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**ROYAL GEORGE TIN DEPOSIT IN TASMANIA**

Following is a report on the Royal George Deposit in Tasmania

Mark Ohlsson
Company Secretary

# INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE FOR THE ROYAL GEORGE TIN DEPOSIT IN TASMANIA.

Niuminco Group Limited (the "Company"), which owns 72.54% of, and manages TNT Mines Limited ("TNT"), announces the release of an Inferred Mineral Resource for TNT's 100% owned Royal George tin prospect in North-eastern Tasmania. Royal George is one of the prospects within TNT's Aberfoyle Tin and Tungsten Project located south of the Aberfoyle tin mining area and south east of the town of Avoca.

The Aberfoyle Project consists of the old workings and unmined mineralisation at the Aberfoyle, Storey's Creek and Lutwyche mines, as well as the largely unmined prospects at Royal George and Great Pyramid.

Work is ongoing on the largely unmined Lutwyche deposits for the determination of a mineral resource.

TNT also controls other Tasmanian assets at Moina (tungsten and fluorspar), Oonah (tin) and Anchor (tin): see Figure 1 for project locations.

TNT is evaluating the potential for large scale, low grade open pit mining at Great Pyramid and Royal George as part of the re-development of the Aberfoyle Tin and Tungsten project.


**Figure 1. Location of TNT Mines Projects in Tasmania**

The Royal George deposit contains an Inferred Mineral Resource which has been estimated at 0.8Mt at 0.33% tin using a 0.2% tin cut off, or 0.6M t at 0.36% tin using a 0.25% tin cut off as shown in Table 1 below. Appendix 1 contains supporting information relating to the resource estimate and "Inferred" classification.

| | Royal George | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | **Sn %Cut off** | **Tonnes (Mt)** | **Grade (Sn%)** | **Contained Tin (t)** |
| Inferred | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.33 | 2,640 t |
| Inferred | 0.25 | 0.6 | 0.36 | 2,160 t |
| Inferred | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.25 | 3,250 t |

**Table 1 Royal George Inferred Resources (JORC 2012).See Appendix 1 for more details. Bulk density used 2.85t/m$^3$**

The release of an Inferred Mineral Resource for Royal George follows the recent release of an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.3 Mt at 0.3% tin using a 0.2% tin cut off, or 5.2 Mt at 0.2% tin using a 0.1% tin cut off at the Great Pyramid Deposit[1], which is part of the Aberfoyle project.

The Royal George resources were estimated using Ordinary Kriging of 1.0 metre down hole composited tin grades from diamond drilling within a mineralised domain wireframe interpreted on the basis of tin assay grades and geological logging. Check estimates using Inverse Distance estimation produce similar results in tonnage and grade. The wireframe and modelling was limited by the topographic surface which included the old Royal George Open cut which extends down to the 1 Level (RL 290m). In addition, the wireframe and model were limited by the estimated stoping from 2 Level (RL 263m) up to 1 Level (See Figure 3). The mineralised domain extends over a strike length of approximately 400 m with an average width of 10m. The wireframe has been extended 150 from surface. Drill spacing is approximately 30m x 30m across the mineralised volume.

The diamond drilling data used in the estimation has been verified from digital copies of the original logs. Comments on the logs with respect to recoveries in pre-1989 holes indicate potential issues with grade representivity in those holes. Drilling in 1989 by Spectrum Resources utilised a larger diameter core and achieved excellent recoveries. Very limited QAQC information is available for the drilling data but a review of analyses in 1979 by CRAE using ALS-Amdel concluded that the Tasmanian Mines Department assays (used by previous explorers for assay determination) were underestimating grades by up to 25%.

Collar locations and down-hole survey data are consistent and lead to a realistic view of the mineralisation and workings when visualised in three dimensions.

Further details relating to the data and estimation are contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

A report by GR Engineering Services, commissioned by TNT Mines, which reviews a number of existing reports, as well as operating and capital cost estimates, indicates that the Aberfoyle Tin and Tungsten Project, which includes the Great Pyramid deposit and the Royal George deposit, has potential for future economic development.

[1] ASX Release. Niuminco Group 26/2/2014 : Great Pyramid Tin Deposit in Tasmania

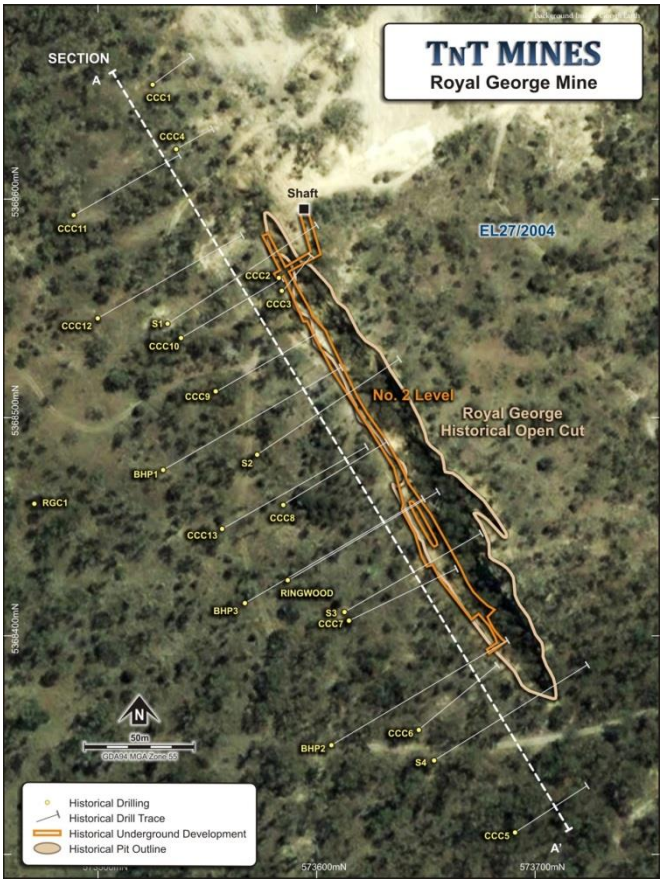


**Figure 2 Royal George Open Cut and Drilling Plan**

## BACKGROUND AND GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The Royal George tin deposit is located 17km east of the town of Avoca in North Eastern Tasmania. Its position is shown on Figure 1. The old mine is located on the Tasmania South East 1:250,000 map sheet and the St Pauls 1:100,000 map sheet. The prospect is located in the southern block of Exploration Licence EL27/2004.

The mineralisation was discovered in the 1880s and was initially grouped with a number of mineralised outcrops in the St Paul's River valley. The Royal George Mine operated from 1911 until 1922 with production of 170,000t at 0.65% Sn containing 1,105t of tin metal. The ore was mainly mined from two underground levels and to the surface with open stopes. Two deeper levels (No.3 & No.4 Levels) were later established by the Cornwall Coal Co. in 1968 from the inclined shaft to a maximum depth of 80m below surface but no meaningful production took place from these levels.

The country rock in the area of the Royal George Mine consists of granitic rocks which intrude Silurian to Devonian sandstones and siltstones of the Mathinna Beds. The main granite is coarse grained with porphyritic feldspar and biotite in a groundmass of quartz, feldspar, and biotite, with accessory tourmaline.

The mineralisation at Royal George has been introduced into the granitic rocks over a strike of 380m and an alteration and mineralised width of up to 20m, with a known vertical extent of between 150m and 200m The deposit is formed by a steeply dipping zone of lodes striking North-westerly at 310° to 320° and dipping 75° to 82° to the SW. The mineralisation is hosted in sub vertical greisenised granite lodes and fractured sedimentary rocks associated with the roof portions of the Ben Lomond Granite.

An aerial photo showing the old open pit and the location of the drill hole collars is presented as Figure 2.

Between 5-20% disseminated pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite, are present in the strongly mineralised greisen bands. The cassiterite is described as fine grained and rarely visible but coarser cassiterite is reported in the higher grade zones below the old stoping.

Table 1 summarises the location of the 22 holes contained in the drillhole database and used in the interpretation of the Royal George resource.

The mineralisation identified in the drilling consists of one or two higher grade zones in each intersection, hosted within a clearly mineralised envelope. In a number of intersections minor secondary higher grade tin zones are evident. It is likely that within the mineralised envelope described by previous workers, numerous higher grade veins will occur (and be less consistent) within the regular zone of alteration and mineralisation.(See Figure 4)

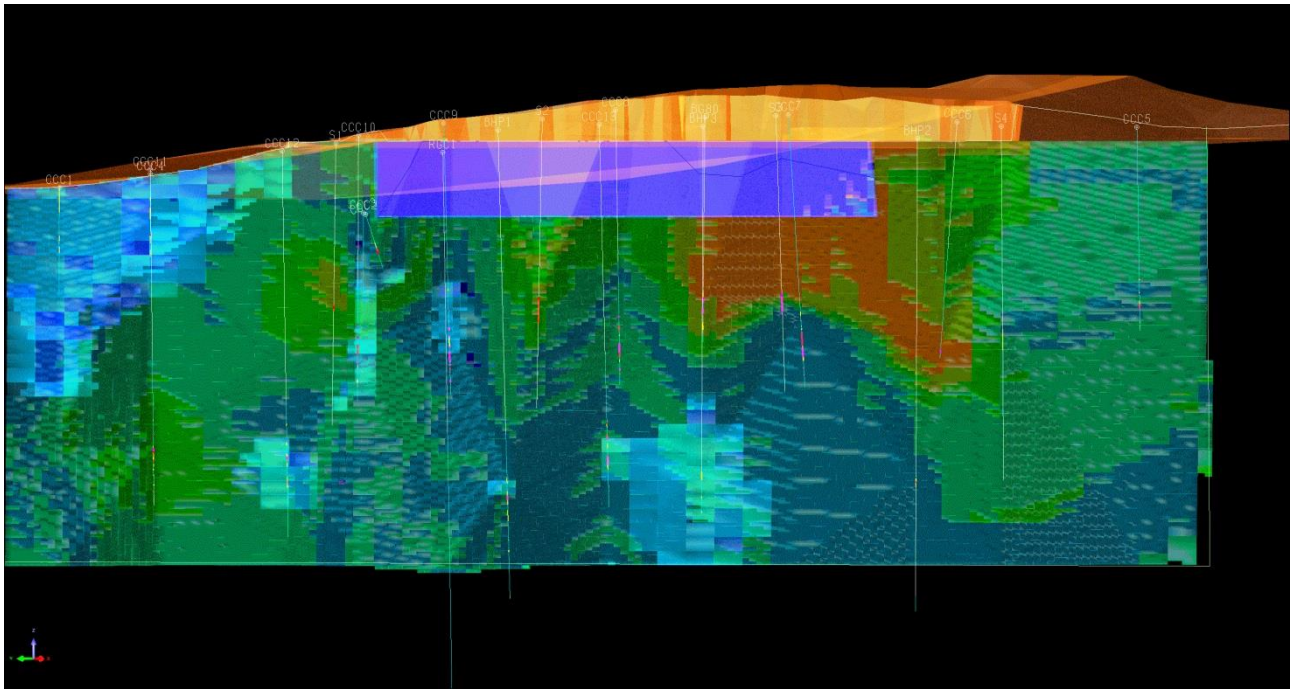


**Figure 3. Long section looking South-East through the Royal George Deposit. Drill traces are shown. Blue shape below surface is 2 Level Stope. Block model is shown, coloured by Sn% grade (0.1% Sn blue to >0.4%Sn in orange)**

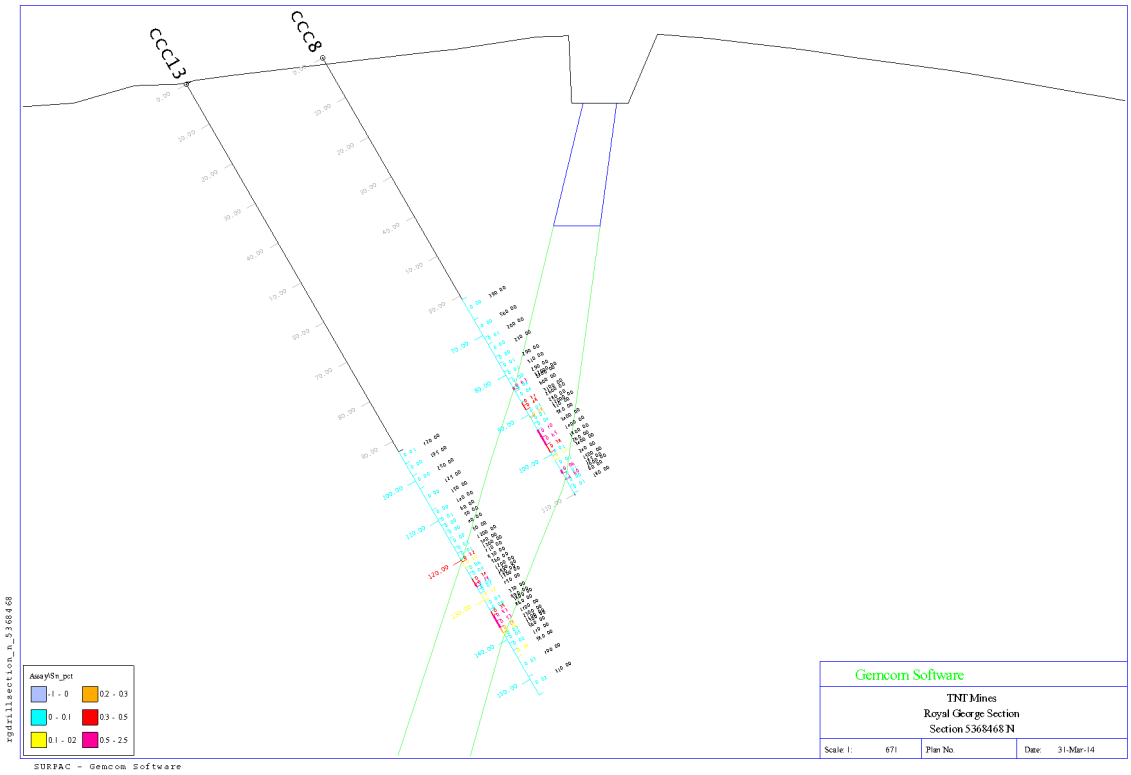


**Figure 4 Cross section looking North-West through the Royal George Deposit**

## PLANNED FURTHER WORK AT ROYAL GEORGE

The Company is developing an exploration plan to verify the grade distribution, depth and strike extents of Royal George as a satellite deposit to, and as part of it's economic review of, the Aberfoyle project. This plan will require additional drilling and will include metallurgical sampling and studies.

The Royal George Inferred Mineral Resource shows evidence of higher grade zones being present within the overall consistent mineralised envelope. The greater definition and geological understanding of these zones and the alteration signature of the overall mineralised zone will assist greatly with economic studies as well as exploration on the licence. The potential for additional lodes does exist but has not been the focus of recent explorers at Royal George.

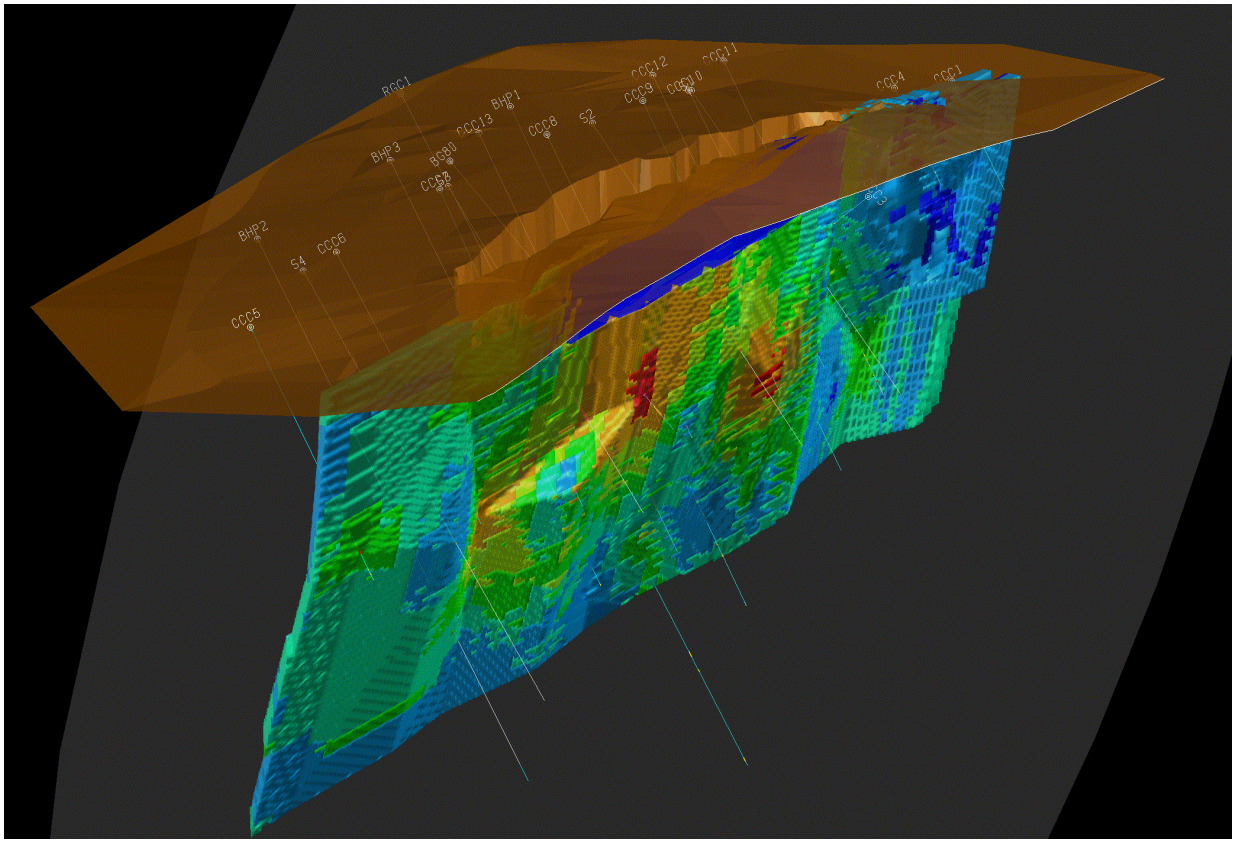


**Figure 3. Topography, Drillhole Traces, and Block Model coloured by Sn% of the Royal George Deposit, view to the North.**

Figure 4 below shows the 0.3% Sn and 0.4%Sn grade shells generated from the block model. These shapes indicate the exploration potential for additional tonnages at depth in the centre of the deposit.

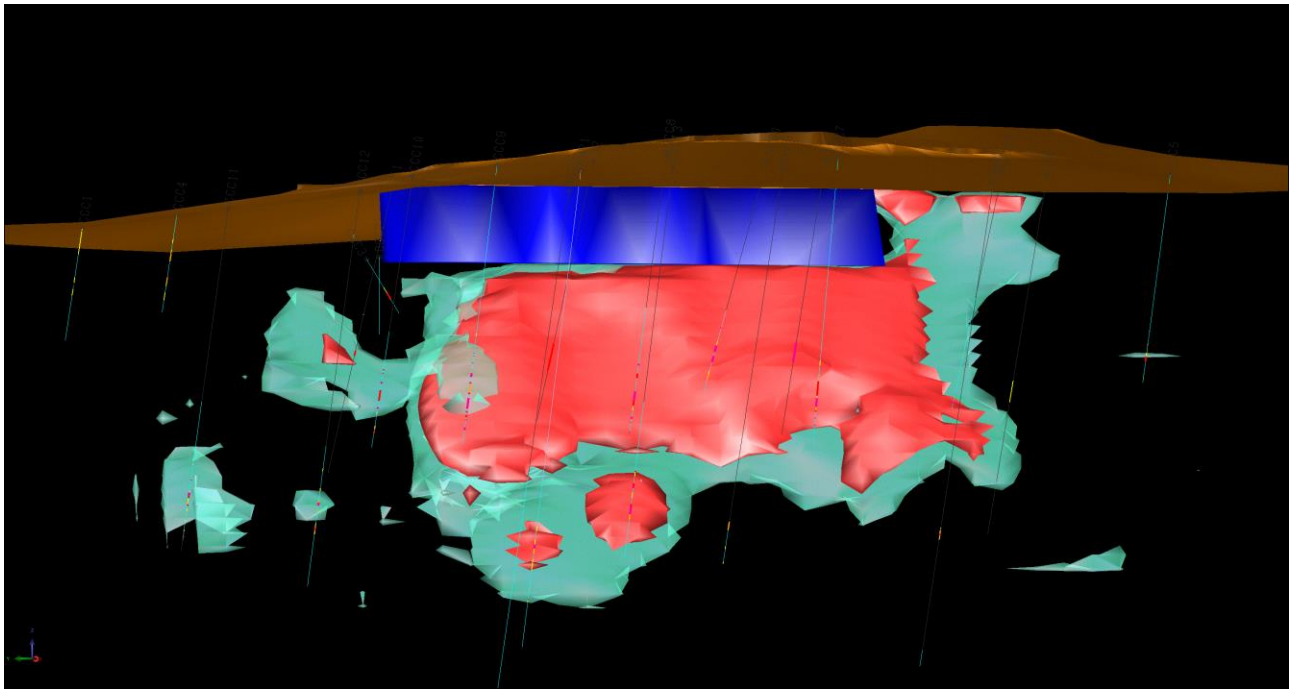

**Figure 4. 3-D Grade Shells showing 0.30%Sn (blue) and 0.4%Sn (red) and drilling. View looking NE**

## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

*The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates is based on information compiled by Vincent Algar, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Vincent Algar is a part time independent consultant to TNT Mines Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Algar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report that relates to data quality and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr Russell Fulton, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Russell Fulton is a consultant to TNT Mines Limited and the Niuminco Group Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Fulton consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

## APPENDIX 1 ROYAL GEORGE DRILLHOLE LISTING

| Hole_ID | Hole_Group | Depth (m) | Company | Grid_ID | East | North | RL | Dip | Azimuth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG80 | Surface | 112.8 | Ringwood | MGA94_55 | 573587 | 5368425 | 297 | -43.5 | 56.9 |
| BHP1 | Surface | 188.4 | BHP | MGA94_55 | 573530 | 5368475 | 292 | -60 | 60 |
| BHP2 | Surface | 190.2 | BHP | MGA94_55 | 573607 | 5368349 | 289 | -60 | 57 |
| BHP3 | Surface | 155.6 | BHP | MGA94_55 | 573567 | 5368413 | 293.3 | -60 | 57 |
| CCC1 | Surface | 43.8 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573525 | 5368655 | 273.5 | -60 | 57 |
| CCC10 | Surface | 106.7 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573539 | 5368539 | 291 | -60 | 57 |
| CCC11 | Surface | 135.03 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573478 | 5368587 | 278.4 | -60 | 58.5 |
| CCC12 | Surface | 155.5 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573500 | 5368546 | 284.8 | -60 | 59 |
| CCC13 | Surface | 153.92 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573557 | 5368450 | 294.1 | -60 | 60 |
| CCC2 | Underground | 26.8 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573583 | 5368565 | 264.6 | -90 | 0 |
| CCC3 | Underground | 28.9 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573600 | 5368575 | 264.6 | -42 | 221 |
| CCC4 | Surface | 38.1 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573536 | 5368624 | 278.3 | -60 | 57 |
| CCC5 | Surface | 81.7 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573691 | 5368311 | 294 | -60 | 59 |
| CCC6 | Surface | 94.5 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573647 | 5368358 | 295.6 | -60.5 | 50 |
| CCC7 | Surface | 109.7 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573615 | 5368408 | 298.2 | -60 | 63.5 |
| CCC8 | Surface | 110.3 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573585 | 5368461 | 299.9 | -60 | 59 |
| CCC9 | Surface | 109.42 | CCC | MGA94_55 | 573554 | 5368513 | 295.2 | -60 | 60 |
| RGC1 | Surface | 266.4 | CRA | MGA94_55 | 573472 | 5368461 | 283 | -58 | 59 |
| S1 | Surface | 127.4 | Spectrum | MGA94_55 | 573532 | 5368544 | 288.1 | -50 | 56.5 |
| S2 | Surface | 127.4 | Spectrum | MGA94_55 | 573573 | 5368484 | 296.8 | -52 | 56 |
| S3 | Surface | 120 | Spectrum | MGA94_55 | 573613 | 5368412 | 297.9 | -53 | 60 |
| S4 | Surface | 148.5 | Spectrum | MGA94_55 | 573654 | 5368344 | 294.1 | -56 | 58 |

## APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1

## JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

### 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. | • Royal George drilling includes 22 diamond drill holes by BHP, Cornwall Coal Company, CRA Exploration and Spectrum Resources from the mid 1950's through to 1989.<br>• Available drilling totals 22 diamond holes for 2,631 m.<br>• These holes sample most of the resource on an approximately 30 by 50 m pattern depths of between 26 and 266 m, with an average of 119m.<br>• Additional sampling includes channel sampling. |
| | • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. | • Little information is available to directly indicate the reliability of the drill data. The resulting uncertainty in resource estimates is reflected by classifying the estimates as Inferred. |
| | • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. | • Sample lengths for RAB drilling range from 0.3 to 3.1 m and average approximately 1.54 m. Diamond core samples range from 0.3 to 6.1 m in length and average 1.94 m in length.<br>• The sampling and measurement of grade appear to have been approached consistently in the available logs and reports, but there is an absence of detail of methodologies and practices. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • 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 | • Details of analytical methods for drill samples are not currently available. It is known that Spectrum used half core samples and assayed by XRF. |
| *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). | • The resource dataset is comprised solely of diamond drilling samples.<br>• Diamond drilling included AX, EX, NQ and HQ diameters. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • Core loss and poor recoveries of the relatively shallow BHP and CCC holes was due to the deep weathering in the steep structures along the prominent ridge of the main greisen zone. The small hole diameter of the core (EX 21.5mm) was also thought to account for poor recoveries and hence underestimation of the tin grades.<br>• Spectrum drilled four holes using HQ diameter core with HQ triple tube through the main mineralised zone. Core recoveries resulting from this technique were excellent.<br>• Comparison of original assays from Mines Department and subsequent re-assays by ALS-Amdel indicate a 25% improvement in grades. Whilst cassiterite is relatively coarse in the granite greisen , there is believed to be finer grained cassiterite and tin associated with |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | sulphides. |
| *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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • Detailed drill hole logs are available for all drilling.<br>• Samples are noted on the logs, but no sample numbers are available for historical mines department assays.<br>• The logging is qualitative in nature, and of sufficient detail to support the current Inferred resource estimates. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • Details of sub-sampling and analytical methods used for the bulk of drilling are not currently available.<br>• Spectrum holes, S to S4 were drilled using NQ triple tubing, sawn in half, and half core submitted to analyses.<br>• No information exists as to any QC samples to test representivity.<br>• An element of bias is believed to exist in the sampling of due to the potential loss of tin grade to fines. This is likely due to the presence of fine cassiterite and tin associated with sulphides. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | • 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.<br>• 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. | • Details of the quality control methods used for sampling and assaying of the historic drilling are not currently available.<br>• No geophysical methods or hand-held XRF units have been used for determination of tin grades. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. | • Intersections reported have been checked back to original logs and assay data. |
| | • The use of twinned holes. | • No specific twin holes have been drilled. |
| | • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. | • Drill hole data were sourced from digital sources and original hard-copy sampling and assay records, and imported into a central electronic database. |
| | • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Assay values were not adjusted for resource estimation. |
| *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. | • Surface topography is derived from digitising of surface contours from historical plans, as well as some spot heights.<br>• Details of collar survey methods for the drilling are uncertain. Collar elevations are consistent with the surface topography.<br>• S prefix diamond holes were down-hole surveyed by a Eastman camera. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Specification of the grid system used. | • Original surveying was undertaken in AGD66 Zone 55, and converted to Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 55 coordinates. |
| | • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Topographic control is adequate for the current estimates. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. | • The majority of the resource area has been sampled by generally 30 by 50 m, and locally closer spaced drilling. |
| | • 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. | • The data spacing has established geological and grade continuity sufficiently for the current Mineral Resource Estimates. |
| | • Whether sample compositing has been applied | • Drill hole samples were composited to 1.0 m down-hole intervals for resource modelling. |
| *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.<br>• 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. | • Given the relatively limited drilling data , evaluation of the deposit is at a relatively early stage, and mineralisation controls are not yet fully understood.<br>• The available information suggests that the drilling orientations provide un-biased representation of average tin grades. |
| *Sample security* | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Details of sample security measures adopted for the drilling are unclear. The general consistency of results from different sampling phases and methods provides some confidence in the general reliability of the data. Historical reports and original log files indicate at least a reasonable process of logging, recording, sample storage and |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | dispatch to labs was followed at the time of drilling. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • Sample data reviews have included comparisons between various sampling phases and methods. Although these reviews are not definitive, they provide some confidence in the general reliability of the data. |

**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.<br>• 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. | • TNT Mines hold the rights to EL27/2004. The licence is split into two parts due to a drop off in 2013. The licence is valid until 26/11/2014.The total licence area is 97sq km. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.<br>• There is an agreement between TNT Mines and the original vendors of the tenement, Paul Winston Askins and Golden Archer Resources, which requires payment to the latter two parties by TNT of a net smelter royalty of 2.25% for production from the tenement. In addition, $1,000,000 on commencement of mining at certain designated locations within the tenement is payable. The area around and including the old Royal George open cut is a designated area under the agreement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • All significant exploration has been undertaken by previous tenement holders, including diamond drilling by BHP, CCC, CRAE and Spectrum between the mid 1950's and 1989.<br>• Additional exploration undertaken by previous explorers includes channel and auger sampling. |
| *Geology* | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The country rock in the area of the Royal George Mine consists of granitic rocks which intrude Silurian to Devonian sandstones and siltstones of the Mathinna Beds. Tin dominantly occurs as cassiterite associated with sheeted and fissure veins in brittle quartzite units.<br>• The deposit is formed by a steeply dipping zone of lodes striking at NW trending ,310° to 320° and dipping 75° to 82° to the SW. The mineralisation is hosted in sub vertical greisenised granite lodes and fractured sedimentary rocks associated with the roof portions of the Ben Lomond 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>○ dip and azimuth of the hole | • See Table 7.1. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | ○ down hole length and interception depth<br>○ 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. | |
| *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. | • No drill hole results are reported in this announcement. |
| | • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • Estimated resources include only tin grades, and no metal equivalent values are reported. |
| *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 | • Evaluation of the deposit is at a relatively early stage, and mineralisation controls, including their relationship with drilling orientation are not yet comprehensively understood.<br>• The deposit is formed by a steeply dipping zone of lodes striking at NW trending ,310° to 320° and dipping 75° to 82° to the SW. The drilling to date has consistently tested this orientation with orientations |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | width not known'). | towards the SE, intersection the mineralisation at a low angle. |
| *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. | • Appropriate Maps and tables are included in the Report. |
| *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. | • |
| *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. | • Mineral Resources were estimated from drill hole assay data, with geological logging used to aid interpretation of mineralised contact positions. |
| *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. | • The current drilling requires verification with modern drilling with respect to representivity and distribution of grade of oxide and sulphide tin within the ore zone. Additional drilling will be conducted for this purpose and metallurgical test work.<br>• Exploration to the SE and NW of the main lode is required to locate parallel repetitions.<br>• The lodes extend beyond the historical pit to the NE and SW, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | evidence suggests a weakening of the mineralisation, but details of plunge and offset are not known. Future exploration will seek to identify these extensions.<br>• A final review of the drill logs will be conducted and all additional data added to the Corporate database.<br>• A review of the relationship of the sulphides to the cassiterite be made for processing and future exploration purposes<br>• A drilling plan be constructed to allow for suitable QAQC information, metallurgical samples as well as to provide infill drilling in areas of poor coverage in the model. |

**Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources**

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Database integrity* | • Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.<br>• Data validation procedures used. | • The drill hole database was sourced from original hard-copy sampling and assay records.<br>• Validation measures included spot checking between database and hard copy drill logs and sections and plans in historic reports.<br>• The database is currently compiled into an Industry Standard SQL Server database using a normalised assay data model produced by |

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| | | Datashed Software. |
| *Site visits* | • Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.<br>• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. | • Mr. Fulton has visited Royal George several times between 2007 and 2013 and is taking responsibility for the sampling data and geological aspects of the estimates. Mr. Fulton confirms that the open pit and some associated workings, as shown in historical plans, still exists. Some drill collars can still be found. Core from nine of diamond drill holes is located at Mineral Resources Tasmania core storage facility at Mornington, and is available for inspection.<br>• Mr. Algar has not visited the Royal George project, as Mr. Fulton is taking responsibility for the geological and data aspects of the current estimates. |
| *Geological interpretation* | • Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.<br>• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.<br>• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. | • Evaluation of the deposit is at a relatively early stage, and detailed accuracy of the geological interpretation is unclear. This uncertainty is reflected by classification of the estimates as Inferred.<br>• The mineralised domain wireframe used to constrain the estimates was primarily interpreted on the basis of tin assay grades and restricts estimates to the volume tested by reasonably close spaced drilling. The wireframe was trimmed by the surface topography and a stope from 1 level to 2 level estimated from plans and sections.<br>• Geological logs were consulted to confirm the start and end positions of mineralised and altered core when considering the interpretation of the mineralised wireframe. |

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| | | • Limited alternative interpretations are possible given the consistent intersections and location of the open cut and Level 2 stope outline. Resource estimation with assumed dominant mineralisation controls are restricted to this orientation. Historical estimates refer to a shallow northerly plunge but this is not confirmed in the current estimate.<br>• The boundaries broader mineralised zone is consistent , but within this zone, higher grades zones of lower consistency occur. It is expected these higher grade zone will form discontinuous lenses within the overall mineralised zone. The block model has attempted to allow for this interpretation of the drill data. |
| *Dimensions* | • The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. | • The Mineral Resources extend over a strike length of approximately 430 m. The estimates extend to around 160 m depth from surface.<br>• The bulk of the resource remains unmined from 30m below the pit floor |
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | • The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. | • Resources were estimated by Ordinary Kriging of 1.0 m down-hole composited tin assay grades from diamond holes within a mineralised domain wireframe.<br>• Continuity of tin grades was characterised by downhole and directional variograms.<br>• The estimates are extrapolated a maximum of approximately 100 m from drilling. |

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| | | • Gemcom Surpac software was used for data compilation, domain wire-framing, and coding of composite values , statistics, geostatistics and resource estimation |
| | • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. | • Check models by Inverse Distance squared gave comparable estimates.<br>• The current estimates are consistent with combined estimates from a polygonal model reported by G.Purvis in 1979 and 1980.<br>• Production results (1911-1922) from underground (selective) mining yielded 170,000t at an ore grade of 0.65%. This resulted in over 900t of tin concentrate assaying 65%Sn-70%Sn, indicating a tin recovery of 52-57%.<br>• Underground channel sampling by CRAE and Spectrum yielded similar grades to those mined in production. These samples are like to have selective to higher grade zones, but provide supporting information for the tenor of the zones as contemplated.<br>• Meaningful comparison of resource estimates and production is impossible. |
| | • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.<br>• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). | • Estimated resources include only tin grades, with no assumptions about recovery of by-products or estimation of elements or other non-grade variables. |

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| | • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. | • Resources were estimated into 10 by 5 by 1 m blocks (strike, vertical, cross strike) aligned with the 150$^{o}$ trending drilling grid.<br>• Plan view dimensions of the blocks approximate average one third of the drill hole spacing.<br>• For precise volume representation, sub-blocking was allowed . Estimation was into parent blocks only. A 2.1% variation between the wireframe volume and block model was established<br>• The modelling included used a search ellipsoid with minimum data requirements of 3 data points and maximum of 15 informing points. |
| | • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. | • The estimates are not intended to reflect a fixed mining method but will be suitable in size for an open cut or underground method.<br>• Details of potential mining parameters are unclear reflecting the early stage of project evaluations. |
| | • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. | • Estimated resources include only tin grades, with no assumptions about correlation between variables.<br>• A very low correlation exists with zinc, but this cannot be confirmed. More data is required. |
| | • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. | • The wireframe interpreted on the basis of tin assay grades and restricts estimates to the volume of tested by reasonably close spaced drilling, and is trimmed by the topography and the 2 level stope interpretation. |

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| | • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. | • No grade cutting or capping has been implemented |
| | • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. | • Model validation included visual comparison of model estimates and composite grades using section analysis with the raw drilling data a and the composite data.<br>• There is too little production information for valid comparison of model estimates with production. |
| *Moisture* | • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. | • Tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnage basis |
| *Cut-off parameters* | • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. | • The cut off grades reflect TNT's perception of the potential range of operating costs and tin prices for potential mining. |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | • Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. | • Precise details of potential mining methods, operating costs and recoveries are unclear reflecting the early stage of project evaluations.<br>• The resource is reported within the modelled wireframe model for completeness. This wireframe will contain mining dilution with the inclusion of lower grade material. If underground mining is attempted, selective mining of the higher grade zones is likely and is supported by the interpretation and modelling. If Open Cut mining is employed, less selectivity will be possible and consequently higher dilution of the higher grade zones will occur.<br>• Dependant on the cost parameters used, the deposit may be amenable to a low grade open cut near surface and a higher grade |

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| | | underground mine extending from the base of any pit. |
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. | • The limited reporting of test work, principally the production results (1911-1922) from underground (selective) mining yielded 170,000t at an ore grade of 0.65%. This resulted in over 900t of tin concentrate assaying 65%Sn-70%Sn, indicating a tin recovery of 52-57%. Consultants to NIU have considered the mineralogy of Royal George and compared it to the more extensive data available at Aberfoyle and the Great Pyramid deposit (also low grade, low tungsten, containing sulphides) and conclude a recovery of 60% using modern methods is possible. |
| *Environmental factors or assumptions* | • Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. | • Precise details of potential waste and process residue disposal options are unclear reflecting the early stage of project evaluation. |
| *Bulk density* | • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and | • Previous estimates refer to a bulk density of 2.85 $t/m^3$.<br>• Uncertainty in the accuracy of this density estimate is reflected by |

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| | representativeness of the samples.<br>• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.<br>• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. | classification of the estimates as Inferred. |
| *Classification* | • The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. | • The entire estimates are classified as Inferred. |
| | • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). | • The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors. |
| | • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. | • Classification of the estimates as Inferred reflects the competent person's views of the deposit. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. | • No recent reviews of the Mineral Resource estimates have been conducted since 1990.<br>• Uncertainty over aspects of the data is reflected by classification of the estimates as Inferred. |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/* | • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach | • Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected by the classification of all resources as Inferred. |

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| *confidence* | or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.<br>• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.<br>• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. | |