QLD)

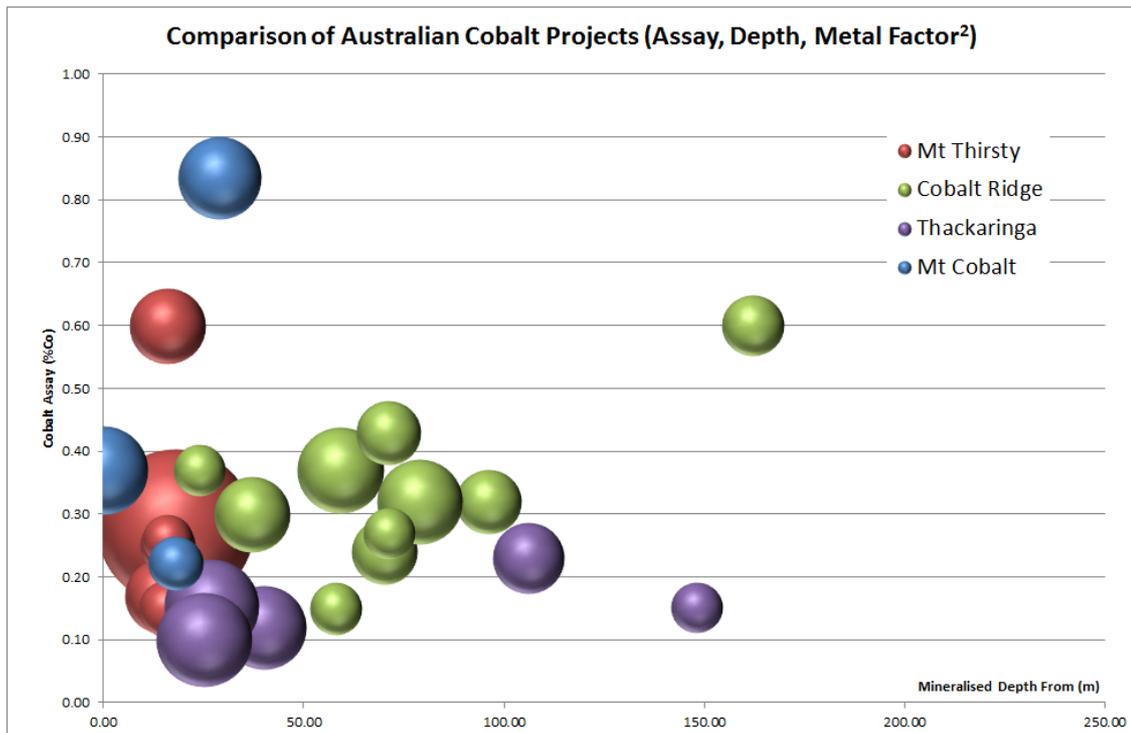


Figure 3 – Comparison of Australian Cobalt Projects²

About Cobalt

The cobalt price has in the last couple of days passed through US\$30,000/t on the back of declining global stocks and expectations of increased demand driven by growth for energy storage, specifically lithium-ion batteries, together with consumer's reliance on 60 percent of world supply of cobalt from Democratic Republic of Congo.

On behalf of the Board
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² Cobalt assays as reported; Depth from which interval reported commencing from; Metal Factor is Coeq x interval length in metres, and filtered for intervals greater than 2; Source data Mt Thirsty Information Memorandum; Broken Hill Prospecting Quarterly Report 23/7/12; Corazon Mining Presentation 24/8/16

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). Subject to regulatory approvals, 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 testwork 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. Plans for a staged development of the Taronga Tin Project are in formation, together with the associated approvals processes.

The Company also maintains an active exploration program. The Company holds a portfolio of exploration licenses prospective for nickel, cobalt and copper (Kilkivan QLD); and tin, copper, silver, tungsten and lithium (Torrington NSW) and nickel (TAS).

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.

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.



Appendix 1

Drilling Results for Mt Cobalt as reported 23rd November 2016

HOLE_ID	mgE	mgN	RL	DIP	AZ_TRUE	EOH_m	From	To	Interval	%Co	%Mn	%Ni	%Coeq
COB017	427653	7102382	495	90	NA	60	9	18	9	0.217	1.782	0.995	0.568
Including							10	13	3	0.335	2.823	1.230	0.768
COB018	427664	7102414	495	90	NA	31	5	8	3			1.153	
and							8	21	13	0.117	0.879	0.457	0.278
including							17	18	1	0.227	2.260	0.379	0.361
COB019	427641	7102370	495	70	78	25	5	9	4			0.684	
COB020	427662	7102434	495	70	120	37	3	4	1	0.132	0.731	0.421	0.280
and							28	29	1			1.195	
COB021	427649	7102417	503	60	122	54	4	9	5			1.474	
including							7	8	1			2.160	
and							18	37	19	0.446	3.097	0.900	0.763
Including							29	36	7	0.835	6.254	0.830	1.128
COB022	427648	7102417	503	85	122	61	20	23	3			1.060	
and							25	26	1			1.540	
and							30	33	3			1.083	
COB023	427602	7102236	488	70	140	61	38	46	8			0.557	
COB024	427601	7102248	488	60	150	61	41	44	3			0.851	
COB025	427547	7102352	508	60	130	67	31	36	5	0.114	1.375	0.632	0.337
and							42	49	7	0.121	1.510	0.401	0.262



1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>Sub surface samples were collected as rock chips from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling technique.</p> <p>A total of 9RC drill holes were completed for a total of 457m. Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the targeted shear zone trend at dip angles to optimally intersect the mineralisation zones. Samples submitted for assay typically weighed 2-3kg</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	RC samples were collected 1m bulk RC drill cuttings were collected from the cyclone and retained in large plastic RC sample bags from which tube samples were obtained for both lithological logging and assaying.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Samples for geochemical analysis were collected at intervals of 1m over mineralized zones and as composited intervals of 2-5m over remaining length of each hole with additional select 1m intervals covering visible alteration.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>A total of 184 samples were collected with sample weights typically 2-3kg. Samples were packaged at site and delivered to ALS labs in Brisbane to be assayed using Nitric aqua regia digestion followed by ICP AES finish (ALS ME-ICP41). Samples assaying above 1% Co & Ni were reassayed using aqua regia method ALS NE-OG46.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<p>RC drilling comprise: 140mm diameter face sampling hammer drilling. Hole depths range from 25-67m</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>The drill collars were sealed to prevent sample loss. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone to provide uniform sample size. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Sample recoveries were high within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support</i>	Drill chip samples have been geologically logged and the level of understanding of these variables increases with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	maturity of the prospect.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	All drill holes were geologically logged for the entirety of the holes with the following observations recorded: Lithology, texture, colour, mineralogy, alteration, wet/dry weathering and other relevant features of the samples. Mineralised zones were identified from observation of mineralogy and lithological characteristic. All logged information was initially logged on to field notes and then later entered digitally into a MS database (Excel). Chips from each hole for the entirety of the hole were collected into chip trays and photographed as a representation of the hole. The chip trays are stored in a designated building for future reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	RC samples were collected as 1m bulk samples from the cyclone and then either 1m or composited by tube sampling the bags. Samples were all dry. Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognized laboratories. Regular cleaning of cyclone and sampling equipment to prevent contamination. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories.
	<i>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.</i>	None used
	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate analytical method using Nitric aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME_ICP41 and OG46) Assaying was carried out by ALS, an accredited laboratory. No duplicates or standards were submitted
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The drill logs were prepared by the site supervising geologist and have subsequently reviewed by the Company's senior geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were undertaken
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field data is manually collected and noted on field sheets then later entered into excel spreadsheets. Hard copies are stored within a local office and electronic data is stored on the Brisbane server. All electronic data is routinely backed up.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	None required
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	All drill holes are initially located using a hand held GPS Upon completion of drill hole, collars are again checked with two hand held GPS with a 3m lateral inaccuracy.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94 Zone56.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The accuracy is adequate for collection of initial data on the zone of mineralisation
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Due to the steep terrain, drill spacing was largely dependent on accessible sites.
	<i>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.</i>	The purpose of the drilling was to target mineralisation of a shear zone inferred from previous drilling and is not intended to be used for JORC resource calculation purposes.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Some assaying samples were collected by compositing the 1m bulk samples to be resampled and submitted as 1m interval samples at a later date if the results from the composite samples were considered significant based on grade.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the targeted shear zone trend at dip angles to optimally intersect the mineralisation zones.
	<i>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.</i>	As drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation, no bias is envisaged.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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. Sample submission forms are submitted both electronically and with the samples. Upon receipt of samples, ALS delivers by email to the Company's CEO confirmation of arrival of samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	None completed

2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Mt Cobalt is located wholly within Exploration Permit 19366 approximately 40km West of Gympie and is 100% held by AusTin Mining.
	<i>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.</i>	All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Reference made to results previously reported by the Company
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Mt Cobalt project is part of a larger Nickel mineralisation province.</p> <p>The prospect setting is a structurally controlled nickel/cobalt mineralising system hosted in Carboniferous Serpentinite rocks of the Wandilla Province.</p> <p>The mineralisation is associated with an almost North/South master shear that deepens steeply to the West. The cobalt-Manganese enriched mineralisation is a result of the weathering of a polymetallic lode system.</p> <p>The principle ore minerals identified at the Mt Cobalt prospect include, Asbolite and garnierite.</p> <p>Asbolite occurs as bluish black dendrites and fracture coatings throughout the laterite profile.</p> <p>The footwall of the fault consists of a talcose Garnierite zone hosting irregular veins of Nickel/Cobalt Manganese oxide (Asbolite). On the hangwall, a silicate rich assemblage hosts the main portion of Asbolite being the greater source of the mineralisation.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to the body of this report for significant intercepts pertaining to this announcement.
Data aggregation	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade</i>	Results are reported for individual and averaged intervals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	<p>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 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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Drill holes were orientated to intersect the master shear at the perpendicular.</p> <p>Due to drill pad constraints, dip angle and azimuth were generally intersected obliquely to true width and approximations have been made based on geological interpretations. The general orientation of the drill holes is considered suitable.</p> <p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures in body of text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Results are reported for grades greater than 0.1%Co and 0.5%Ni</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>Limited preliminary metallurgical test work has been undertaken and a review of extraction options evaluated.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Details of further work are yet to be determined</p>