TNT MINES LIMITED

ABN 67 107 244 039

RL2/2009

GREAT PYRAMID

ANNUAL REPORT TO 01 AUGUST 2012

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FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Great Pyramid tenement is located in northeast Tasmania, approximately 95 kilometres ESE of Launceston (Figure 1).

The Great Pyramid tin deposit was discovered in 1909 and although 14 adits were developed over a short period by the Great Pyramid Tin Company, only minor production took place.

A period of relatively intensive exploration took place between 1965 and 1986, the main players being BHP Pty Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources and Billiton Australia. A compilation of all data by Billiton in 1986 resulted in a total (pre-JORC) Indicated resource of 3.1 million tonnes at 0.22% tin using a 0.1% cut-off.

In 1996, another resource assessment was made by the Merrywood Coal Company using 4532 assay values from 177 drill holes. The in-situ resources calculated were:

0.1% cut-off	8,196,071 tonnes at 0.19% tin
0.2% cut-off	2,466,479 tonnes at 0.31% tin
0.3% cut-off	904,312 tonnes at 0.43% tin

Testing of a ½ tonne bulk sample by BHP indicated that gold, silver anf tungsten could be significant by-products from a mining operation at Pyramid Hill.

RL2/2009 was created to retain the most prospective area of EL28/2004 which was granted to Allstrong Investments Pty Ltd on 27 November 2004. Minemakers Limited ("Minemakers") via its wholly owned subsidiary, Minemakers Australia NL, purchased Allstrong outright on 23 November 2006. Allstrong subsequently underwent a name change to Minemakers TTT Pty Ltd. RL2/2009 was granted on 31 July 2009 and the tenement covers an area of 4 km^2. On the 15th April 2011 Minemakers TTT Pty Ltd changed its name to TNT Mines Limited and on the 19th July 2011 the company demerged from Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd to become an unlisted public company.

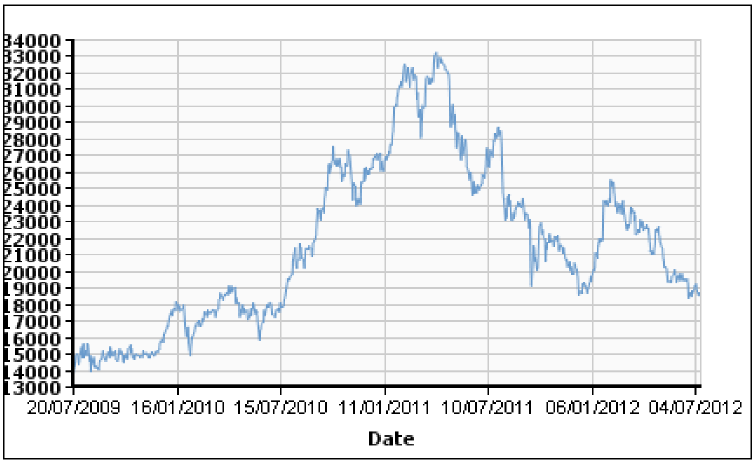
TNT Mines Limited predecessor applied for RL2/2009 in order to maintain an interest in the Great Pyramid tin resource at a time of lower tin prices associated with the "Global Financial Crisis" and at a time when it was very difficult to raise money for exploration or development. The Retention Licence was granted on 31/07/2009. The tin price was relatively static through the second half of 2009 and rose modestly through the first half of 2010 (see graph below extracted from the London Metal Exchange web-site). From mid-2010 the tin price rose strongly to a peak in autumn 2011. Since then, the price has declined significantly and is now below $20,000 per tonne. The underlying fundamentals appear to be reasonable though and the predicted price range is $20-25,000 of the next few years.

LME Tin price graph

Please select the start date, end date and contract type for the graph you wish to view.
Click on "show" to see the graph results.

START ON:	20 Jul 2009
FINISH ON	13 Jul 2012
CONTRACT TYPE	Cash buyer

SHOW



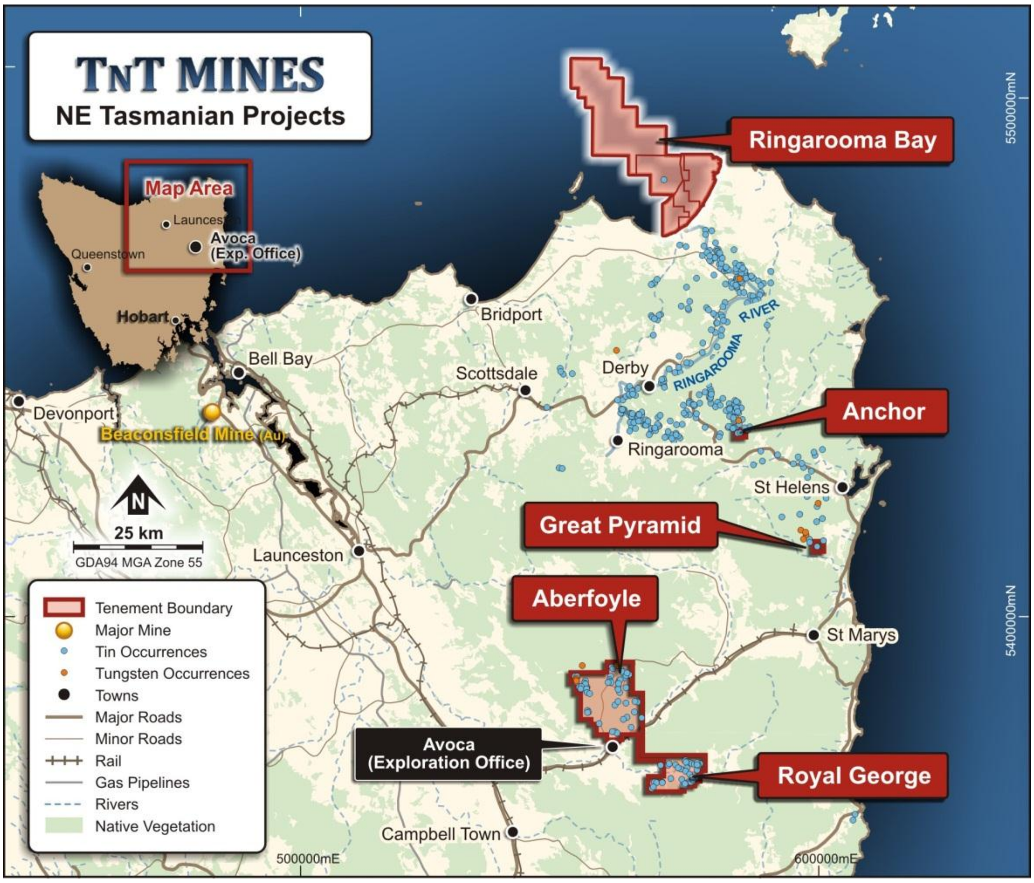


Figure 1: Regional location plan

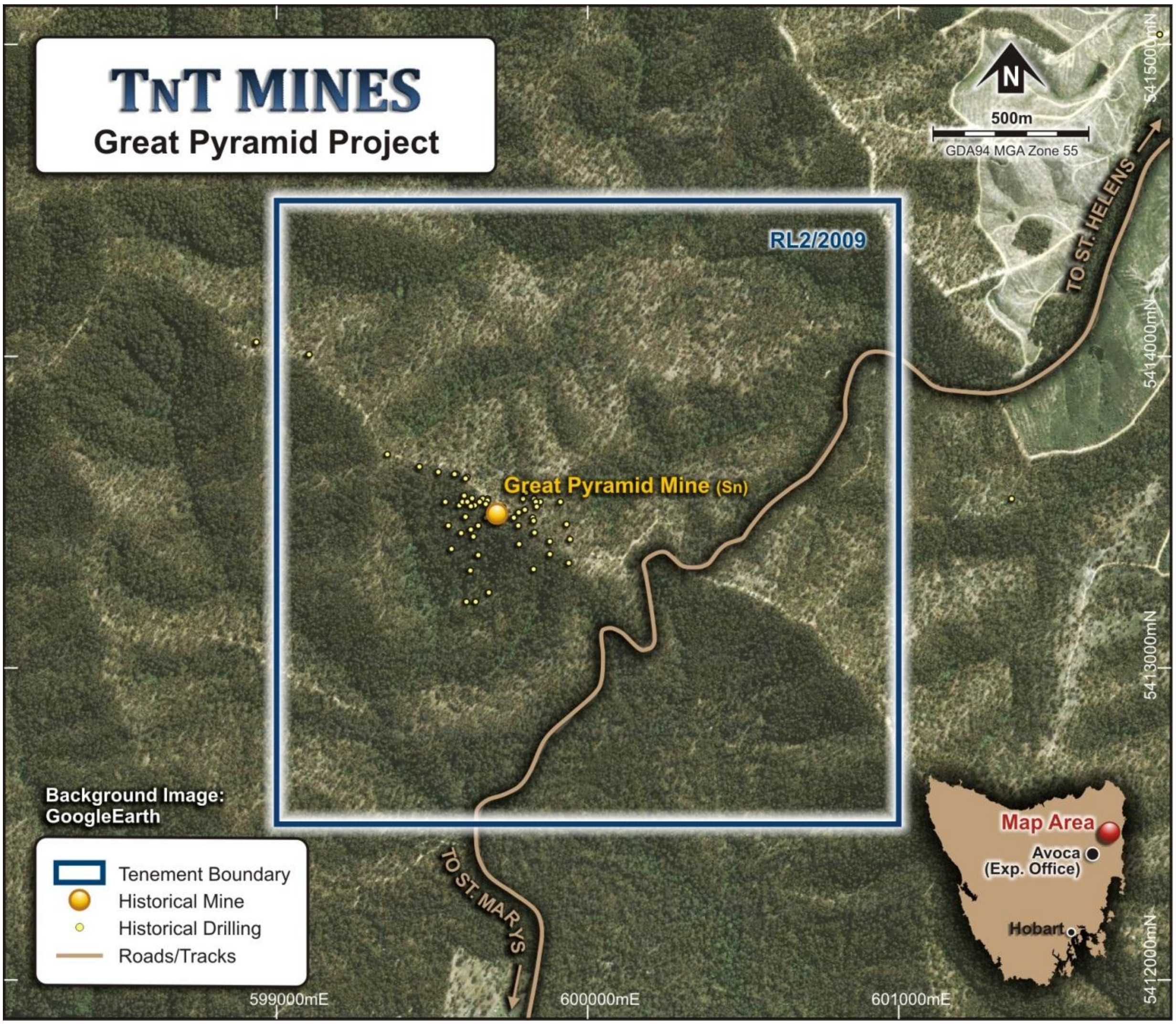


Figure 2: Location plan on Google image.

2.0 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 PRIOR TO MINEMAKERS TTT PTY LTD TENEMENT

The Great Pyramid was explored relatively intensely between 1965 and 1986 during which time 182 holes were drilled, the majority percussion. This exploration is adequately summarised in two reports: Hall and Carter (1986) and Morrison and Knight (1996)

2.2 DURING MINEMAKERS TTT PTY LTD TENURE

Work carried out during the tenure includes:

Airborne geophysical data

Work commenced on acquisition and interpretation of the detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric data which was acquired by MRT during the year, under its airborne geophysical initiative. Ground-truthing of radiometric anomalies was carried out.

Database

An attempt to locate and purchase the database compiled by Morrison and Knight (1996) was unsuccessful and a recompilation of 1965-1986 drilling data is ongoing.

Scoping study

A desk-top financial model for an open-cut project at throughput scenarios of 0.5Mtpa and 1.0Mtpa was provided by Lycopodium Engineering Limited, a Perth based engineering and plant construction consultancy.

2.3 DURING RL2/2009

2009-2010 (Minemakers TTT Pty Ltd)

No work undertaken.

2010-2011 (TNT Mines Limited)

Work during the year comprised of the creating a digital database using historical and is summarises below.

- Accession or collation of MRT open file reports; 117 files, some text searchable
- All known historic data has been sourced and compiled
- A Micromine database has been constructed
- Data entered includes 184 collars, 217 downhole surveys, 5542 downhole assays (including 235 sludge assays) and 3016 downhole geology records
- All data was entered from hardcopy report logs because no digital data are available
- Using GPS data for the adit openings an historic plan has been georeferenced so that 5m topography contours, costean and adit outlines and drillhole collar locations have been digitised in GDA94z55 coordinates.

- The contours were used to produce a 3D surface which was used to assign adit and drillhole collar RLs and used to drape the costean outlines
- Data has been forwarded to Jon Abbot at Hellman and Schofield for JORC-compliant resource estimation.

3.0 WORK COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3.1 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

A JORC Inferred Resource was estimated by Jon Abbott of Hellman and Schofield. The full resource estimation report is attached as Appendix 1.The estimate was based on historical open hole percussion (RAB) and diamond drilling data from the period 1965 to 1983. 158 RAB and 26 diamond holes for a total of 8,898 metres of drilling were compiled into the database.

The Inferred Resource is 5.2Mt @ 0.2% Sn for 10,400t of contained Sn at 0.1% Sn cut-off or 1.3Mt @ 0.3% Sn for 3,900t of contained tin at 0.2% Sn cut-off.

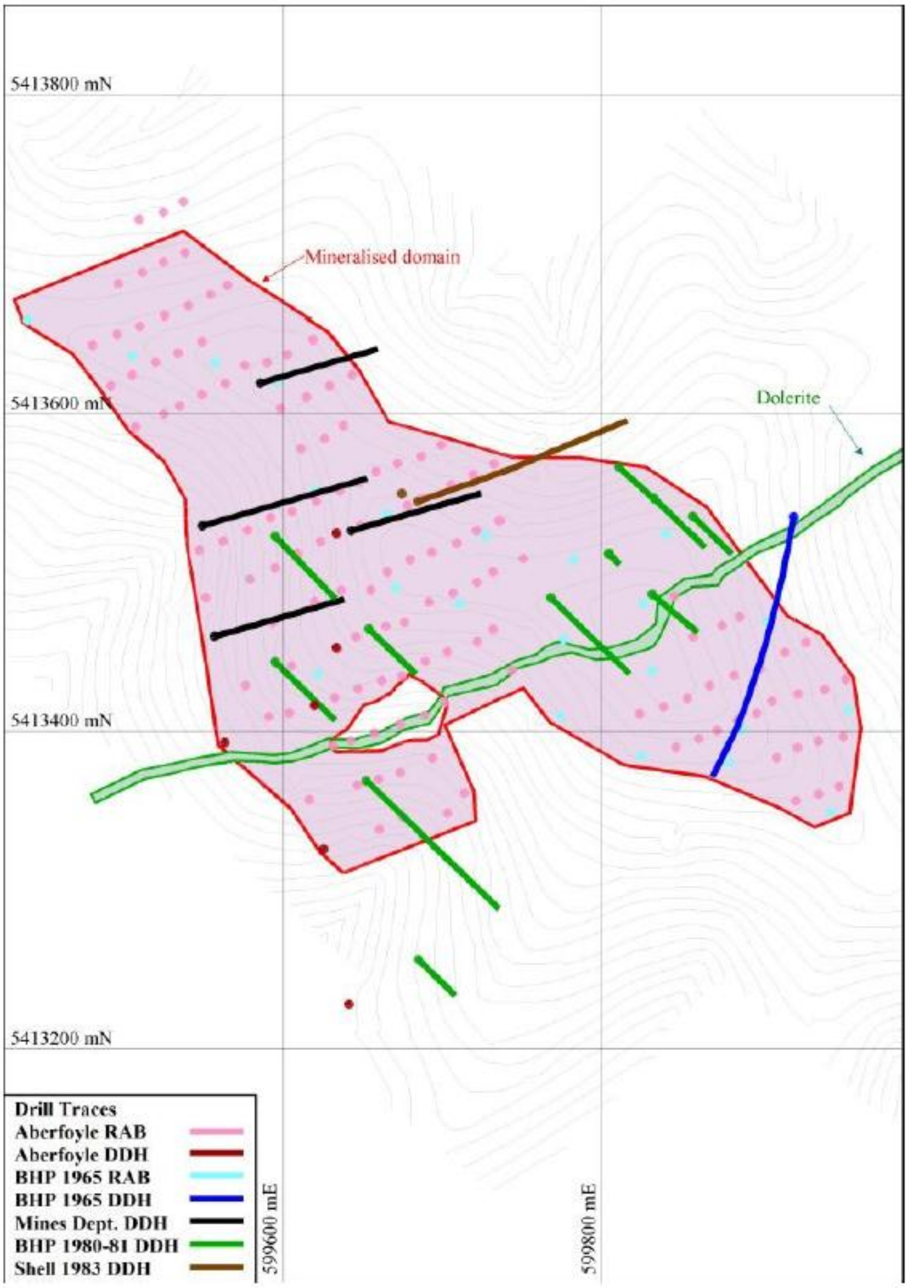


Figure 3: Great Pyramid Plan showing historical drilling and mineralised domain (at surface)

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 2012 JORC compliant resource estimate returned a similar estimate to the 1984 Billiton (Shell) work but lower tonnes at about the same grade compare to the 1996 estimate. The reason for this is that the 2012 estimate used closer spaced drilling only whereas the 1996 pre-JORC estimate also incorporated data from deeper but sparser drill spacing. There is little doubt that further drilling would increase the resource but probably not the grade.

Table 1: Current estimate versus Billiton (Shell) 1984 estimate

	Mt	Sn%	Contained Tin (Kt)
Shell 1984 polygonal resource	3.1	0.2	6.2
Current model at 0.1% cut off	5.2	0.2	10.4
Difference	68%	0%	68%
Shell 1984 inclusive of potential resource	5.6	0.2	11.2
Current	5.2	0.2	10.4
Difference	-7%	0%	-7%

Table 2: Current estimate versus Merrywood Coal Company estimate

	0.1% Cut off			0.2% Cut off		
	Mt	Sn%	Tin (Kt)	Mt	Sn%	Tin (Kt)
1996 ID^2 model	8.2	0.2	16.4	2.5	0.3	7.5
Current estimates	5.2	0.2	10.4	1.3	0.3	3.9
Difference	-37%	0%	-37%	-48%	0%	-48%

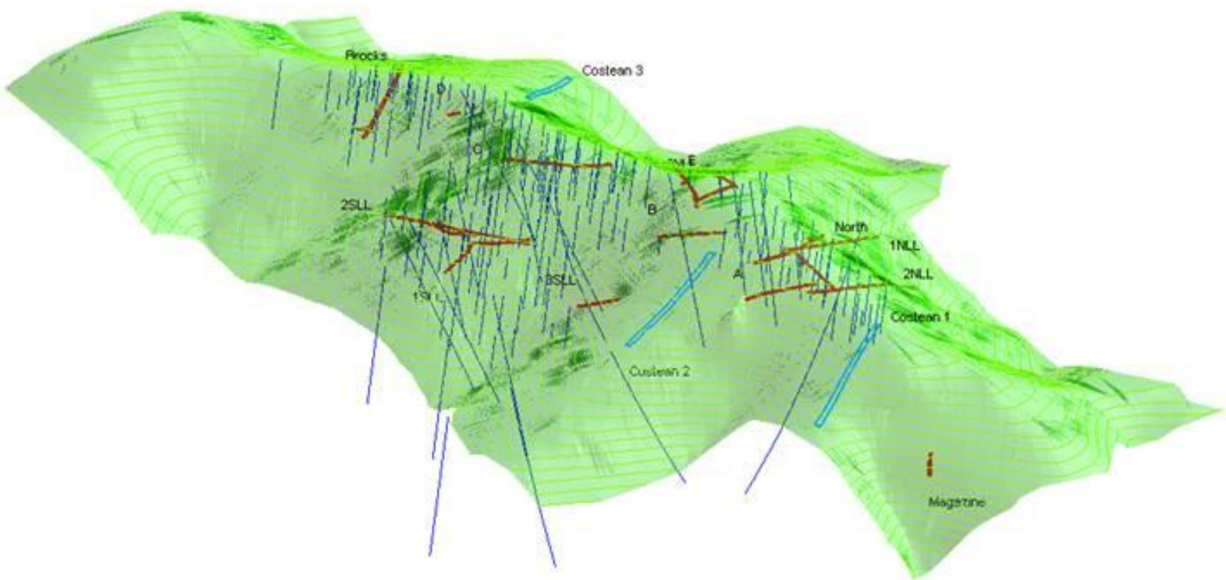


Figure 4: 3D model of Great Pyramid workings and drill holes.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

The Great Pyramid deposit requires a significant amount of deeper drilling to prove up a much larger tonnage at the likely grade of 0.2-0.3% Sn. There is some evidence from bulk sampling that the diamond drilling has under-estimated the grade of the deposit however.

A single deeper hole drilled by Billiton Australia in 1983 (SPG1A) failed to interest the underlying granite due to poor control of hole deviation but it did intercept significant mineralisation at about 200 metres depth – 42.9m @ 0.24@ Sn. Assay results from this zone also contained up to 300ppm WO_3, 250ppm Bi, 18ppm Mo, 8ppm Ag, 0.1ppm Au, 0.3% As and 3.2% Zn. The tenor of tin is similar to that at surface. If the mineralisation was extensive from surface to the granite then the overall tonnage could potentially be very large, >20Mt.

Further exploration at Great Pyramid would require funding that is unlikely to be available to TNT Mines in the short term due to commitments on other projects, therefore the project has been offered to an interested party who does have the means to advance the project.

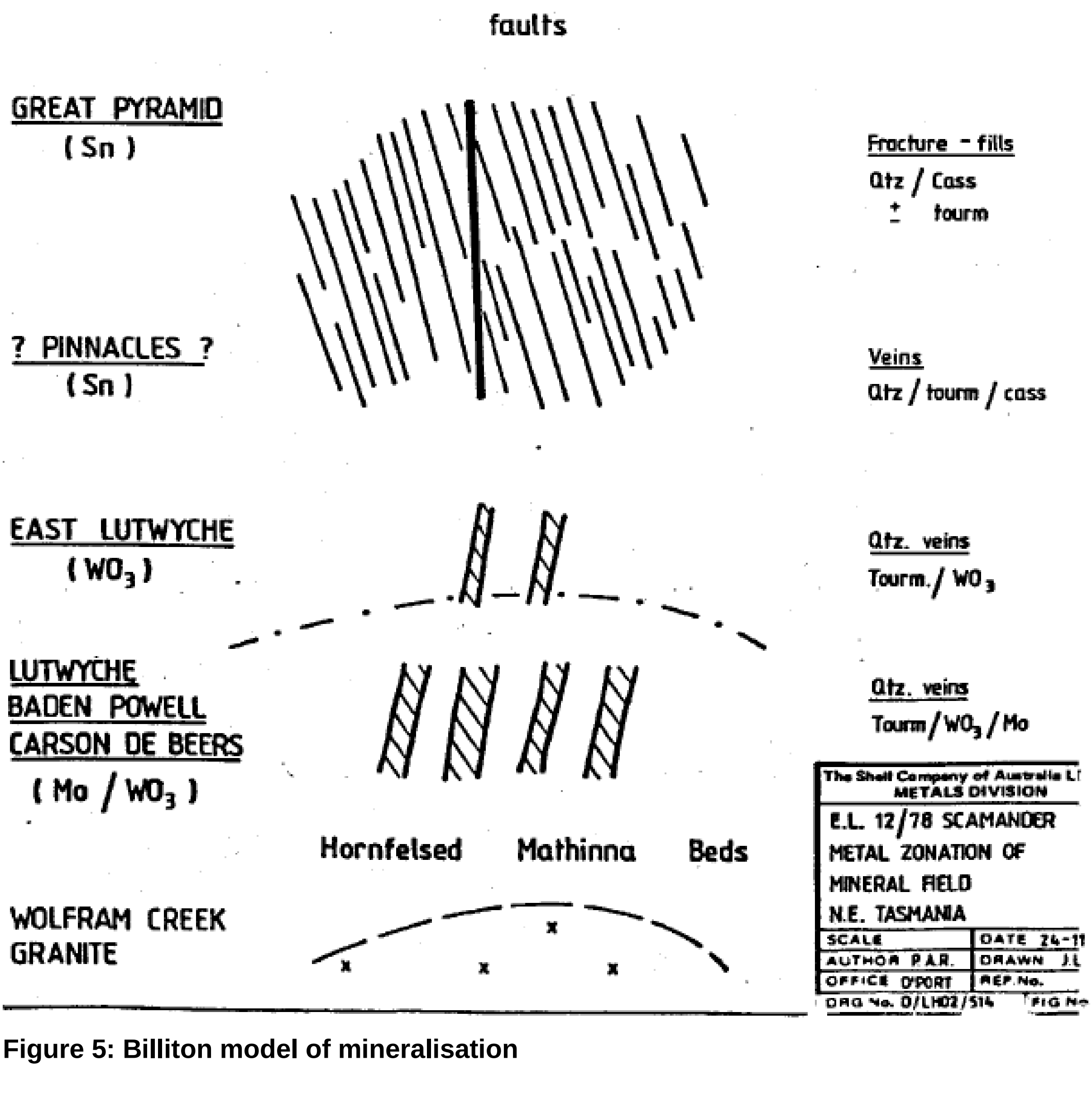


Figure 5: Billiton model of mineralisation

6.0 ENVIRONMENT

No ground-disturbing exploration work was carried out at Great Pyramid during the reporting period. No rehabilitation of previous disturbance relating to mining or mineral exploration was undertaken.

7.0 REFERENCES

Fulton, R.L. 2010. RL2/2009 Great Pyramid. Annual report to 1st July 2010. Minemakers Limited.

Fulton, R.L. 2011. RL2/2009 Great Pyramid. Annual report to 1st July 2011. TNT Mines Limited.

Hall, D.B and Carter, D.N. 1986. Great Pyramid Tin Deposit Northeast Tasmania Resources Estimate. Shell Company of Australia Metals Division. MRT open-file report 86-2532

Morrison, K and Knight J. 1996 EL6/95 – Upper Scamander Year 1 Annual Report. Merrywood Coal Company Pty Ltd. MRT open-file report 96-3893

APPENDIX 1 Resource estimation for the Great Pyramid Tin Deposit Tasmania. Hellman and Schofield.

Resource estimation for the Great Pyramid Tin Deposit Tasmania

Prepared for TNT Mines Limited
by
Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd.

Jonathon Abbott, BASc Appl. Geol, MAIG

November 2011

H & S Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd
Technical specialists to the minerals industry

Resource estimation for the Great Pyramid Tin Deposit Tasmania

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1 Introduction and Summary

1.1 Introduction

Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd (H&S) was commissioned by TNT Mines Limited (TNT) to estimate resources for the Great Pyramid tin deposit in north-eastern Tasmania. This report describes the estimation methodology and results of the current modelling and data reviews and can be amended to include descriptions of the project background and geological setting if requested by TNT.

Great Pyramid mineralisation occurs as cassiterite grains associated with close spaced jointing and quartz veining within a sequence of Silurian to Devonian sandstones, siltstones and shales.

H&S is a group of consulting geologists providing expert services to the hard-rock minerals industry in the fields of exploration, evaluation, resource estimation and optimisation of grade control. The group specialises in application of advanced geostatistical methods to resource estimation and grade control.

The work reported herein was undertaken by Jonathon Abbott, who is a full-time employee of H&S and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Abbott has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of JORC standards for resource estimation (JORC, 2004).

1.2 Summary

The current estimates are based on open hole percussion (RAB) and diamond data drilling provided by TNT, with the compiled database containing 158 RAB holes and 26 diamond holes for a total of 8,898 metres of drilling.

There is little information to directly indicate data reliability for the Great Pyramid drilling which was undertaken by several companies between 1965 and 1983. The resulting uncertainty in resource estimates is captured by classifying the current estimates as Inferred. Significant additional sampling, potentially including replacement of all historic drilling will be required for estimation of higher confidence resources

RAB drilling completed by Aberfoyle during the 1960's provides the majority of the resource dataset. These holes sample a significant proportion of the currently defined mineralised area on an approximately 15 by 30 metre pattern to an average depth of around 35 metres.

Nearest neighbour comparisons of composited tin grades from RAB and diamond core samples show approximately 10 to 15% lower average for core samples. While this may reflect a positive bias in the RAB data, assay results from sludge samples from diamond drilling suggest that the diamond core may suffer from preferential loss of fine cassiterite, giving core assay grades that are biased low. As development of the project continues additional investigations, such as twin hole drilling would be warranted to investigate this trend.

No bulk density measurements were supplied for the current review. The current estimates include a density of 2.75 t/bcm as specified by TNT on the basis of their interpretation of data from a regional geophysical review.

With the exception of a small area of barren, overlying soil the available data does not allow interpretation of a distinct geological domain outlying the extents of tin mineralisation. The mineralised domain used for the current estimates was interpreted by H&S and is primarily intended to restrict the estimates to the area of mineralisation tested by reasonably close spaced drilling and to exclude a barren cross-cutting dolerite dyke. The mineralised domain is flat lying and extends over a strike of approximately 520 metres and it's thickness ranges from approximately 14 to 90 metres and averaging around 39 metres.

H&S estimated the resources for Great Pyramid by Multiple Indicator Kriging of 1.5 metre down-hole composites into 15 by 30 by 3 metre blocks. Gemcom software was used for data compilation, calculating and coding of composite values, and GS3 the resource estimation software marketed by H&S was used for resource estimation. The resulting estimates were imported into a Gemcom block model for resource reporting.

Table 1 presents the current estimates at tin cut off grades specified by TNT for resource reporting. The significant figures in this table reflect the precision of estimates and include rounding errors. Although these estimates extend to around 90 metres depth, approximately 90% lies within 40 metres of surface and 99% lie within 50 metres of surface.

H&S accepts responsibility for classifying the current estimates as Inferred, providing TNT nominate a Competent Person, or Persons to accept responsibility for the data on which it is based, bulk densities and to attest to the reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction of the mineral resources.

Table 1: Great Pyramid Inferred resources November 2011

Cut off Sn%	Tonnes (Million)	Grade Sn%	Contained Tin (Kt)
0.1	5.2	0.2	10.4
0.2	1.3	0.3	3.9

2 Available information

2.1 Compiled sampling datasets

Drill hole data available for Great Pyramid include results from open hole percussion (RAB) and diamond drilling completed by several exploration companies and the Tasmanian Mines Department between the mid 1960's and early 1980's.

The current estimates are based on sampling data provided by TNT in several Microsoft Excel files in July 2011. H&S has used the supplied data on an as-supplied basis, and with the exception of limited consistency checking has not reviewed the validity or reliability of the supplied data.

The supplied sampling data did not include fields specifying drilling methods or sampling phases. For the database compiled for the current review this information was derived from several reports provided by TNT, primarily Varley, 1970 and Clark, 1981.

Table 2 summarises the compiled sampling database and **Figure 1** shows drill hole traces coloured by drilling type relative to the mineralised domains and topographic contours. This table and figure exclude small datasets of channel and bulk samples from historic adits that were included in the supplied data files. For Shell's 1983 drilling and BHP 1980's diamond drilling, the summaries of diamond drilling in **Table 2** include small proportions of percussion pre-collars.

Table 2 and **Figure 1** demonstrate that the drill hole database is dominated by RAB drilling completed by BHP in 1965 and Aberfoyle in 1970 which contribute 9% and 53% of the drilling respectively, for a combined 62% of the drill metres.

As shown in **Figure 1** although all RAB holes were drilled vertically, the diamond holes were drilled at orientations ranging from vertical to inclined at generally around 60^{o} towards the northeast, southeast or rarely towards the southwest.

With an average depth of 129 metres, the diamond holes are generally substantially deeper than the RAB holes which average 31 metres deep. Although diamond drilling represents a significant proportion of the combined database, these holes contribute a comparatively small proportion of the resource dataset which is generally truncated around the base of the RAB holes at an average depth of around 39 metres.

Figure 1 demonstrates that Aberfoyle's RAB holes provide the only regularly gridded sampling available for Great Pyramid. These holes sample a significant proportion of the currently defined mineralised area on an approximately 15 by 30 metre pattern to an average depth of around 35 metres. Aberfoyle's drilling was originally located in imperial units with holes spaced at 50 by 100 feet on a grid rotated 23^{o} from the GDA94 Zone 55 coordinates included in the supplied database and used for the current estimates.

The supplied assay data included numerous intervals with tin assay entries of zero or -0.01% (**Table 3**). These entries were assumed to represent below detection assays and were all assigned a value of 0.001%. Accuracy of this assumption, particularly for the entries of zero is unclear, and additional investigations are warranted as assessment of the project continues. As shown in **Table 3** the zero assay entries are dominated by BHP sampling.

Assay intervals without assigned tin grades were assigned a null value and excluded from resource estimates and data reviews.

The drilling summary in **Table 2** includes two BHP RAB holes designated as BPD009a and BPD009b that were supplied with identical GDA coordinates. Co-located composites cause Kriging errors during resource estimation, and composites from hole BPD009b were excluded from the resource dataset.

Table 2: Drill hole database summary

Phase	Number of Holes			Drill Metres			Proportion of Metres		
	RAB	DDH	Total	RAB	DDH	Total	RAB	DDH	Total
BHP 1965	23	1	24	843	243	1,086	52.8%	7.5%	60.3%
Aberfoyle 1970	135	6	141	4,695	671	5,367	9.5%	2.7%	12.2%
BHP 1980-81	-	13	13	-	1,229	1,229	-	13.8%	13.8%
Mines Dept. 1976-78	-	4	4	-	710	710	-	8.0%	8.0%
Shell 1983	-	2	2	-	506	506	-	5.7%	5.7%
Total	**158**	**26**	**184**	**5,538**	**3,359**	**8,898**	**62.3%**	**37.7%**	**100.0%**

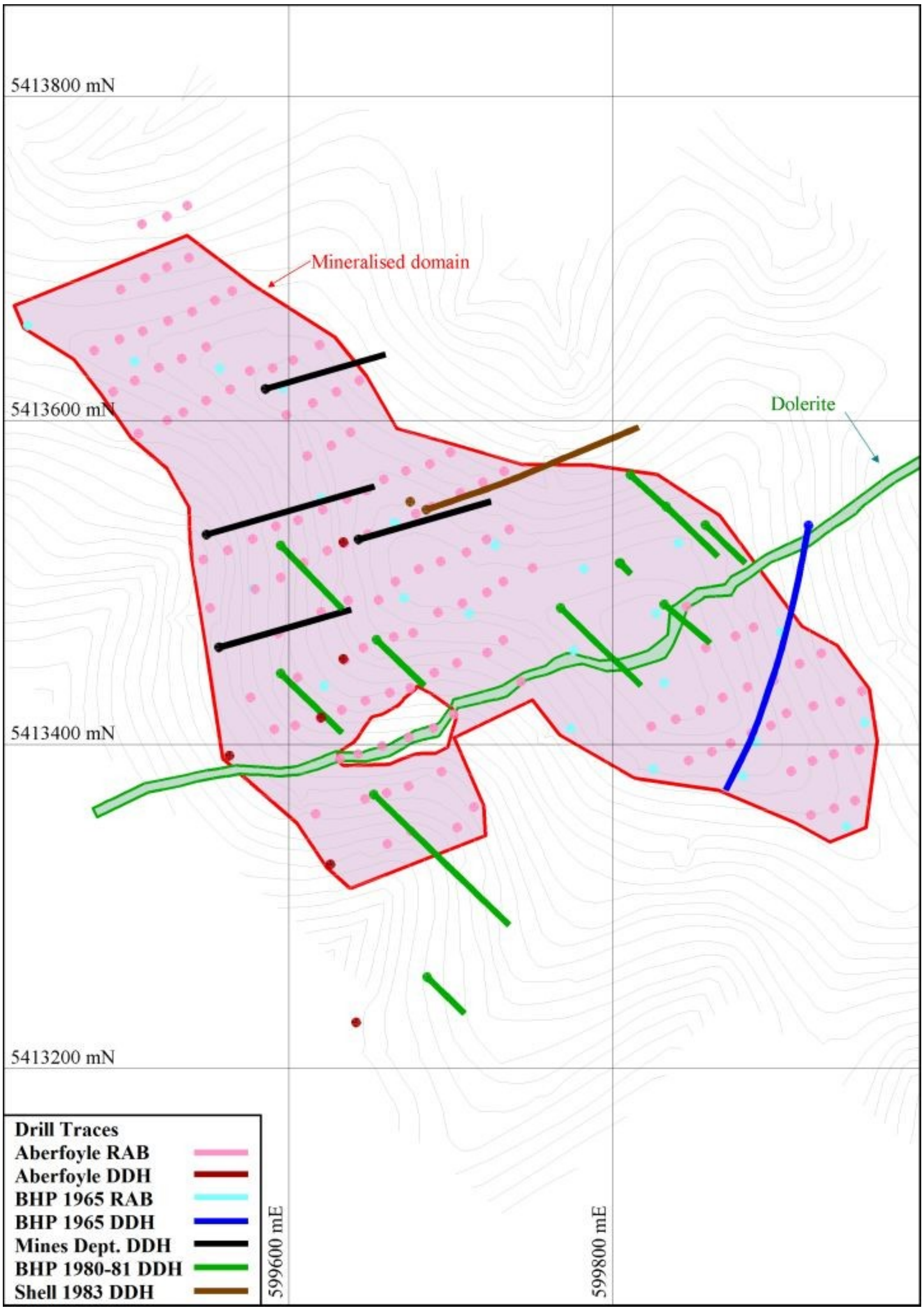


Figure 1: Drill hole traces, contours and resource domains at surface

Table 3: Below detection assays

		Number			Proportion (Rounded nearest 0.5%)		
		-0.01%	**Zero**	**Total**	**-0.01%**	**Zero**	**Total**
BHP 1965	RAB	7	248	255	3.5%	51.0%	37.0%
	DDH	-	75	75	-	15.5%	11.0%
	Subtotal	**7**	**323**	**330**	**3.5%**	**66.5%**	**48.0%**
Aberfoyle 1970	RAB	185	155	340	91.0%	32.0%	49.0%
	DDH	11	8	19	5.5%	1.5%	3.0%
	Subtotal	**196**	**163**	**359**	**96.5%**	**33.5%**	**52.0%**
Total		**203**	**486**	**689**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

2.2 Topography and drill hole collar elevations

Information supplied for the current review includes a set of five metre spaced contour strings representing the current topography. H&S understands that these strings were digitised by TNT from a contour plan produced by BHP from photogrammetry referenced to a government benchmark and included in Carter, 1985.

The supplied drill hole information did not include descriptions of collar survey methods. **Table 4** and **Figure 2** compare drill hole collar elevations in the supplied data files with elevations derived from a topographic triangulation created by H&S from the supplied contours. This table and figure demonstrate that the drill hole collars are generally reasonably consistent with the supplied contours, with 91% lying within 0.5 metres of the topographic triangulation, and a maximum difference of 4.15 metres.

For the dataset compiled for resource estimation, drill hole collar elevations were adjusted to match the surface triangulation.

The current estimates are reported below the topographic triangulation created from the supplied contours. Information available to H&S suggests that this triangulation appears sufficiently reliable for the current Inferred estimates. However as development of the project continues accurate topographic surveying may be warranted.

Table 4: Collar elevations vs. topographic triangulation

	Difference (m)	Absolute Difference (m)
Number	184	184
Average	**0.12**	**0.21**
Minimum	-1.36	0.00
Median	0.00	0.02
Maximum	4.15	4.15

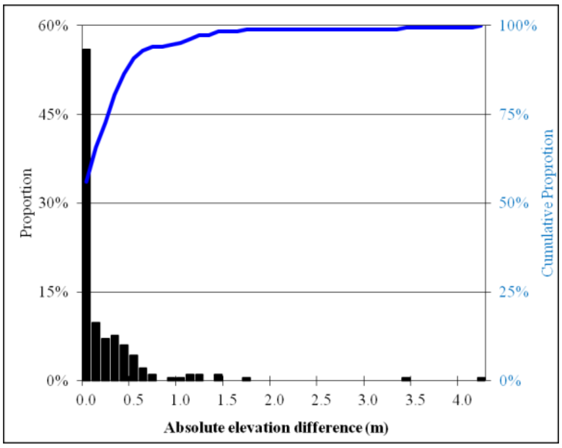


Figure 2: Collar elevations vs topographic triangulation

2.3 Sample lengths

Sample lengths of assayed drill hole intervals for the Great Pyramid drilling range from 0.2 to 6.1 metres and average approximately 1.7 metres. **Figure 3** presents a histogram of sample lengths for the dominant sampling phases which provide around 95% of the resource composites (**Table 10**).

This figure demonstrates that the drill hole assays are dominated by 1.52 metre (5 foot) samples from Aberfoyle's 1970 drill programme. Samples approximating 1.5 metres in length representing around 68% of the assay dataset and 78% of assays within the resource domain.

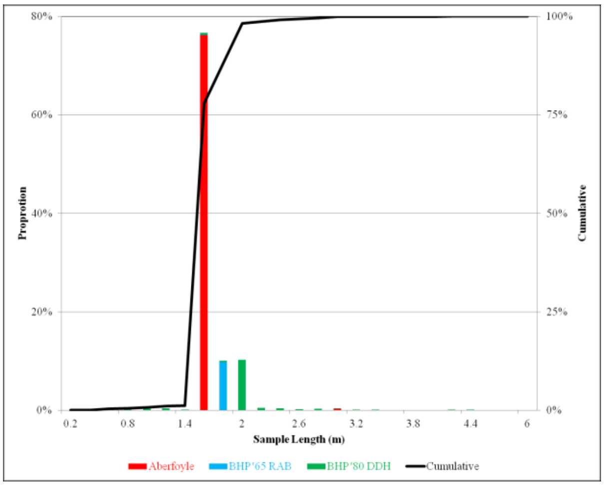


Figure 3: Histogram of sample lengths for main drill phases

3 Data reviews

3.1 Summary

The current estimates are primarily based on results of RAB drilling from the 1960's and 1970's. Little information is available to directly demonstrate the reliability of this data, and confidence in its validity and reliability is low. The resulting uncertainty in resource estimates is captured by classifying the current estimates as Inferred. Significant additional sampling, potentially including replacement of all historic drilling will be required for estimation of higher confidence resources.

Low sample recovery with selective loss of cassiterite may potentially lead to unrepresentative samples with biased sample grades for both the RAB and diamond drilling. Although the extent to which this affects the various drill phases is unclear, comparisons between sampling types as outlined in the following sections and summarised below suggests that results from the RAB drilling may not be significantly biased. It is not clear from this analysis whether either dataset is reliably representative of the mineralisation and additional investigation, including high quality confirmatory drilling will be required to confirm this interpretation.

Nearest neighbour comparisons of 1.5 metre down-hole composited tin grades show approximately 10 to 15% lower average grades in diamond core assays relative to nearby RAB sampling.

Sludge samples from BHP's diamond drilling show tin grades around 40% higher than associated core samples, suggesting that the core samples may have suffered from selective loss of fine cassiterite, giving assay grades that are biased low. No core recovery information is available for BHP's diamond drilling and the extent to which the postulated selective sample loss may bias core samples is unclear.

Table 5 presents an example analysis of the potential impact of selective sample loss on diamond core grades on the basis of the average grade difference between sludge and core samples. This table demonstrates that diamond core recovery of 83% could give core sample grades that are biased high by around 10%, consistent with the difference shown by nearest neighbour comparisons of RAB and diamond core assays.

In the experience of H&S, core recovery of around 83% is within the range commonly encountered for drilling of fractured and jointed rocks such as commonly encountered at Great Pyramid, suggesting that the RAB sampling may not be significantly biased.

Table 5: Example of selective sample loss on DDH vs. RAB comparison

Nearest neighbour <1.8% Sn		
RAB		0.21% Sn
Diamond		0.19% Sn
Difference		-10%
Impact of selective sample loss on core grades		
Assume recovered grade from DDH grade above	83%	0.19% Sn
Core loss at 1.4 x recovered grade from sludge samples	17%	0.28% Sn
Gives in situ grade for diamond sampling which matches RAB grade	100%	0.21% Sn

3.2 Nearest neighbour comparisons

3.2.1 RAB versus diamond sampling

Table 6 and **Figure 4** compare tin grades for closely spaced 1.5 metre composited down-hole intervals from RAB and diamond core sampling. Although, for this comparison all drill phases are combined, the results are dominated by Aberfoyle RAB and BHP diamond core results which provide the majority of each sampling type.

Table 6 and **Figure 4** show results for pairs selected within a maximum of ten metres in plan-view and four metres vertically and **Table 6** also includes a comparison for pairs within 5 metres in plan-view and 2 metres vertical. The two datasets show comparable features.

The considerable scatter between nearest neighbour composite grades shown by these comparisons reflects the short-scale variability of tin grades, such as demonstrated by the comparison of twinned RAB holes presented in Section 3.2.2.

The nearest neighbour comparisons show a general trend for diamond core samples to show approximately 10 to 15% lower average grades than nearby RAB sampling.

Previous workers (e.g. Hall & Carter, 1986) report considerably greater differences between RAB and diamond sampling than demonstrated by the current review. Reasons for this difference are unclear, however it may reflect the simplistic approach taken by previous workers, which appears to be based on dataset average grades rather than analysis of paired data.

Table 6: RAB vs Diamond nearest neigbour comparison

	Within 10 m plan, 4m vertical				**Within 5 m plan, 2m vertical**			
	Full set		**<1.8%**		**Full set**		**<1.8%**	
	RAB Sn%	**DDH Sn%**	**RAB Sn%**	**DDH Sn%**	**RAB Sn%**	**DDH Sn%**	**RAB Sn%**	**DDH Sn%**
Number	216		215		107		106	
Mean	**0.22**	**0.19**	**0.21**	**0.19**	**0.28**	**0.24**	**0.26**	**0.24**
Mean Difference		**-14%**		**-10%**		**-14%**		**-8%**
Variance	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
Coef. Var.	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.14	1.07	1.09	0.98	1.10
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
1st Quartile	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Median	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16
3rd Quartile	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.42	0.33	0.40	0.33
Maximum	1.82	1.57	1.11	1.57	1.82	1.57	1.11	1.57
Pearson correlation	0.29		0.29		0.41		0.45	
Spearman correlation	0.31		0.30		0.51		0.50	

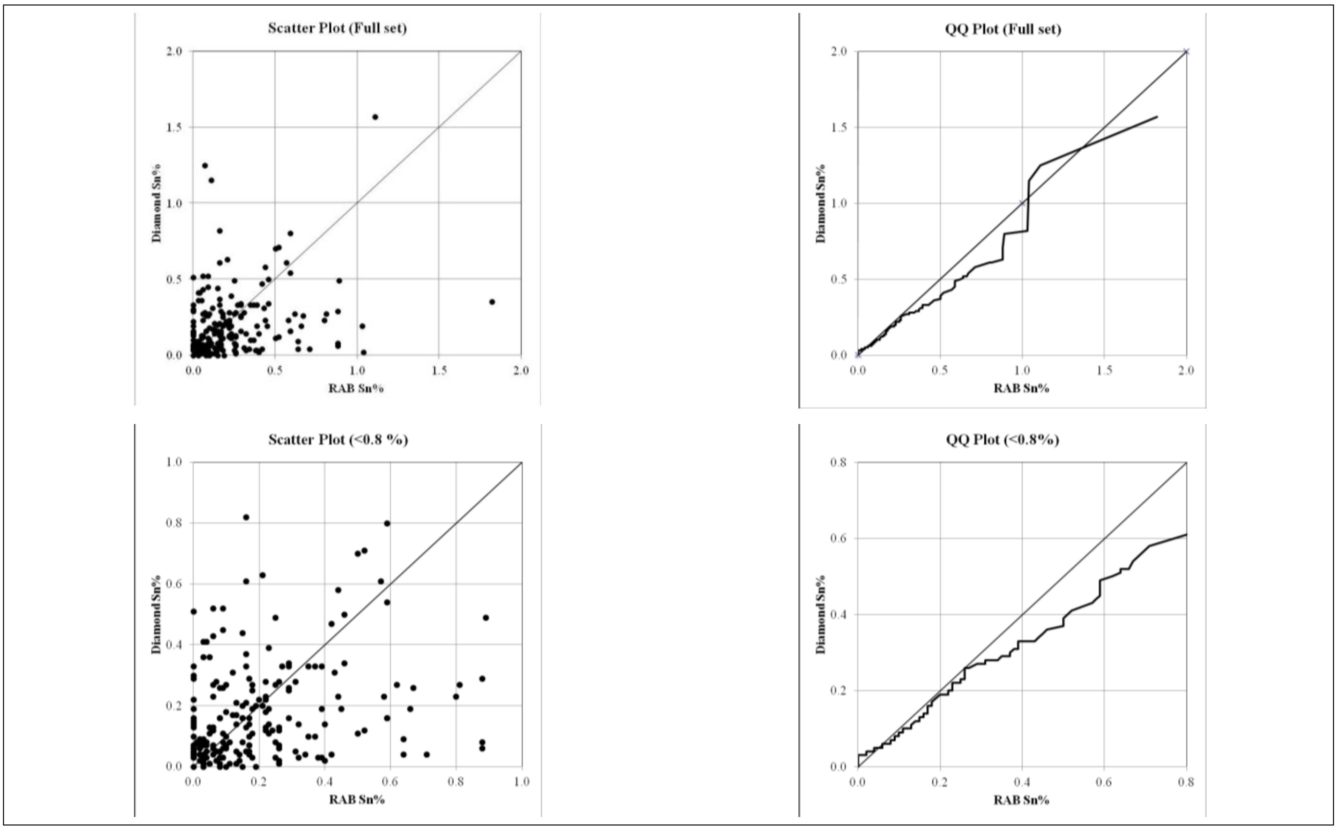


Figure 4: RAB vs. Diamond nearest neigbour comparison

3.2.2 Aberfoyle versus BHP RAB holes

The Great Pyramid drilling includes several pairs of relatively closely spaced Aberfoyle and BHP RAB holes. Samples from these holes have generally low tin grades, which makes meaningful comparison of results from the two sampling phases difficult.

Table 7 and **Figure 5** compare tin grades for 1.5 metre down hole composited grades from Aberfoyle and BHP RAB holes within 15 metres in plan-view and 6 metres vertical. These separation distances are large relative to the mineralisation continuity, and were selected to generate a significant number of mineralised pairs. Smaller separation distances give small datasets dominated by very low grade composites.

As shown by the summaries presented in **Table 7** and **Figure 5** the dataset of paired Aberfoyle and BHP RAB composites have generally low tin grades, with too few mineralised pairs to provide a reliable indication of differences in the sampling phases.

For the full dataset of paired composites, the BHP RAB drilling shows considerably lower mean grades than Aberfoyle's RAB sampling. **Table 7** demonstrates that this difference appears largely due to the impact of very low grade composites, and for higher grades BHP's RAB drilling shows higher mean grades. Reasons for this trend are unclear and additional investigations are warranted as development of the project continues.

Table 7: Aberfoyle vs BHP RAB neigbour comparison

	Full data set		**0.01 to 0.7%**		**0.05 to 0.7%**	
	Abfoyle. Sn%	**BHP RAB Sn%**	**Abfoyle. Sn%**	**BHP RAB Sn%**	**Abfoyle. Sn%**	**BHP RAB Sn%**
Number	235		104		55	
Mean	**0.11**	**0.08**	**0.11**	**0.17**	**0.15**	**0.19**
Mean Difference		**-25%**		**50%**		**20%**
Variance	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Coef. Var.	1.21	1.65	0.89	0.91	0.61	0.64
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05
1st Quartile	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09
Median	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.14
3rd Quartile	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.20	0.25
Maximum	1.05	0.64	0.48	0.64	0.43	0.55
Pearson correlation	0.06		-0.09		0.05	
Spearman correlation	0.10		-0.02		0.04	

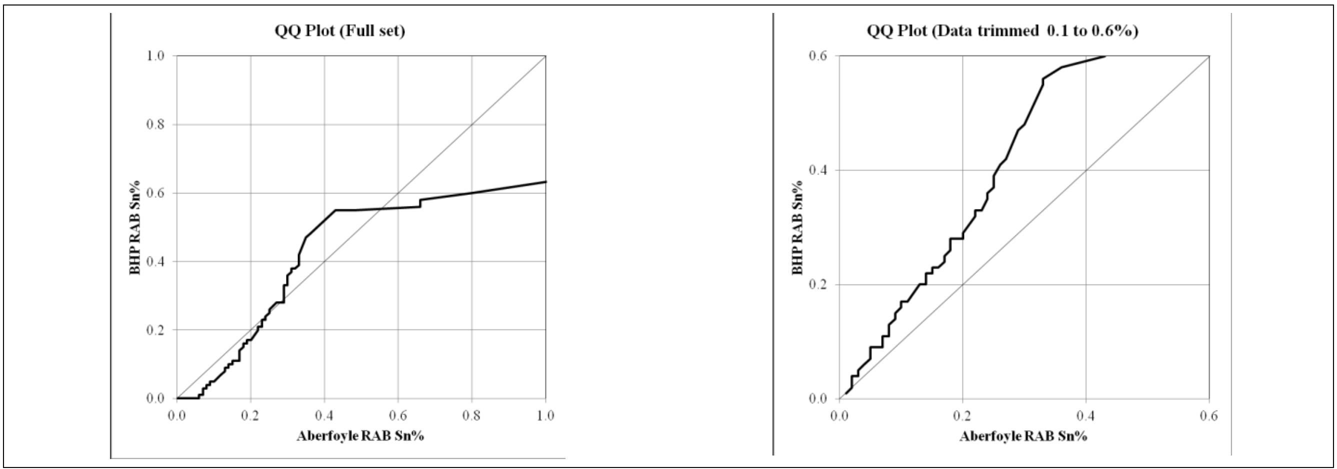


Figure 5: Aberfoyle vs BHP RAB neigbour comparison

3.3 Sludge sampling assays for diamond drilling

Information supplied for the current review includes assay results for 235 samples specified as representing sludge samples from BHP's later phase of diamond drilling. The supplied data files and previous worker's reports reviewed by H&S did not include detailed descriptions of the source of these samples. However H&S understands that they represent samples of cuttings washed from the holes during drilling that were collected to investigate the impact of material lost from the diamond core on core sample grades.

In contrast to the generally two metre core sample lengths for from BHP's 1980-1981 drilling, lengths specified for the sludge samples range from one to six metres, with the majority (83%) specified as three metres.

Table 8 and **Figure 6** compare tin assay grades for sludge sample results with the associated core sample grades. This table and figure include only three metre sludge sample intervals with complete core assay coverage.

Although they show considerable scatter for individual pairs, **Table 8** and **Figure 6** demonstrate a tendency for sludge samples to show average tin grades approximately 40% higher than for the core samples. Reasons for this trend are unclear, however the hypothesis of previous workers (e.g. Hall & Carter, 1986) of selective loss of fine grained cassiterite during drilling appears to represent la ikely scenario.

Since no core recovery information is available for BHP's diamond drilling, the extent to which the core samples are potentially biased low by loss of cassiterite to sludge is unclear.

Table 8: Sludge samples grades relative to core assays

	Full Dataset		>0.05 % Sn	
	Core Sn%	**Sludge Sn%**	**Core Sn%**	**Sludge Sn%**
Number	193	193	78	78
Mean	**0.07**	**0.10**	**0.12**	**0.17**
Mean Difference		**48%**		**43%**
Variance	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
Coef. Var.	1.73	1.28	0.69	1.05
Minimum	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05
1st Quartile	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08
Median	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.12
3rd Quartile	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.18
Maximum	1.43	1.34	0.49	1.34

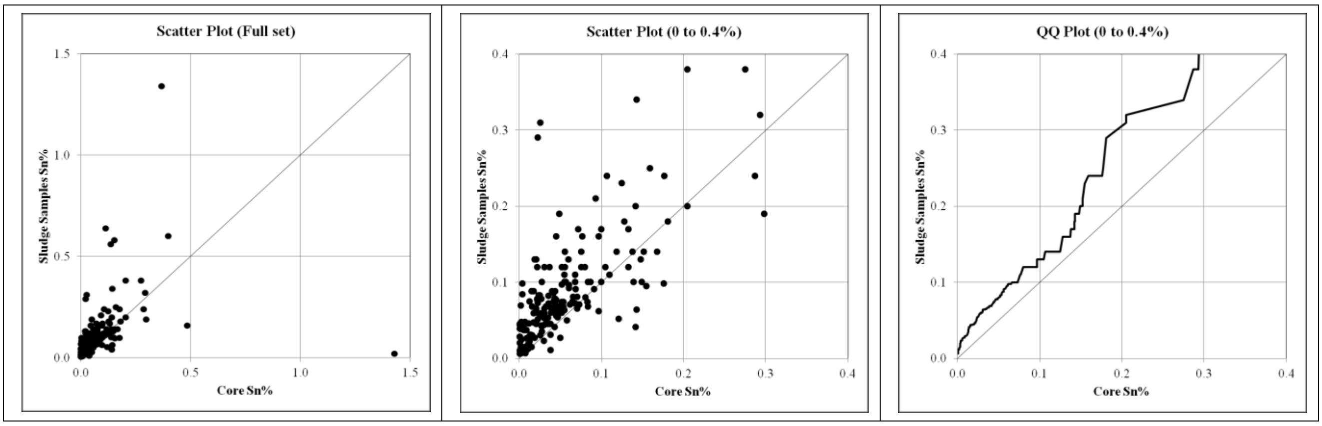


Figure 6: Sludge sample grades relative to core assays

4 Resource estimation

4.1 Resource domains

The mineralisation and geological domains used for the current estimates were interpreted by H&S. With the exception of a small area of barren, overlying soil the currently available data does not allow interpretation of a distinct geological domain outling mineralisation.

The mineralisation domain produced for the current study was primarily intended to restrict the resource dataset to the volume of mineralisation tested by reasonably close spaced drilling. The domain excludes broadly, and irregularly spaced drilling at depth and a small number of poorly mineralised RAB holes at the northwest end of the deposit.

Great Pyramid mineralisation is cross-cut by a barren, northwest dipping dolerite dyke. A closed triangulation representing this unit was produced by H&S on the basis of drill hole results and a set of interpreted cross sections included in Hall & Carter 1986. The resulting wireframe averages approximately 6.5 metres wide which is consistent with previous worker's reports.

The mineralised domain is flat lying and extends over a strike of approximately 520 metres and ranges in thickness from approximately 14 to 90 metres averaging around 39 metres thick. **Figure 1** shows the surface expression of the domains used for the current estimate relative to drill hole collars. The gap in the mineralised domain centred at around 599,670 mE, 5,413,400 mN represents a small area where approximately eight metre thick barren soils overly the mineralisation.

Data files supplied for the current review included a set of strings representing several historic adits. Closed triangulations representing the volumes of the adits were created by extruding the closed strings one metre above and one metre below their nominal elevations.

For selection of resource composites the mineralised domain was trimmed by the dolerite dyke, and the current resource estimates are constrained within the mineralised domain truncated to surface, and trimmed by the dolerite and adit wireframes.

Although accuracy and local precision of the adit and dolerite wireframes are unclear, they represent only a small proportion of the resource domain (**Table 9**) and any uncertainty over their impact on resource estimates is not significant at the current level of project evaluation. More accurate definition of these features may be warranted as development of the project continues.

Table 9: Mineralised domain volume

	Volume (m^3)	Proportion resource volume
Mineralised domain trimmed to topography	3,807,613	
Less dolerite	95,284	2.6%
Less adits	2,932	0.1%
Resource volume	**3,709,397**	**100.0%**

4.2 Resource composites

The current estimates are based on nominally 1.5 metre down-hole composited tin grades from RAB and diamond drilling within the mineralised domain described above. The resource dataset excludes composites from BHP RAB hole BPD009b which was provided with identical GDA collar coordinates to hole BPD009a giving a dataset of 4,149 composites.

Table 10 summarises resource composites by sampling phase and drilling type. The composites assigned to Shell's 1983 drilling and BHP's diamond drilling from the 1980's in this table include small proportions of composites from percussion pre-collars.

As shown by **Table 10**, the resource dataset is dominated by Aberfoyle's RAB sampling which provides 71% of the resource composites, with the combined dataset of diamond drilling contributing just 17% of the resource data.

Table 10: Resource composites by sampling phase

Phase	Number			Proportion		
	RAB	**Diamond**	**Total**	**RAB**	**Diamond**	**Total**
BHP 1965	488	-	488	12%	-	12%
Aberfoyle 1970	2,941	161	3,102	71%	4%	75%
Mines Department 1976-78	-	102	102	-	8%	2%
BHP 1980-81	-	340	340	-	2%	8%
Shell 1983	-	117	117	-	3%	3%
Total	**3,429**	**720**	**4,149**	**83%**	**17%**	**100%**

Table 11 presents summary statistics of tin grades for the resource composites and **Figure 7** shows histograms for composite grades. Notable features of the statistics in **Table 11** include the moderately high coefficient of variation reflecting the highly variable tin grades. This table also demonstrates that excluding the highest grade composite of 3.74% tin from the resource dataset has little impact on composite statistics.

Table 11: Resource composite statistics

	Full Dataset Sn%	**Excluding highest grade composite Sn%**
Number	4,149	4,148
Mean	**0.13**	**0.13**
Variance	0.04	0.03
Coef. Var.	**1.48**	**1.43**
Minimum	0.00	0.00
1st Quartile	0.02	0.02
Median	0.07	0.07
3rd Quartile	0.16	0.16
Maximum	3.74	1.96

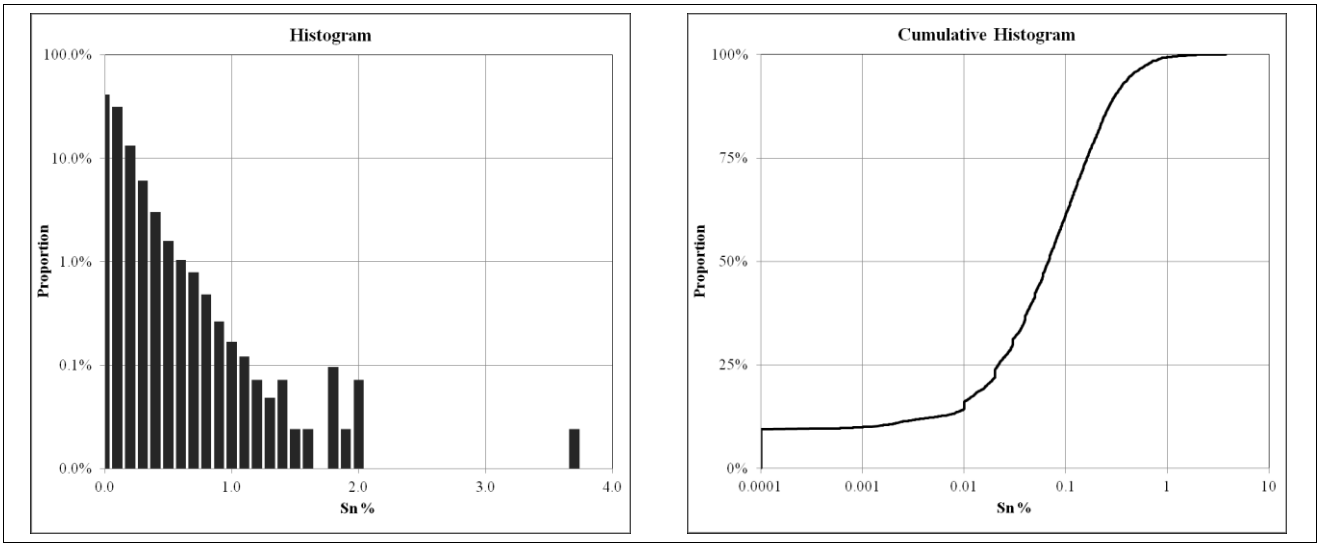


Figure 7: Resource composite histograms

4.3 Model dimensions and panel sizes

Table 12 shows the dimensions and panel sizes of the block model created for the current study. The plan view panel dimensions of 15 by 30 metres were selected on the basis of sample spacing in the more closely drilled portions of the deposit and the model framework is aligned with the orientation of drill traverses which trend toward 067° reflecting the orientation of Aberfoyle's local grid relative to the GDA coordinates used for the current study.

Table 12: Model extents and panel sizes

	X	Y	Z
Minimum (lower left)	599,500 mE	5,413,122 mN	6 mRL
Axis orientation (GDA)	067°	337°	Vertical
Extents	600 m	600 m	234 m
Block size	15 m	30 m	3 m
Number of blocks	40	20	78

4.4 Indicator thresholds and class mean grades

Indicator thresholds and class mean grades used for the current modelling (**Table 13**) are based on the full set of resource composites with all class grades determined from the class mean grades.

Table 13: Indicator thresholds and class mean grades

Percentile	Threshold (Sn%)	Mean (Sn%)
10%	0.001	0.000
20%	0.017	0.009
30%	0.030	0.023
40%	0.046	0.038
50%	0.068	0.056
60%	0.096	0.080
70%	0.136	0.115
75%	0.161	0.149
80%	0.199	0.179
85%	0.237	0.218
90%	0.306	0.269
95%	0.442	0.364
97%	0.582	0.503
99%	0.850	0.690
100%	3.736	1.295 (Median 1.125)

4.5 Variogram models

The variogram models used for the current estimates (**Table 14**) were modelled from a full set of mineralised domain composites. Grade continuity within the mineralised domain is not well defined by the currently available sampling and it appears likely that additional, high quality closely spaced data will be required for reliable variogram modelling.

The currently modelled variograms show strongest grade continuity within a horizontal plane trending towards the northwest. Although these models are appropriate for the current Inferred estimates, they are likely to require revision for future, higher confidence estimates.

As an example of the variogram models developed for the current study, **Figure 8** shows directional plots of the median indicator variogram model and **Figure 9** shows a three dimensional variogram surface map of the median indicator variogram model at a variogram value of 0.5.

Table 14: Variogram models

Percentile	Nug.	First Structure (Spherical)		Second Structure (Exponential)		Third Structure (Exponential)	
		Sill	Range (x,y,z)	Sill	Range (x,y,z)	Sill	Range (x,y,z)
10%	0.22	0.29	5.5,12.5,4	0.09	6,13,8	0.40	25,30,67
20%	0.20	0.28	6.5,10.5,3.5	0.09	7,11,8	0.43	49,53,104
30%	0.18	0.28	10.5,40,4	0.09	11,41,23	0.45	63,42,83
40%	0.19	0.28	8.5,37.5,4	0.09	9,38,49	0.44	57,45,54
50%	0.20	0.29	10.5,38.5,4	0.09	11,40,40	0.42	55,41,48
60%	0.21	0.29	8.0,38.5,4	0.14	10,42,44	0.36	75,43,48
70%	0.22	0.29	5.5,40.5,4	0.14	6,45,18	0.35	73,47,65
75%	0.23	0.29	5.5,33.5,3.5	0.15	6,38,19	0.33	71,50,47
80%	0.40	0.36	17.5,30.5,3.5	0.08	18,43,6	0.16	25,44,29
85%	0.26	0.29	5.5,30.5,3	0.15	6,39,11	0.30	47,42,55
90%	0.30	0.29	4.5,9.5,3	0.15	5,10,9	0.26	55,70,63
95%	0.35	0.36	5.5,9.5,3.5	0.08	14,10,4	0.21	57,87,61
97%	0.25	0.29	5.5,12.5,3	0.15	6,13,15	0.31	72,64,50
99%	0.43	0.40	18.5,30,3.5	0.04	20,33,7.0	0.13	22,35,8.0

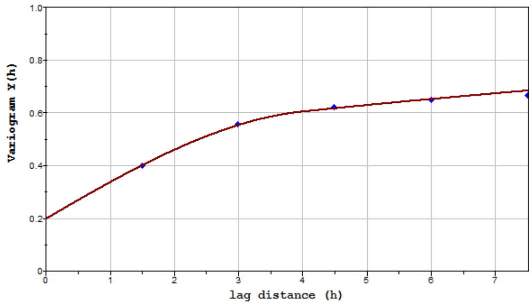
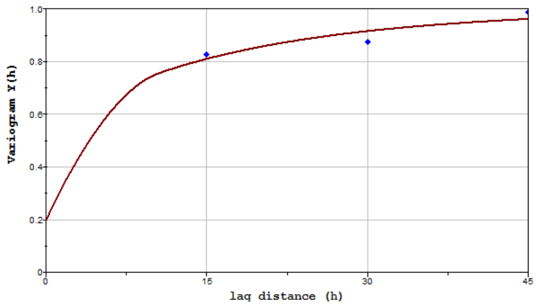
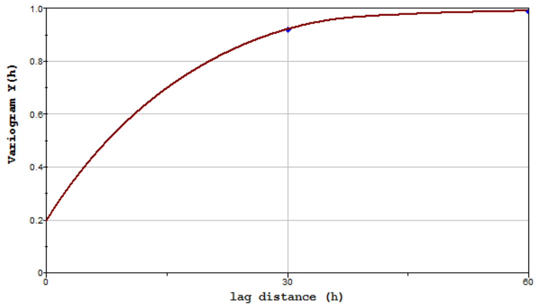
Vertical	
X(063)	
Y (337)	

Figure 8: Median indicator variogram directional plots

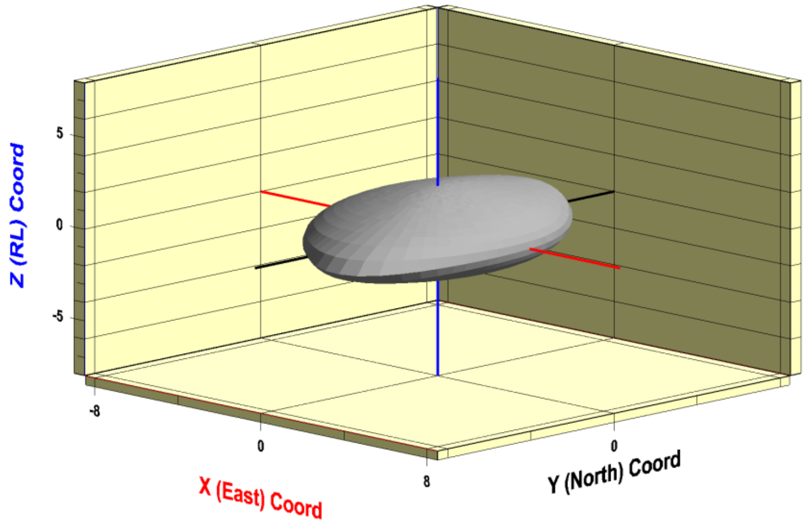


Figure 9: Median indicator variogram at 50%

4.6 Search criteria

Search radii adopted for the current estimate (**Table 15**) were selected to provide estimates for the majority of the mineralised domain volume while allowing blocks in areas of comparatively closely spaced drilling to be informed by nearby data. The search ellipsoids were aligned with the block model with the Y axis trending towards 337°.

Table 15: Search parameters

Search Pass	Radii (x,y,z)	Minimum Data	Minimum Octants	Max Data
1	20,40,4	16	4	48
2	30,60,6	16	4	48
3	30,60,6	8	2	48

4.7 Bulk density

No bulk density measurements were supplied for the current review. Previous workers (e.g. Hall & Carter, 1986) generally assume a density of 2.65 t/bcm for resource estimation but do not describe the source of this value.

TNT stipulated that the estimates assume a density of 2.75 t/bcm on the basis of their interpretation of data from a regional geophysical report (Godber, 2010). This value is approximately 4% higher than the value generally used for previous estimates.

5 Estimated resources

5.1 Model estimates

Table 16 presents the current model estimates for a range of cut off grades. The figures in this table are not rounded to reflect the accuracy of estimates, and are presented for internal auditing only.

Table 16: Model estimates

Cut off Sn%	Tonnes	Grade Sn%	Contained Tin (Tonnes)
0.10	5,200,960	0.18	9,185
0.15	2,764,264	0.22	6,154
0.20	1,303,372	0.28	3,631
0.25	681,294	0.33	2,258
0.30	363,628	0.38	1,388

Figure 10 shows the current model estimates at tin cut off grades of 0.1 and 0.2% respectively by depth below surface. This figure demonstrates that although the model estimates extend to around 90 metres depth, approximately 90% of estimated resources are from less than 40 metres depth and around 99% are from within 50 metres of surface.

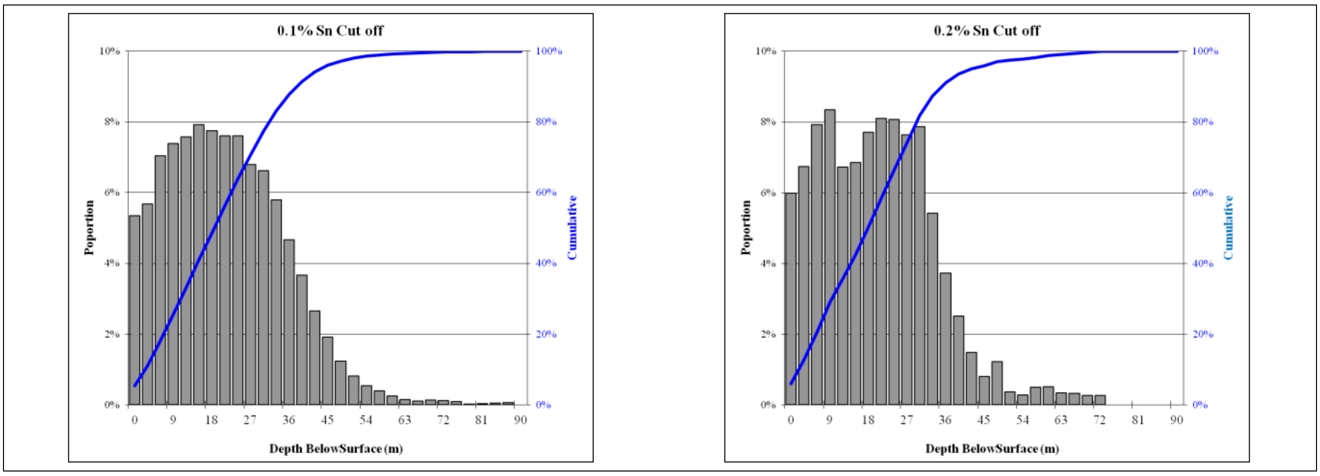


Figure 10: Resource estimates by depth

5.2 Comparative model estimates

In addition to the primary Expected Value (E-type) MIK model used for reporting resources, the current study included construction of two comparative models comprising an Ordinary Kriged model and a MIK recoverable resource estimate incorporating block support correction to provide estimates at potential open pit mining selectivity.

As shown by the comparison presented in **Table 17**, estimates from the comparative models closely match the E-type MIK model estimates adopted for the current study. The model differences shown by this table are not significant at the current level of project evaluation.

Table 17: Comparative model estimates

	0.1% Cut off			0.2% Cut off		
	Mt	**Sn%**	**Tin (Kt)**	**Mt**	**Sn%**	**Tin (Kt)**
E- Type MIK model	5.2	0.2	10.4	1.3	0.3	3.9
MIK recoverable resource model	5.1	0.2	10.2	1.2	0.3	3.6
OK model	5.0	0.2	10.0	1.3	0.3	3.9
MIK recoverable estimate vs. E-type	-2%	0%	-2%	-8%	0%	-8%
OK Model vs. E-type	-4%	0%	-4%	0%	0%	0%

5.3 Comparison with previous estimates

Table 18 and **Table 19** compare the current model estimates with estimates from a 1984 polygonal model and a 1996 inverse distance weighted model respectively. In these tables, the historic estimates are rounded consistently with the approach adopted for reporting of the current estimates.

Information available to H&S suggests that the 1984 and 1996 models represent the two most recent of several previous estimates available for Great Pyramid. Both of these models include a density of 2.65 t/bcm which is around 4% less than the value of 2.75 applied to the current estimates.

The 1984 estimate, which was generated at 0.1% tin cut off is not reported or classified in accordance with the JORC code and is described as preliminary only (Hall & Carter, 1986). The interpreted polygons extend to around the base of RAB drilling and the model represents a comparable volume to the current estimates.

As shown by **Table 18**, resource estimates from the 1984 model include significantly lower tonnages than the current model. Reasons for this difference are unclear. A potential explanation is conservative extrapolation of the polygonal outlines away from drill holes.

In addition to the estimated resources, the 1984 study included "potential resources" representing areas adjacent the mineralisation included in the resource estimates. This material was estimated at 2.5 million tonnes with no assigned grade estimates. As shown in **Table 18** including the potential resources at the same grade as the resource estimates gives close agreement with the current estimates.

The 1996 model, which was not reported or classified in accordance with the JORC code includes the deeper broadly spaced diamond drilling and as shown in **Table 19** estimates considerably more tonnes than the current model. This difference appears largely due to the greater depth extents included in the 1996 model.

Table 18: Current model estimates vs. 1984 estimates

	Mt	**Sn%**	**Contained Tin (Kt)**
Shell 1984 polygonal resource	3.1	0.2	6.2
Current model at 0.1% cut off	5.2	0.2	10.4
Difference	68%	0%	68%
Shell 1984 inclusive of potential resource	5.6	0.2	11.2
Current	5.2	0.2	10.4
Difference	-7%	0%	-7%

Table 19: Current model estimates vs. 1996 estimates

	0.1% Cut off			0.2% Cut off		
	Mt	**Sn%**	**Tin (Kt)**	**Mt**	**Sn%**	**Tin (Kt)**
1996 ID^2 model	8.2	0.2	16.4	2.5	0.3	7.5
Current estimates	5.2	0.2	10.4	1.3	0.3	3.9
Difference	-37%	0%	-37%	-48%	0%	-48%

6 References

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