

TNT MINES LIMITED

ACN 67 107 244 039

EL27/2004

ROSSARDEN-ROYAL GEORGE

ANNUAL REPORT TO 26 NOVEMBER 2017

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ABSTRACT

TNT Mines Ltd drill testing known mineralised systems adjacent to the major historic tin and tungsten mine at Aberfoyle in Northeast Tasmania, during the tenure year to 25/11/2017.

The program aimed to test the medium depths below the outcropping Kookaburra and Johnson mineralised quartz vein systems, and to intersect the major Lutwyche system approximately halfway between outcropping surface mineralisation and the 300-400m depth at which it was historically extensively explored and developed. Three holes were completed (LDD001, LDD002 and LDD003), totalling 486m.

Tin and tungsten mineralisation in LDD001 is present within numerous narrow sheeted veins principally between 80m and 130m down-hole, and probably corresponding with the Johnson's vein system. Assays returned from LDD 001, which was drilled to 198m or about 150m vertically returned peak values of 8.9% tin, 6.3% tungstate, 582ppm silver, 2480ppm copper and 1.41% zinc.

Exploration on EL27/2004 was unfortunately suspended during 2017 due to lack of funds. Consequently, logging and sampling of LDD002 and LDD003 has not been completed to-date. TNT Mines Limited recently undertook a successful IPO and stock exchange listing (3/11/2017; ASX Code:- TIN) and with new capital raised now intend to significantly advance the project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of the exploration activities conducted on the Rossarden – Royal George exploration licence, EL27/2004 (Figures 1 and 2), for the period ending 26 November 2015.

Much of sections 1 and 2 are taken from the independent geologist's report that appeared in the TNT Mines Rights Issue Prospectus, November 2011; also being a re-iteration and update from Lake and Drummond (2015).

The licence was originally acquired as part of a program to acquire all the significant hard-rock tin and tungsten assets in northeast Tasmania which may be suitable for open pit development. EL27/2004 also contains the only significant uranium prospects in Tasmania.

Hard rock tin and tungsten in north-east Tasmania is associated with the presence of altered alkali-feldspar granites and aplites, and deposits occur both within the granites (endogranitic types) and within the Mathinna Group sediments lying above or adjacent to the intrusive granites (exogranitic types).

Endogranitic types can be broadly put into two categories: flat or relatively flat-lying greisens of relatively low grade e.g. the Anchor deposit (0.2% Sn) which are amenable to open pitting; and steeply dipping greisen/quartz greisen lodes with higher grades e.g. Royal George (0.65% Sn) and Rex Hill (grade up to 1.4%).

The exogranitic types occur as sheeted veins or fracture stock works with the Mathinna Group slates and quartzites. The ideal situation for development of this style of mineralisation is above a cupola of altered aplite, where mineralising fluids are focussed into fault fissures formed during forcible doming caused by the intrusion of the aplite. They have potential for economic tonnages at moderate to good grades, e.g. Aberfoyle, Storeys Creek and Lutwyche.

The Aberfoyle mine operated between 1916 and 1982 and produced 2.1 million tonnes of ore at 0.91% Sn and 0.28% WO₃. The Storeys Creek mine operated between 1892 and 1982 during which time it produced 1.1 million tonnes of ore at 1.09% WO₃ and 0.20% Sn.

1.1 Location and tenure

The licence is located around the towns of Avoca, Royal George and Rossarden in the Fingal valley, approximately 30km south-east of Launceston (Figures 1 and 2). Avoca is the main centre and is accessed via the Esk Main Road Hwy, off the Midlands Highway. Access through the tenement is via sealed and unsealed public roads and four-wheel drive tracks. The tenement can be found on the St Pauls (1:100,000) LTIS map sheets.

Topographically the area is of variable. The tenement is dissected by the broad valleys of the South Esk and St Pauls rivers. Undulating grazing and cropping land to the south rises to the forested foothills of the dolerite massif of Snow Hill while to the north there is a sharp rise to the peneplaned St Clair surface at 600-800 metres. The area is mostly forested with some grassy country. The surface is deeply dissected to the south by several creeks including Storeys Creek, Aberfoyle Rivulet and Castle Carey Rivulet and to the north rises up through dolerite scree to the 1500m Ben Lomond massif which lies just to the north of the tenement. In general, vehicular access is good with various unsealed vehicle 4WD tracks accessing the numerous old workings.

The original licence covered an area of 212 km². A reduction was made in 2012 and the current licence area is 96 km². The licence is wholly-owned and managed by TNT Mines Limited.

E27/2004 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 the 23rd November 2006. Allstrong subsequently underwent a change of name to Minemakers TTT Pty Ltd on the 18th May 2007. On the 15th April 2011, Minemakers TTT Pty Ltd changed its name to TNT Mines Limited. On the 19th July 2011, TNT Mines Limited demerged from the Minemakers group to become a separate public unlisted company. In October 2013, ASX-listed Niuminco Group Limited gained control of TNT Mines and the company is now run from their Sydney office.



Figure 1: Location plan of TNT Mines tenements in Tasmania

1.2 Geology overview

A Silurian/Devonian sedimentary succession (the Mathinna Group) has been folded and intruded by Devonian granites. After uplift and peneplanation during Carboniferous times it was unconformably overlain by Permian/Triassic sediments followed by intrusion of a 300m thick Jurassic dolerite sill. A further period of erosion then removed the post-Carboniferous stratigraphy from the area of the mines leaving the Ben Lomond massif comprised of dolerite. The Mathinna Group has only been subjected to low grade regional metamorphism. Contact metamorphic effects close to the granite are generally minor with the development of some biotite spotting within 60m of it (Figure 2).

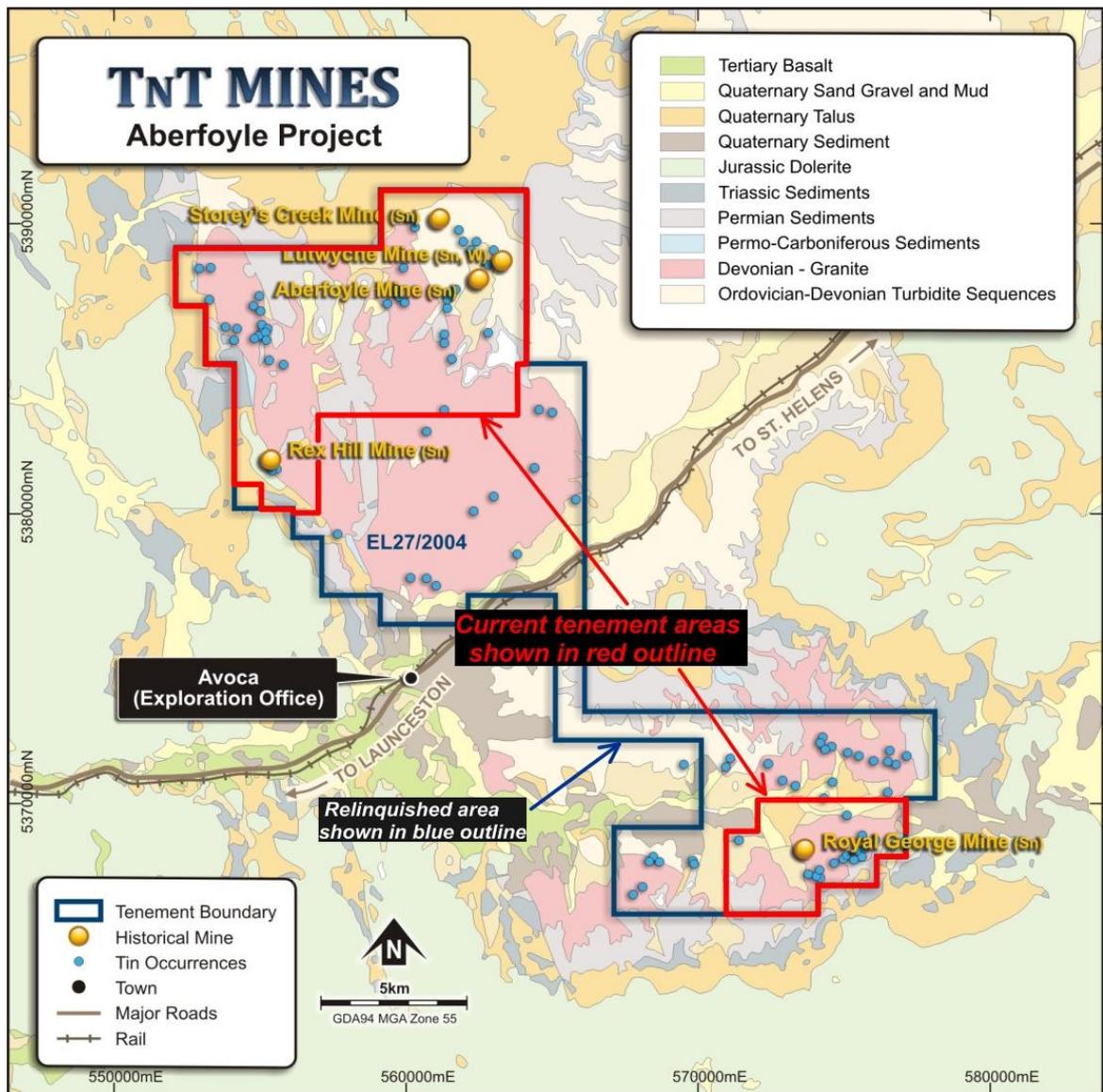


Figure 2: Location, geology and historical mines - EL27/2004

1.2.1 Aberfoyle-Lutwyche Mine area geology

At Aberfoyle the sediments are tightly folded along axes striking NW with near vertical dips and a gentle plunge. Cleavage is insignificant but bedding plane and axial plane faults are common and are important in the control of ore deposition.

The mineralisation occurs in northerly trending fissure veins with steep westerly dips, occupying a zone about 60m wide in the folded slates and siltstones. The vein swarm lies directly over an aplite cupola, intersected by the main shaft, and which is interpreted to be genetically connected with the mineralisation. The workings extend over a strike of 400m but recent drilling by Minemakers has intersected mineralised veins over a strike length of at least 800m. There are nine veins in five groups of which the 26 vein system and the western veins are the most important. The vein system is shown on the cross section of the mine presented in Figure 5. Underground, five major folds and 19 lesser folds were recorded that form a complex small scale anticlinorium with a north westerly trend. The fold axes plunge at about 25° to the southeast and the axial planes dip at 85° to the southwest. This vein system extends 180m south of the Brandon Shaft as an intense swarm of narrow mineralised veins that may be amenable to open pit mining (McGushin & Keyes 1981).

There are two main groups of faults striking north and northwest. The north striking faults are the most important and are known as the Aberfoyle No. 1 Fault System. It has been traced from the surface down through all levels of the mine. The total throw on these faults varies from 37m at the north end of the mine to 12m at the south end. The northwest to southeast faults form a small but important zone of strike faults which trends parallel to the fold axes of the Mathinna sediments (plunging gently southeast) and dip steeply to the southwest.

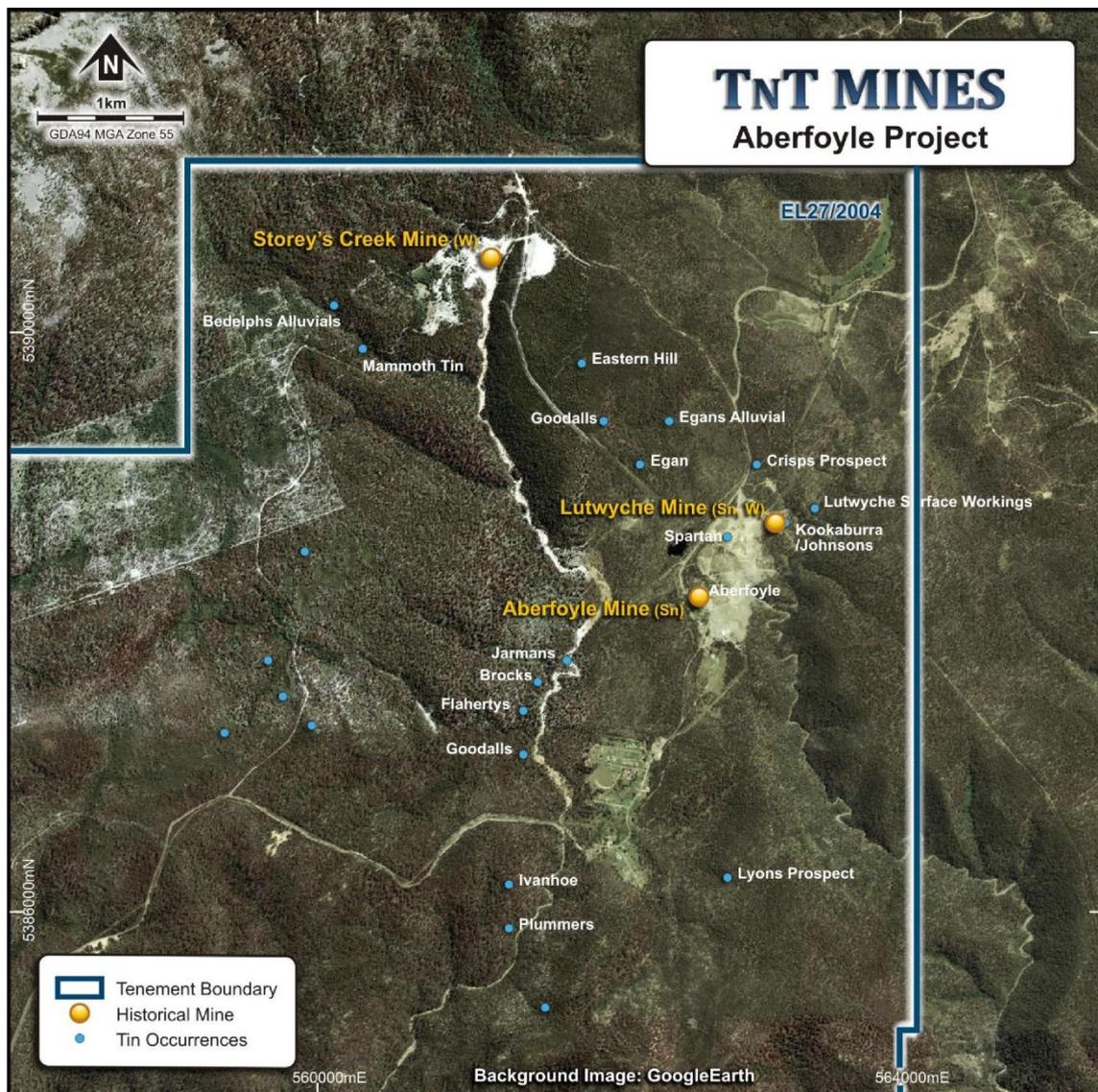


Figure 3: Northern prospects – EL27/2004

At the Lutwyche prospect two sets of tin bearing veins up to 100mm wide are reported with one group striking between 320° and 340° and dipping at 70° to the southwest and the other striking between 40° and 65° and dipping 70°- 85° to the southeast. The Lutwyche zone of fracturing and quartz veining can be traced 750m southeast of the Aberfoyle Rivulet before it becomes covered with Permian rubble, and intense quartz veining is reported 2.4km along strike to the ESE. The mineralisation at Lutwyche is open both at depth and closer to surface. An exploration target of 1.0-1.2Mt at 0.9 to 1.1% combined tin and tungsten seems reasonable for extended zone of mineralisation intensively tested by Aberfoyle.

Tin veins are also reported from the Kookaburra Prospect between Lutwyche and Aberfoyle. At Brock's Show, about 1km NW of the town of Rossarden, narrow tin veins and cassiterite deposited in joints were mined to a depth of 15m and produced about eight tonnes of tin.

1.2.2 Storeys Creek Mine area geology

The Storey's Creek Mine is based on a NNW trending sheeted vein system that forms a zone 30-50m thick and 300m long, dipping 25°- 30° southwest. While there are two main veins these are part of a group of veins with varying dips and strikes. The large veins were stoped out by earlier miners. In addition to these large veins there were other smaller veins which were too small to be mined. TNT Mines plans to assess the ground in the vicinity of the mine to determine if the fine veins form an economically mineable deposit.

The wolframite (Fe,Mn)WO₄ and cassiterite (SnO₂) mineralisation occur in quartz veins hosted by Silurian/Devonian sandy shales of the Mathinna Group. In the vicinity of the mines these sediments are described as highly siliceous massive competent sub-greywackes. The Mathinna Beds are closely folded along north westerly axes and pitch to the southeast at about 20° at Storey's Creek. These sediments have been intruded by numerous steeply dipping basic dykes up to 1m wide at right angles to the bedding. These dykes were emplaced prior to the mineralisation and are highly altered. Three abnormally flat dykes at 45° to the normal strike, known as "caunter" dykes, were subsequently refractured along their walls to allow deposition of rich veining.

A Devonian granite batholith, the Ben Lomond Granite, outcrops over an area of 130km² in the environs of the tin mines and its emplacement generated the mineralizing fluids which deposited the veins in suitable fractures in the sediments. At the surface at Storey's Creek the granite outcrops about a kilometre west of the mine. It is a coarse grained porphyritic leucogranite similar to some of the granites forming the Blue Tier Plateau in this region. The granite has a finer grained contaminated margin indicating that it has absorbed some country rock along the contacts which cut across the bedding. In places the upper contact granite bulges and some of these are topped by aplite cupolas. Such a cupola is present beneath the Storey's Creek Mine at a depth of 180m and the bulges are interpreted to have developed where the mineralizing fluids left the granite.

At Storey's Creek Mine two main veins were worked. The No.1 vein strikes at 350° and dips west at 20° and the No.2 vein strikes at 335° and dips west at 37°. The veins are 40m apart at the adit level but the two merge at a depth of 70m below adit level where they are 5.5m thick. North and south of the intersection they diverge with No.1 being 1.0m to 1.3m thick and No.2 being 0.7m to 2.5m thick. The section of the mine shown in Figure 6 gives a simplified view. The veins are somewhat irregular along strike and branch and join in places and there is also a sheeted vein system of narrow veins. In addition to the main vein system, five narrow tin-rich caunter veins run into the footwall for up to 70m, three of which are along caunter dykes. The grade of the mineralisation varies with the distance from the cupola and generally economic mineralisation is only found between 30m and 330m above a cupola. At Storey's Creek the cupola is about 180m below surface.

The wolframite and cassiterite were usually deposited early on the walls of the veins and the mineralisation extends from the surface to the full depth of the mine (200m below surface), a length of 400-450m down the dip of the veins, but is not wholly regularly distributed. The veins were worked over a strike length of about 700m.

In the northern central part of the mine, large patches of late stage sulphide mineralisation occur replacing the veins at their intersection with a set of transverse joints or faults. The sulphides include galena and sphalerite with some stannite, and, because galena contaminates the tin concentrates, these patches of sulphides were usually left as pillars.

1.2.3 Royal George Mine area geology

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. This granite also exhibits other phases in some localities such as pegmatites, graphic granite, aplitic dykes, etc. Extremely hard fine grained granite is also present but shows no particular relationship to the mineralisation which is present in both types of granite. The granites are assigned a Devonian age and are considered to be variants of the Ben Lomond granite.

At Royal George, tin mineralisation has been introduced into the granitic rocks over a strike length of 250m. The deposit is formed by a steeply dipping zone of lodes striking at 310° to 320° and dipping 75° to 82° to the southwest. The lodes are variably spaced and the group narrows to the north. They are variously described as joints or fracture planes with some showing good slickensides. The zone of mineralisation plunges shallowly to the north. A surface plan showing the old open pit and the location of the drill hole collars is presented as Figures 7 and 8

Pneumatolytic fluids have travelled up the lodes altering the granite to greisen and introducing tin and base metal sulphides into the wall rock. This mineralisation penetrates the walls of the lodes to varying extents, typically up to 1.5m wide, and the mineralised group of lodes may be up to 20m wide but not continuously mineralised over this width. Between 5-20% disseminated pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite are present in the strongly mineralised greisen bands. Sulphides average 3% within the host granite for 30m each side of the main zone of mineralisation. The cassiterite is described as fine grained and rarely visible but coarser cassiterite is reported in the higher grade zones below the old stoping.

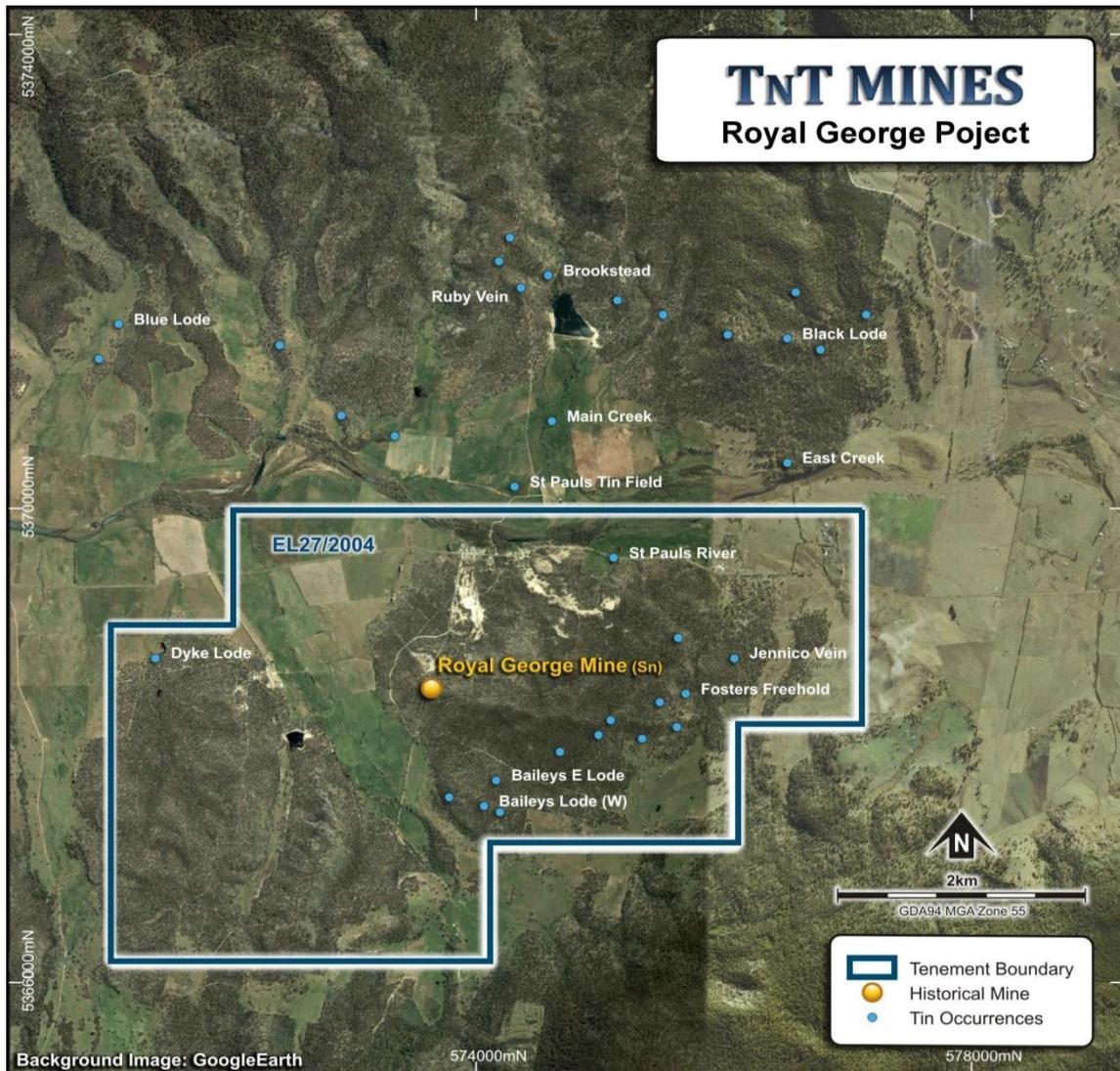


Figure 4: Royal George prospects

1.2.4 Rex Hill and Gipps Creek area Mine area geology

Lying 9km SW of Aberfoyle is the old Rex Hill Mine which was discovered prior to 1890 and had its main period of production from 1893-1909. The mineralisation is present in greisenised granite containing a high grade quartz vein on a lode. At the surface the mineralisation was identified as silver-lead but as this was mined it was found to be essentially tin accompanied by base metal sulphides. The ore was pipe-like at the surface but became dyke-like at the No.3 Level (90m below surface). Details of production are sketchy but in total 20,000t of ore may have been processed with an average head grade of 2.5% Sn and grades up to 5% Sn. Recovered grades were reported at 1.3% to 1.4% Sn in 1904 but the base metal sulphides made treatment difficult and at that time were of no commercial value.

1.3 Exploration Rationale

The tenement was acquired to test the brownfields potential for development of open pit mines to exploit the remaining tin and tungsten resources at the old Aberfoyle, Storeys Creek and Royal George mines. Predictions of sustained growth in tin and tungsten demand and prices coming off historical lows underlay the acquisition of the project. Greenfields exploration priority by TNT Mines has fluctuated from time to time depending on demand and pricing for tungsten and tin. EL27/2004 contains one of the most significant tungsten-tin areas in Tasmania.

2.0 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 Historic mining and exploration before current tenement

2.1.1 Aberfoyle-Lutwyche Mine area exploration and mining

Low grade tin bearing veins exposed at the surface at Aberfoyle were discovered in 1916 but little work took place until 1926 when a prospecting syndicate was formed to investigate the veins at depth. Aberfoyle Tin NL took over late in 1926 and sank two shafts. One was vertical to a depth of 18m and the other was an underlay shaft following a 0.5m thick vein down to the 18m level.

In 1928, surface exploration was abandoned and an adit was driven from the west bank of the Aberfoyle Rivulet. It was designed to intersect the tin bearing veins 56m below the surface workings. This adit was driven for 320m and exposed a group of veins between 274m and 318m. Although modest in size they encouraged further development and production from the mine commenced in 1931 and expanded from 1934 when the main shaft was sunk to 70m and No. 2 Level opened up.

Following extensive working, the Aberfoyle and Storey's Creek Mines were sold to Rossarden Mines Ltd in May 1981. By the time the Aberfoyle Mine closed in 1982 the Spiers (or Main) Shaft was 420m deep with fourteen levels spaced 30-35m apart. This shaft entered an aplite cupola at a depth of 318m. Total production is recorded as 2.1Mt at 0.91% tin (Sn), 0.28% tungsten oxide (WO₃).

The Lutwyche mineralisation is located in an area containing tin veining to the northeast of Aberfoyle and was estimated to have produced about a tonne of tin concentrate. It was accessed by horizontal development from the No.13 Level of the Spiers Shaft at the Aberfoyle Mine. Before closure in 1982 a shaft was raise bored to surface but it was probably never fully commissioned.

Most of the exploration at Aberfoyle was concentrated on the mining leases and not reported on in detail. Exploration Licence EL28/1978 was originally granted to Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd in April 1979 and passed to Rossarden Mines Ltd when they purchased the mine in 1981. The exploration licence was surrendered in 1982 and the work undertaken reported in Summons 1983.

In 1989, based on underground sampling, other old Aberfoyle records, and limited drill hole data, Juka Mine Management (Juka) made some estimates of potential mineralisation in open pits to depths of 70m (No.2 Level), 110m (No.4 Level), and 150m (No. 5 Level) covering the main Aberfoyle lodes. This work was commissioned by Stacpoole Enterprises Pty Ltd. (Ref. Roberts & Teh 1989 also McGushin & Keyes 1980). The database for this study was insufficient to establish resources but formed the basis for planning additional work. The study was based on the estimation of the quartz content of the mineralised zone which previous work on the mine had shown was closely related to the tin grade. This enables workable estimation of the tin content of low grade mineralisation by visual assessment of the quartz content with which the cassiterite is usually associated.

2.1.2 Storeys Creek area exploration and mining

Alluvial cassiterite and mineralised veins were discovered at Gipps Creek, 6.5km to the west, in 1872 and soon after alluvial cassiterite was reported at Storey's Creek. The veins at Storey's Creek were worked for tin from 1891 until 1900 when tungsten became marketable. The mining was by small parties until 1913 when the Storey's Creek Tin Mining Syndicate took over the mine. This syndicate operated until 1928 when it became unprofitable. During this period up to 12,000t/y of ore were raised grading between 0.75% and 1.75% tin and 0.75% to 2.0% tungsten. After a period of successful tributing the mine was taken over in 1937 by the Storey's Creek Tin Mining Company.

Once the tungsten mineral wolframite became marketable at the turn of the century the production of tungsten was greater than the production of tin. Total estimated production is 1.1Mt of ore at 1.09% tungsten oxide (WO_3) and 0.18% tin (Sn). Up until 1962 recoveries were estimated at 6,300t of tungsten oxide and 1,118t of tin metal. Mining was being phased out in 1979 with the extraction of pillars and the mine was closed in 1982.

The Aberfoyle Mine also operated until 1982 and Storey's Creek and other prospects in the area were held by Aberfoyle Tin NL at that time. Some minor exploration of the prospects was carried out by it but the Storey's Creek Mine was not identified as an exploration target.

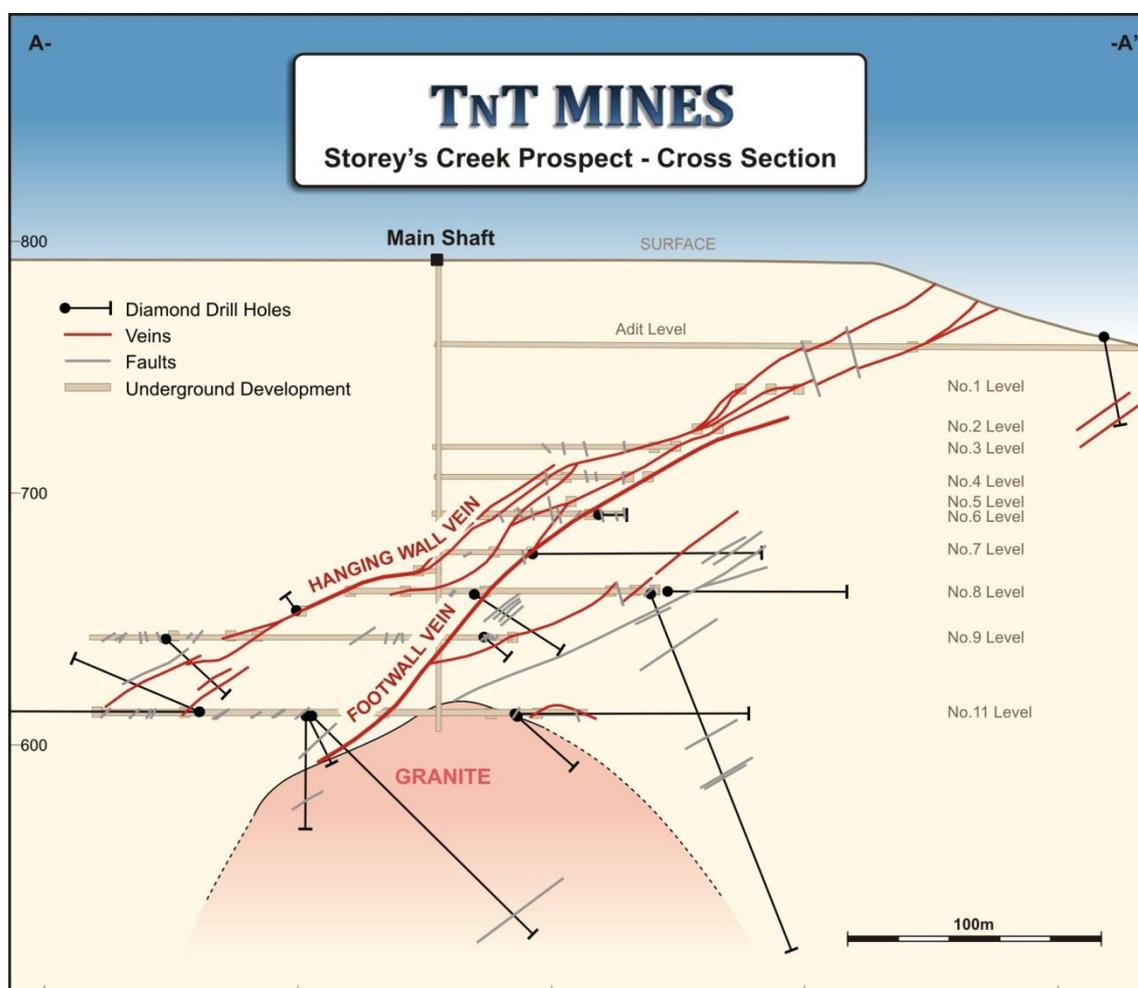


Figure 6: Cross section of Storeys Creek Mine

2.1.3 Royal George area exploration and mining

The mineralisation was discovered in the 1880s and was initially grouped with a number of mineralised outcrops in the St Paul's River valley (Figure 4). Only minor production took place until 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 (Figure 7). Available data on drill holes is presented in Table 1. The question marks against the tin grades indicate that there was no remaining sample for CRA to re-assay at a later date. Problems with assaying for tin present as cassiterite do occur fairly frequently and CRA was checking for poor assaying. These drill hole intersections and subsequent intersections are plotted on the long section of the mine presented on Figure 8.

In 1965 the Cornwall Coal Company (CCC) pegged several Mineral Leases (21 year tenure) and conducted exploration until 1971 with the assistance of the Tasmanian Mines Department. From August 1966 to February 1967 Government Geologist G. Urquhart carried out surface and underground mapping and completed logging and sampling of DC holes 66CC.1 to 66CC.7 The programme was then taken over by A.J. Noldart who logged and sampled holes 66CC.8 and 66CC.9 and supervised the drilling, logging, and sampling, of holes 66CC.9, 67CC.11 to 13. He also deepened the inclined shaft to the No.3 and No.4 Levels where some channel sampling was carried out. Most of this drilling was EX size (21.5mm core diameter) and this small core size is reported to have led to recovery and sampling problems and anyway is not considered to be a suitable size for this style of mineralisation by Featherstone. Two deeper levels (No.3 & No.4 Levels) were later established in 1968 by the Cornwall Coal Co. from an inclined shaft to a maximum depth of 80m below surface.

Royal George Drilling									
Hole No.	Comment	EHO	Easting MGA(m)	Northing MGA(m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade % Tin
55/1	-43.5° to 045°	112.8			312.7	90.2	98.5	8.3	0.64 ?
BHP57/1	AX -60° to 045°	187.2	574013	5369585	308.2	147.1	155.8	8.7	0.29
					Inc.	147.1	153.9	6.8	0.33
BHP57/2	AX -60° to 045°	190.1	574013	5369585	306.0	135.3	140.5	5.2	0.21 ?
					&	182.9	184.7	1.8	0.32
BHP57/3	AX -60° to 045°	155.5	574013	5390215	309.1	139.0	144.5	5.5	0.17
					Inc.	139.0	142.0	3.0	0.29
66CC.1	EX -60° to 57°	43.8	573525	5368655	273.5	19.4	26.2	6.8	0.14
66CC.2	EX U/G -0° to 240°	26.8	573583	5368565	264.6	-	-	-	-
66CC.3	EX U/G -42° to 221°	28.9	573600	5368575	263.4	18.3	25.9	7.6	0.29
66CC.4	EX -60° to 057°	38.1	573536	5368624	278.3	13.7	18.3	4.6	0.25
66CC.5	EX -61° to 059°	81.7	573691	5368311	294	69.8	73.3	3.5	0.30
66CC.6	EX -60.5° to 036°	94.5	563647	5368358	295.6	80.2	84.5	4.3	0.18
					&	88.5	92.3	3.8	0.21
66CC.7	EX -60° to 049°	109.6	573615	5368408	298.2	87.4	102.1	14.7	0.39
					Inc.	88.7	99.4	10.7	0.46
66CC.8	EX -60° to 059°	109.7	573585	5368461	299.9	83.1	88.8	5.7	0.24
					&	93.8	106.3	12.5	0.38
66CC.9	EX -60° to 060°	109.4	573554	5368513	295.2	79.9	104.3	24.4	0.41
					Inc.	82.0	97.5	15.5	0.49
67CC.10	EX -60° to 060°	106.7	573539	5368539	291	84.1	88.4	4.27	0.40
					&	98.1	101.2	3.1	0.19
67CC.11	EX -60° to 058.5°	135	573478	5368587	278.4	111.9	117.3	5.3	0.33
67CC.12	EX -60° to 059°	155.4	573500	5368546	284.8	121.6	126.8	5.2	0.30
					&	131.9	135.3	3.5	0.21
67CC.13	EX -60° to 060°	153.9	573557	5368450	294.1	119.8	126.7	6.9	0.22
					Inc.	124.7	126.7	2.0	0.49
					&	132.9	138.2	5.3	0.52
79RGC.1	NQ -58° to 059°	266.4	573472	5368461	283	221	223	2	0.11
89S1	HQ -50° to 057°	127.4	573532	5368544	288.1	73.4	75.8	2.4	0.47
89S2	HQ -52° to 056°	127.4	573573	5368484	296.8	78.4	89.9	11.5	0.46
89S3	HQ -53° to 060°	120.0	563613	5368412	297.9	77.5	85.7	8.2	0.59
89S4	HQ -56° to 058°	148.5	573654	5368344	294.1	85.3	94.1	8.8	0.12

Table 1: Royal George – diamond drilling results

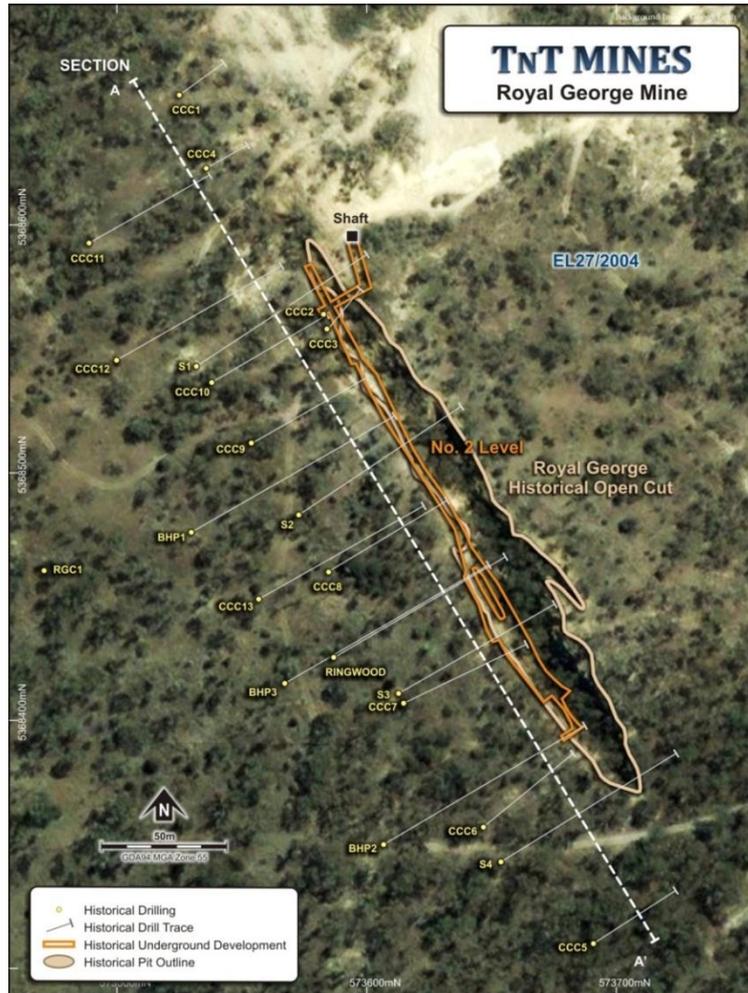


Figure 7: Plan view of Royal George Mine and drilling

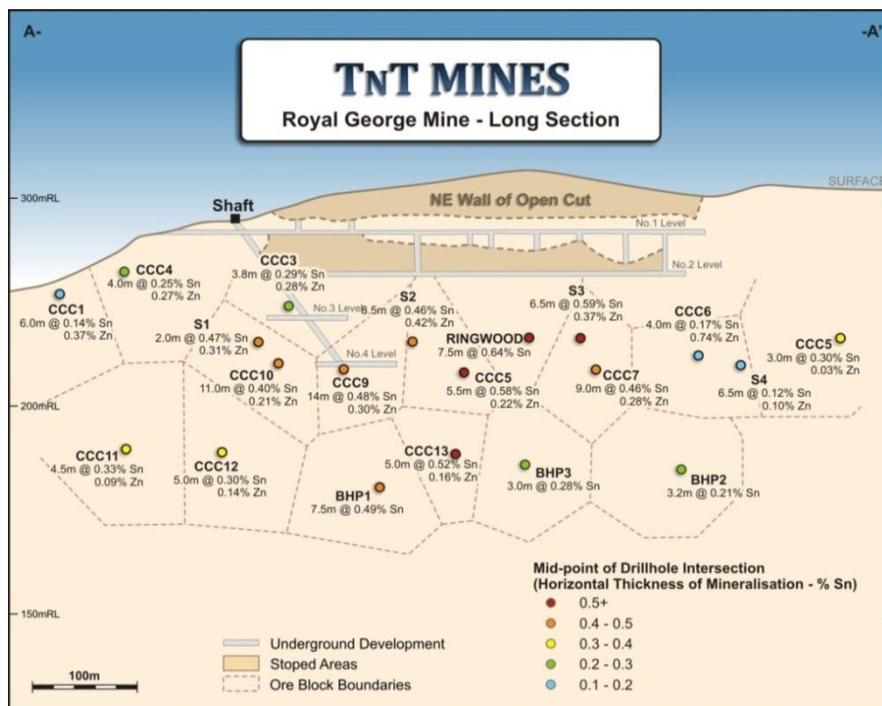


Figure 8: Long section of Royal George Mine with ore blocks and drill intercepts

In 1977, CRAE became interested in the deposit and entered into a joint venture with CCC in 1979 over the Royal George MLs and the surrounding EL7/1978. During 1979, CRAE work comprised re-sampling and re-assaying of all old drill core and sample pulps, checking and correcting old data, compiling new data including a 3D model, and drilling of one hole to test the mineralisation at depth. Metallurgical testing of a 1,200kg bulk sample from the No.4 Level was also carried out. Re-assaying gave tin values 10-50% higher than the original Mines Dept. assays. Assaying for a number of other elements was undertaken but only silver, zinc, and copper, were considered significant. Based on the CRAE data in 1979 a feasible exploration target is an estimate of a body of mineralisation between 0.5-0.7Mt at between 0.35-0.45% tin.

The CRAE work highlighted problems with the estimation of the tin grades which is considered by Featherstone to be primarily due to the small size of drill core resulting in small samples. CRAE also considered that the core sizes were inadequate and their work suggested that good sampling could increase grades.

In 1988 Spectrum Resources Australia Pty Ltd (Spectrum) was granted EL5/1988 of 4km² and subsequently EL27/1989 of 5km² over the Royal George workings. In 1989, Spectrum drilled four DC holes to confirm the presence of mineralisation below the stoped out areas of the mine. Acknowledging previous problems due to small cores Spectrum drilled four HQ sized holes (63.5mm diameter core) through the mineralised zones during 1989 (89S1-4). Spectrum considered the results did support previous estimates of the mineralisation but the tin price was too low at that time to warrant mounting an operation.

2.2 Exploration during current tenement

2.2.1 Aberfoyle-Lutwyche

Under an MOU, Minemakers joined Austria's Wolfram Bergbau (WB) in an appraisal of the tungsten potential of all of the Company's Tasmanian tungsten projects. Subject to satisfactory tungsten grades being obtained from the Aberfoyle and Storey's Creek drill programmes, Wolfram Bergbau started to carry out initial metallurgical test-work programmes at its Mittersill laboratory in Austria on tailings from both the Storey's Creek and Aberfoyle Mines commencing in February 2007. At the time the MOU was terminated the metallurgist who was conducting the investigation of the Tasmanian tailings moved to another company. Unfortunately, no useful results had been obtained when the studies were abandoned.

An RC drilling programme of 13 holes for a total of 1,243m was completed at Aberfoyle on 29 March 2007. This programme was conducted by Minemakers with WB providing AUD\$120,000 towards the cost of the drilling and assaying at Aberfoyle. These holes are shown on Figure 9. Wolfram Bergbau pulled out of the MOU with Minemakers in March 2008.

A second RC drilling programme at Aberfoyle of 8 holes for a total of 1,223m was completed in May 2009. These holes were along strike from the previously drilled RC holes extending 300m to the north and 400m to the south of the earlier drilling programme. Most of these holes intersected modest tin bearing veins so the full extent of the mineralisation has not yet been defined. These holes are plotted on Figure 9.

The results of the assaying and analysis of the samples from these drill holes were published in Minemakers' Annual Report for 2009 on Exploration Licence EL27/2004 (Russell Fulton et al 2009). Although no paired holes were drilled to compare RC and DC drill results at Aberfoyle, the author considered it worthwhile to plot a cross section through a pair of RC holes to enable the pattern of the veining to be visually revealed (Figure 10). The results confirm that the tin mineralisation is very nuggetty in character which indicates that sample sizes should be as large as practicable and the density of drilling and sampling needs to be higher than that applied when sampling mineralisation with a more even tenor.

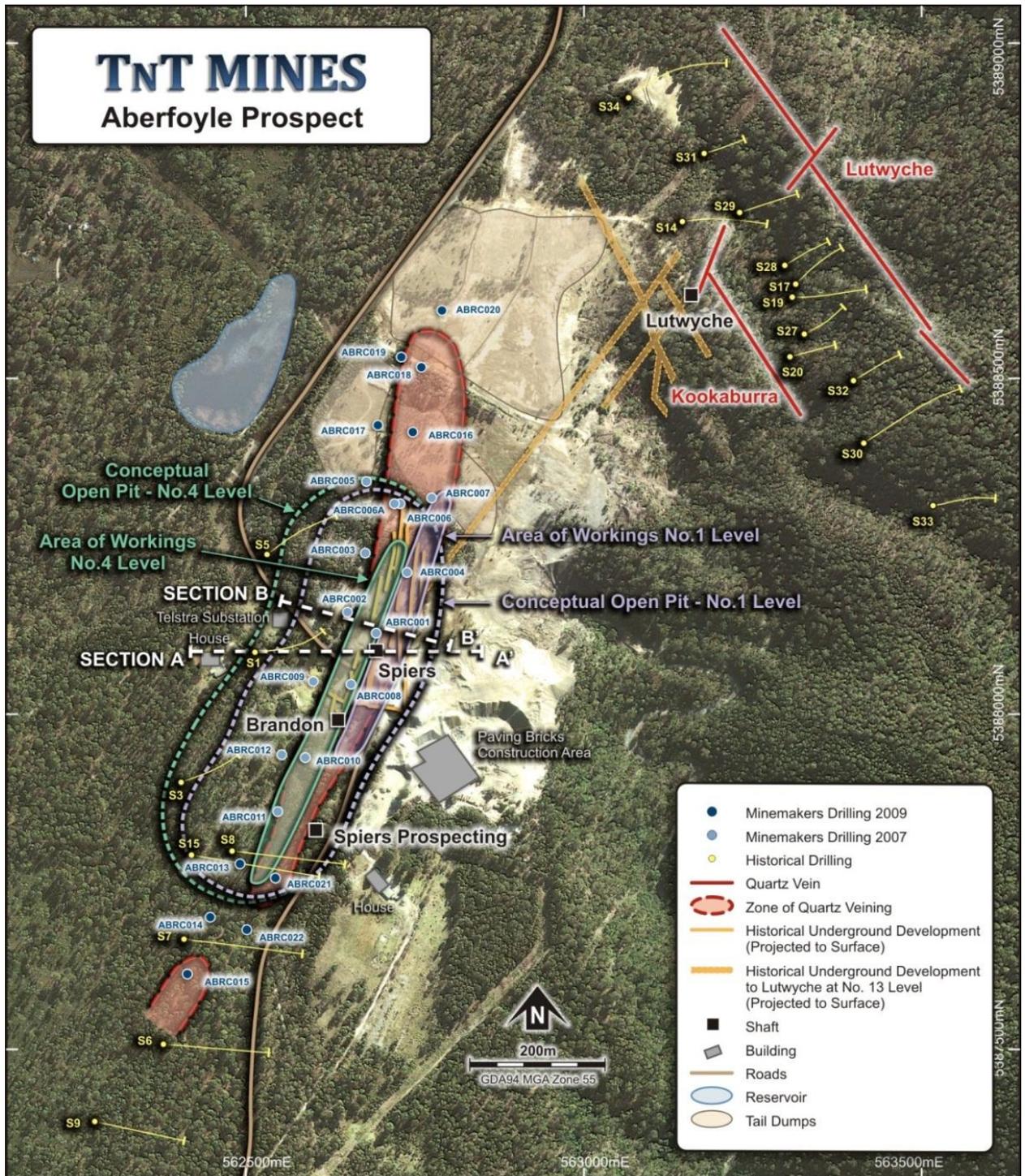


Figure 9: Plan view of Aberfoyle-Lutwyche with drilling and potential pit outlines

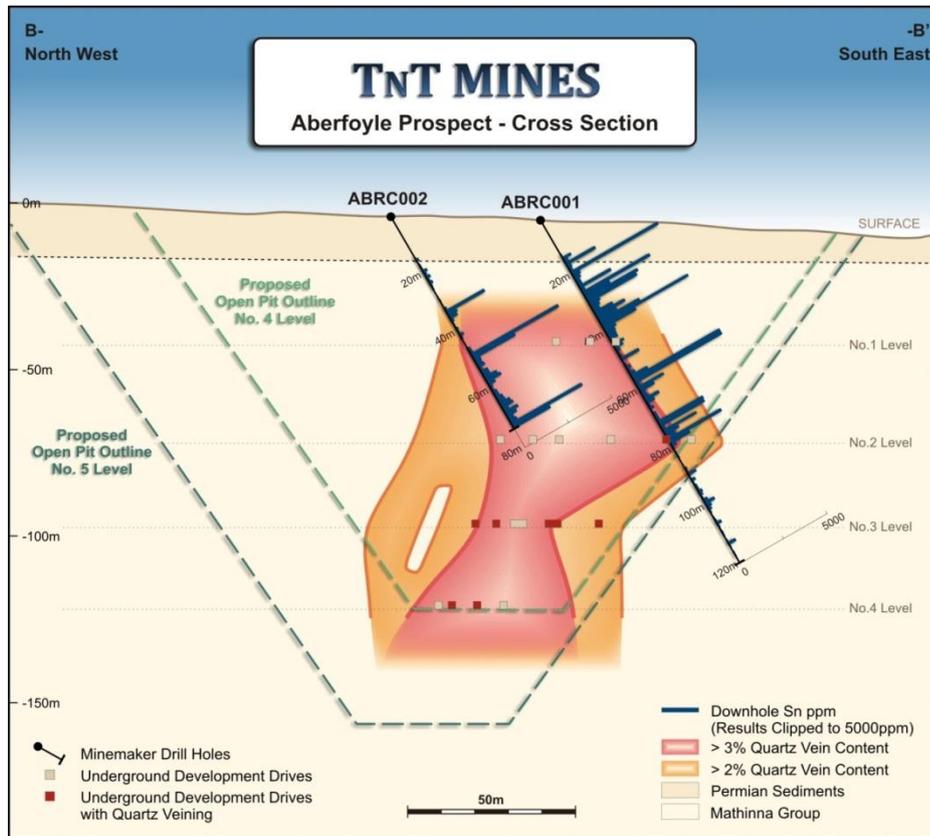


Figure 10: Aberfoyle cross section with pit outline and recent drill intercepts

2.2.2 Storeys Creek

In July and August 2007 a 17 hole RC air blast percussion drilling programme for a total of 2,027m was undertaken at Storey's Creek (Figure 11).

Previous drilling at Storey's Creek employed diamond core (DC) drilling and 18 holes with EX core (21.5mm in diameter) are stored at MRT. AX core (32.5mm in diameter) was also popular. The drill core is usually sampled for assaying by cutting it in half and Featherstone consider that the size of the sample produced is not large enough to give reliable grades for this style of mineralisation. RC drilling with holes typically 110mm to 130mm in diameter produces a considerably larger sample and usually gives more reliable results but the nuggetty distribution of mineralisation can still cause problems. RC holes are also cheaper and quicker to drill so more holes can be drilled for the same budget giving a better assessment.

Analysis of the results of RC drilling indicates that the tungsten mineralisation tends to occur in a limited number of veins within broader bands of mineralisation. As Storey's Creek was a tungsten mine which also produced tin, the miners selectively mined the tungsten bearing zones leaving some tin and other base metals in the ground.

Between 30 January and 15 February 2009 two diamond core (DC) holes were drilled at Storey's Creek. Hole SCDC001 (EOH 149.5m) was drilled parallel to RC hole SCRC006 and was PG3 size (83.1mm in diameter) to 58.4m and HQ3 size (61.1mm in diameter) to EOH. Hole SCDC002 (EOH 100.7m) was drilled parallel to RC hole SCRC034 and was PQ3 size (83.1mm diameter) to EOH. Core recovery was excellent throughout and both holes intercepted the anticipated zones of tungsten, tin and base metal mineralisation. These holes were drilled to compare results from DC and RC drilling. The drill core from this drilling was placed into storage at Avoca and a close examination of the core, including cutting and assaying, was carried out during the summer months of 2009-2010.

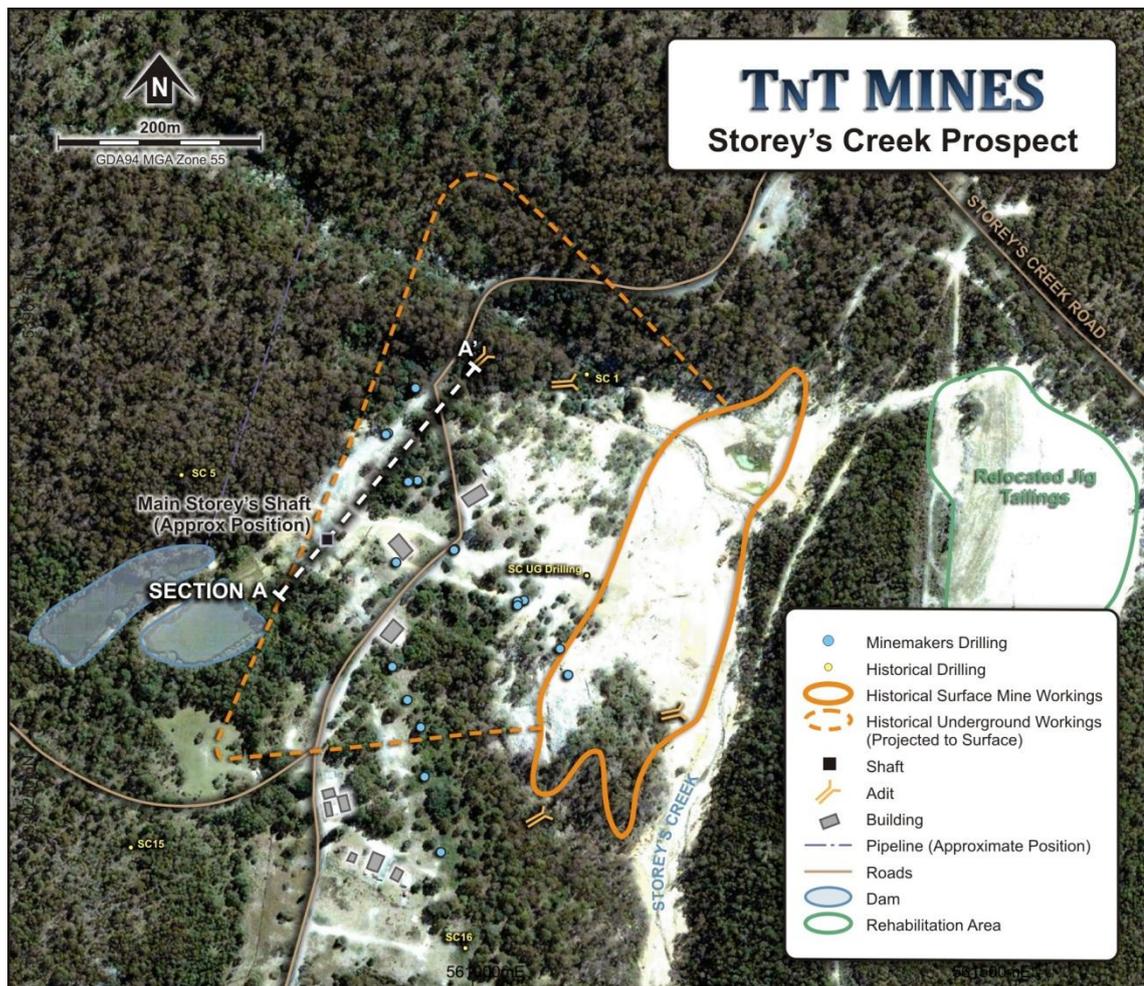


Figure 11: Plan view of Storeys Creek with recent drill collar locations

Assaying and Analysis

Several different techniques were employed by Minemakers in analysing samples.

The analytical schemes used were:

Pressed powder pill analysis by XRF for Sn & W.

Lithium metaborate fusion and analysis of glass by XRF for Sn >500 ppm, W >500 ppm

Aqua regia digest and analysis by ICP-AES for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.

Four certified reference standards were included in the submitted samples to aid quality control of assaying/analysis.

Review of the Assay Data from the Twin Hole Drilling

At Storey's Creek a diamond core hole and a percussion air blast hole were drilled side by side with the collars about seven metres apart. Assay values for the metals tungsten, tin, zinc, copper, and lead, were plotted as a histogram on the sides of the holes drawn on a cross section of them. These histograms provide a clear indication of the degree of correlation between the two holes of the grades of each of the metals in particular veins.

The tungsten mineralisation is mainly restricted to about four veins and the veins correlate very well between the two holes. The tungsten mineralisation is typically accompanied by tin but there are a number of tin veins without any tungsten.

The tin mineralised veins are more numerous than the tungsten. Correlation of veins between the holes is good for tin and tungsten. Better tin grades tend to occur with better tungsten grades. The higher tin grades in the diamond core drill hole may indicate a problem with the air blast technique but the tungsten, zinc and lead results do not show a bias to the same extent between the two holes. It is possible that dilution of the mineralisation could take place when an RC hole is intersecting veins and further drilling of this mineralisation should attempt to determine if this is taking place.

The copper mineralisation is fairly sparse and may show some correlation with tungsten but more study is required. Grades of around 100ppm Zn occur throughout the holes and there appears to be some association with copper. Low grade lead mineralisation is present throughout the two holes but higher values do not correlate well between holes or with other metals.

The mineralisation at Storey's Creek and Aberfoyle occurs in rocks overlying cupolas on the surface of the underlying granite pluton. It is interpreted that this is a genetically related feature of the mineralisation and that the identification of other cupolas on the surface of the granite is a very worthwhile exploration technique. This exploration model is reported on in the section of this report on the Aberfoyle Mine.

2.2.3 Gravity Survey Analysis for the Aplite Cupola Geological Model

The Rossarden District in the northern portion of EL27/2004 contains two significant deposits and numerous small shows and it is therefore considered that this area has potential for hosting economically sized deposits that do not outcrop on the present land surface and therefore have not been discovered. Minemakers consequently developed an exploration strategy that will hopefully identify targets for more detailed geophysical work or for drilling.

Geological investigations of the tin-tungsten mineral deposits at Storeys Creek and Aberfoyle/Lutwyche suggest that the deposits are genetically related to the Devonian age Ben Lomond Granite pluton that underlies much of the area. The proposed geological model is of vein deposits formed above aplite cupolas developed on the surface of the granite pluton. This geological model is illustrated by the cross section of the Aberfoyle Mine in Figure 5. To explore for as yet undiscovered deposits it is therefore necessary to locate cupolas of aplite at depth below the surface. Since aplite rock is typically less dense than the adjoining rocks a sensitive gravity survey may be able to reveal the location of cupolas.

Gravity and seismic surveys over parts of the area were carried out by Cominco in 1971-2 (MRT Ref.72_0857). Further gravity surveying was undertaken by Mineral Resources of Tasmania 1974 (MRT Ref. UR1974_14). The gravity data are available from MRT.

Minemakers therefore commissioned GroundProbe Geophysics Pty Ltd (GroundProbe, an associate of Geoforce Pty Ltd) to undertake modelling of the available gravity data over the Aberfoyle – Storey's Creek area. GroundProbe produced a report by Kate Godber in August 2010.

The modelling interpreted by GroundProbe suggests that the topography of the granite pluton is much more complicated than expected. This could be due to variations in the gravity being caused by other geological features than cupolas. GroundProbe have identified five anomalies that they consider worthy of further investigation. They are referred to as Storey's s Creek SE, Aberfoyle SE, Golf Course West, Eastern Hill North, and Anomaly Nine. The Golf Course West anomaly requires additional gravity data to improve the reliability of the modelling. The anomalies at Storey's Creek and Aberfoyle are taken care of by additional work around these old mines. This leaves three anomalies recommended for further work.

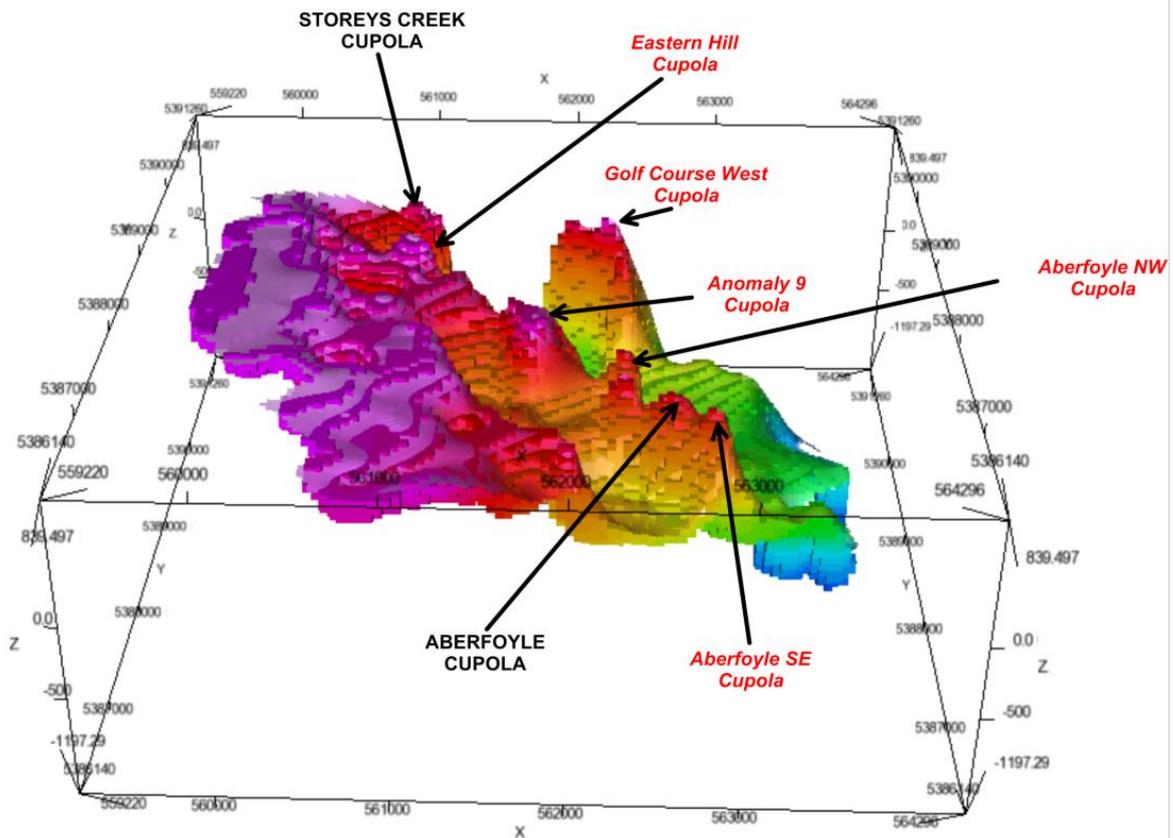


Figure 12: 3D sub-surface granite modelling from gravity data

2.2.4 3D modelling project

In 2011, a significant effort was placed into continuing the work of data entry and digitizing of old plans and sections. There is a plethora of pre-metric data and four separate mine grids associated with the Storeys Creek, Aberfoyle, Lutwyche and other minor workings. TNT Mines employed a person to digitize plans and enter historical drill data into a database, particularly in respect of the Lutwyche prospect. In particular, the conversion of old grids to MGA was a very time consuming.

2.2.5 Gipps Creek soil sampling

The Gipps Creek area is the location of multiple historical tungsten workings that have not been subject to significant modern exploration. The exploration target is large (5-10Mt), low-grade greisen amenable to open pit mining. Four narrow diameter holes were drilled in the 1970s and intersected low grade greisen mineralisation but the recommended follow up never took place.

A soil program was designed to test for the presence of an area of broad low grade mineralisation that might be amenable to open pit extraction. The survey uncovered numerous prospecting trenches and adits and a large area of alluvial within Gipps Creek. The soil sampling program was carried out between 04/06/2012 and 03/07/2012. A total of 651 "B/C" horizon soil samples were collected on a two part 100x25m E-W grid. The soil sample locations are shown in Figure 13. The major grid was designed to cover the area of old tungsten prospects adjacent to Gipps Creek and the smaller grid was designed to test tungsten prospectivity at the Triabunna tungsten prospect to along strike to the south.

Soil sampling was carried out in the area between Storeys Creek and Rossarden area between 25/07/2012 and 13/08/2012. A total of 179 “B” horizon soil samples were collected on a 200x200m grid. The project was put on hold with about 50% of the sampling work completed, due to a lack of funds. The soil sample locations are shown in Figure 14. Due to a lack of funds none of the soil samples collected has been sent for analysis yet and are stored in the Avoca office.

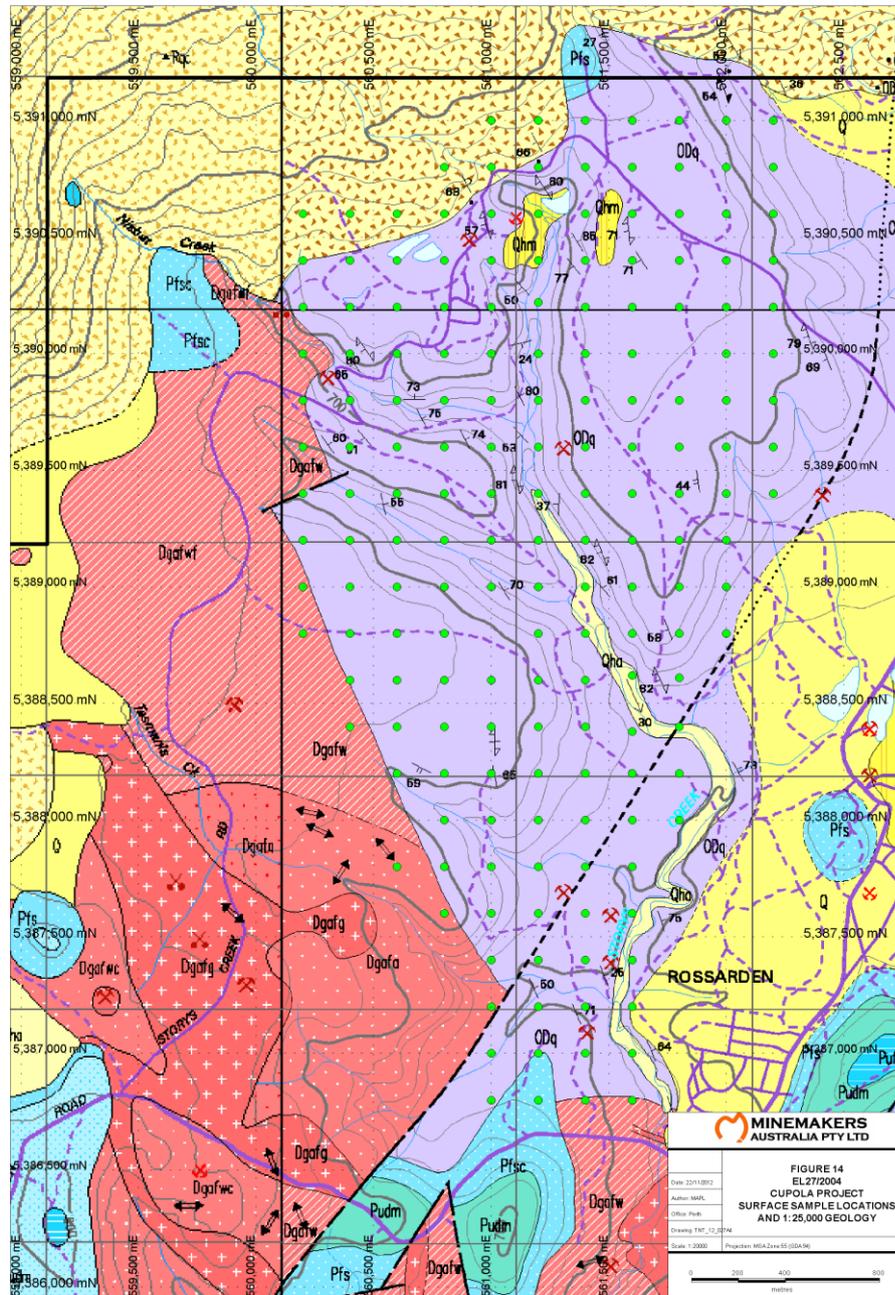


Figure 14: Cupola Project soil locations

2.2.7 Gipps Creek ground magnetics

A trial ground magnetics survey was carried out by Modern Mag, mobilising out of Horsham in Victoria, between the 8th and 10th May 2012. The survey was carried out without cut lines, using

GPS navigation. The forest was reasonably open except in the gullies where thick wet vegetation was encountered. The terrain was generally moderate although there were some quite rugged sections. Weather conditions were cold but generally dry. The survey was run in an E-W orientation and 16.4 line kilometres of data were acquired on an approximately 1000x1000m grid (Figure 15). Because the survey was run without any cut lines, the data are quite noisy. The noise stems from the sampler having to traverse rough ground, clamber over logs and climb down small scarps. Any future survey would benefit from not using a continuous sampling magnetometer but rather taking discrete readings every few metres.

The data is intended to be used in conjunction with the geochemical data obtained from soil sampling at Gipps Creek. The magnetic data has not been processed to any great extent at this stage, as the geochemical data has not yet been obtained. TMI image is presented below in Figure 16.

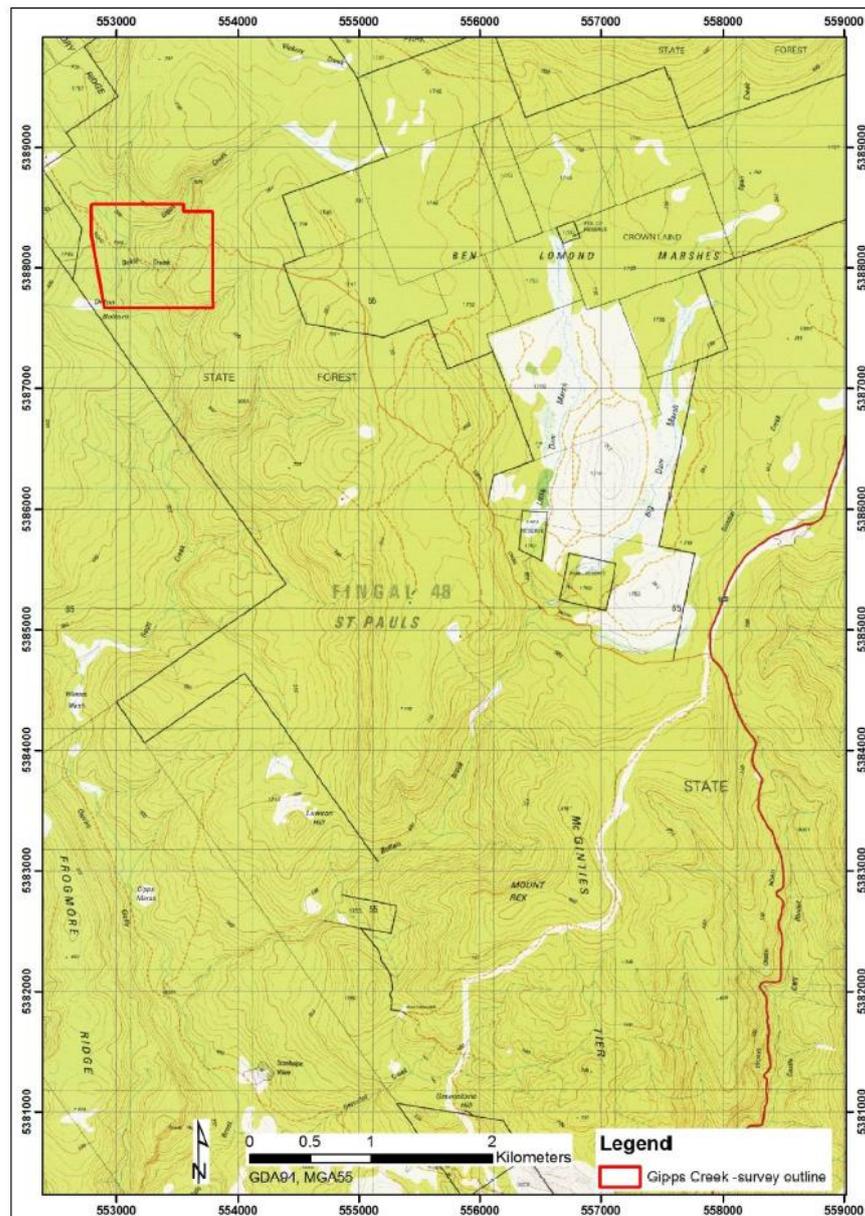


Figure 15: Location of Gipps Creek ground magnetics survey

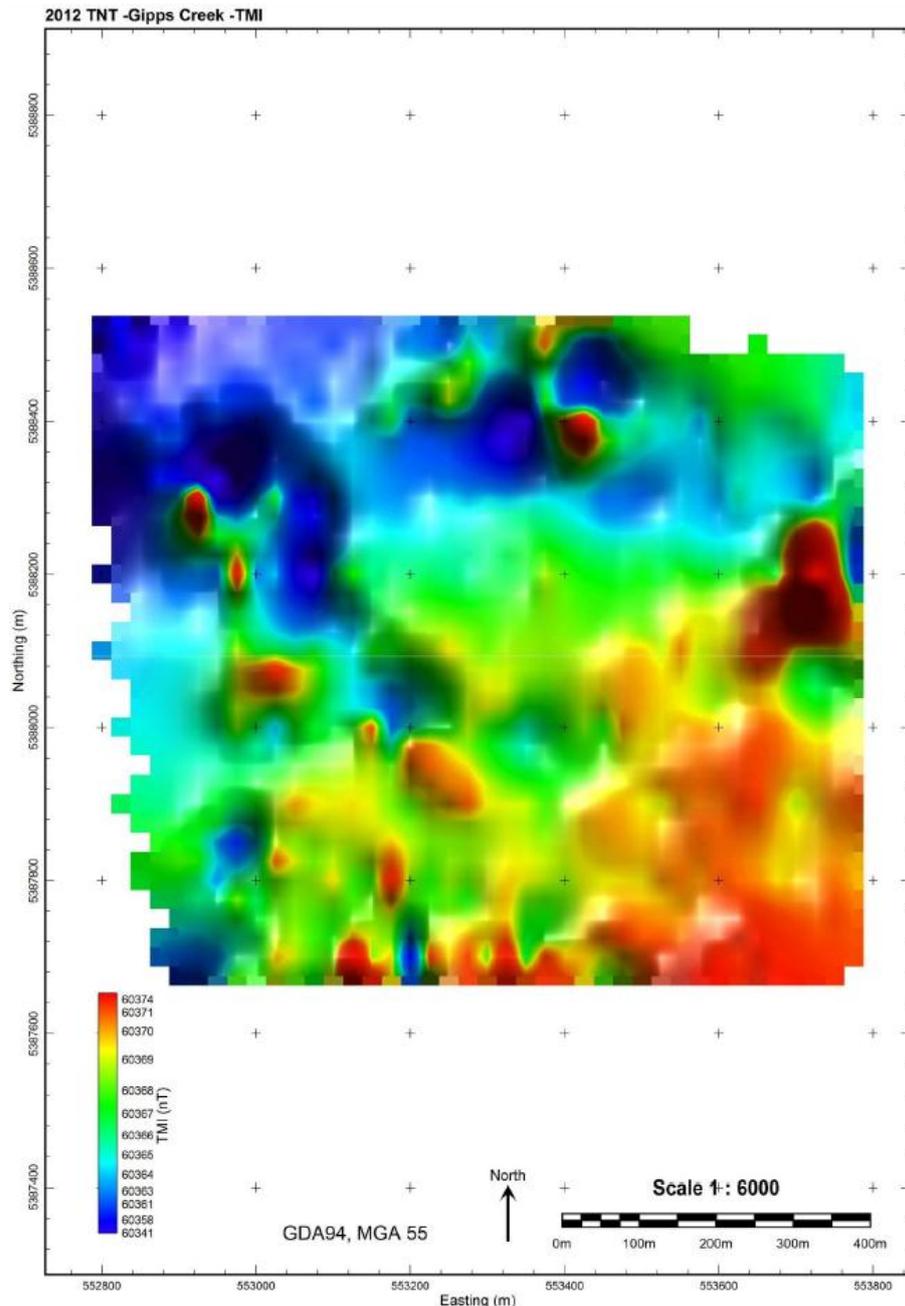


Figure 16: TMI image – Gipps Creek ground magnetics survey

2.2.8 Data compilation and modelling - Lutwyche

In 2012, basic drill hole and underground development data for the Lutwyche deposit was digitized. Approximately 200 assay data records from drilling have been entered. A considerable amount of historical grade estimation was made visually along development drives and this data has yet to be digitized. Lithology and structure logs have not been completely digitized yet.

The Lutwyche vein system is an essentially unmined deposit (1.1Mt @ 0.45%WO₃ and 0.45% Sn), similar in size to the Storeys Creek mine (1.1Mt @ 1.09%WO₃ and 0.20% Sn) but at lower grades. Delineation of the deposit is incomplete however and the system may be larger with higher grades.

The digitization of data is incomplete and there is sufficient data to generate a complete model. Some screen shots of modelling to date are shown below.

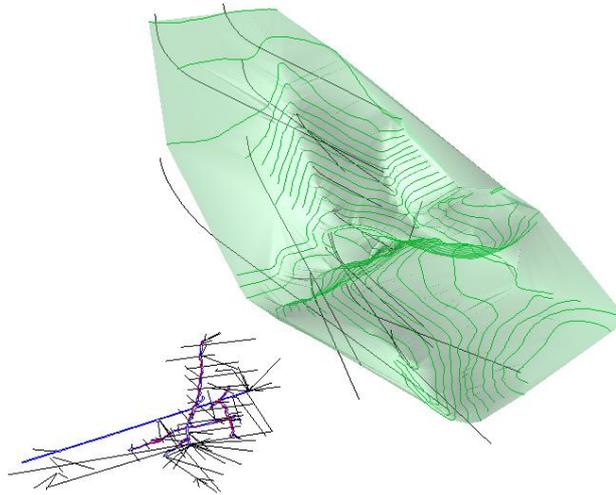


Figure 17: Lutwyche surface and underground drill traces – oblique view to NW

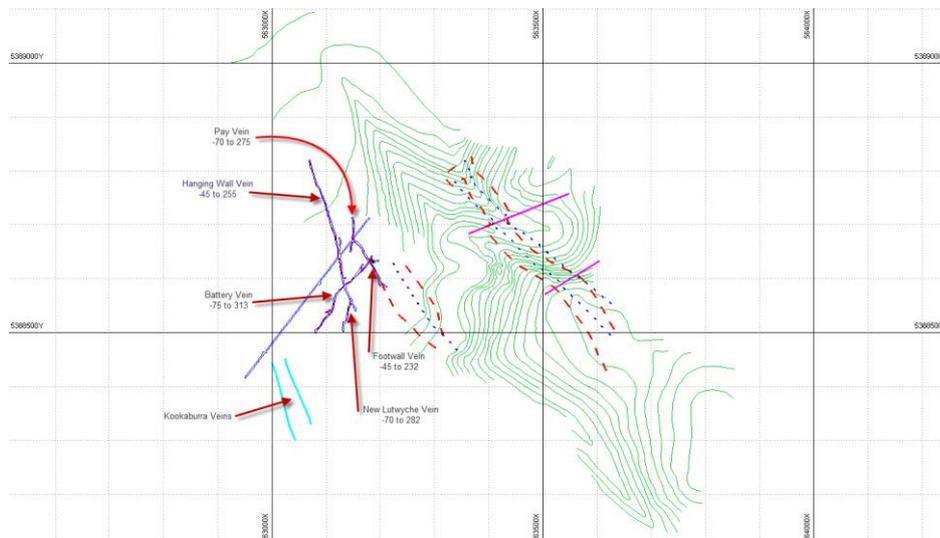


Figure 18: Lutwyche underground development and surface veining – plan view

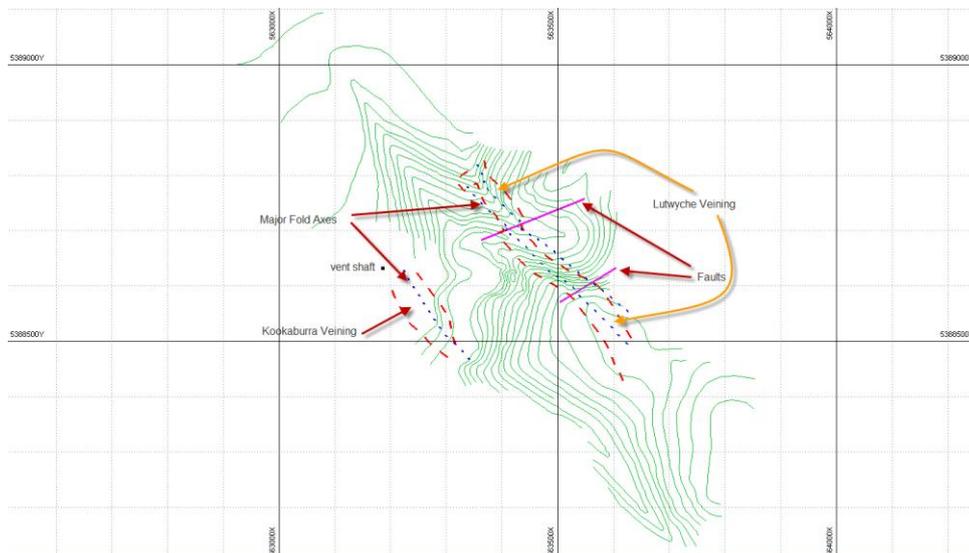


Figure 19: Lutwyche surface veining – plan view

2.2.9 Metallurgy

A 2 kilogram grab sample of material containing cassiterite and wolframite mineralisation was taken from around the Storeys Creek surface stoping area and sent to Toulouse in France for testing using pulse disintegration at Robert Friedland's laboratory (iCube Research). The pulse disintegration process is a proprietary one under development. Two experiments (100 pulses/sec and 250 pulses/sec for 10 seconds) liberated all grains. The aim is to develop a method of bypassing the expensive process of crushing and grinding. In this experiment, the separation of cassiterite was ideal for subsequent gravity separation in spirals. Further sampling and test work is planned. No report is available on the work at this time.

2.2.10 Engineering Overview

In 2013 – 14 GR Engineering Services was engaged to overview the economic potential for a stand-alone operation treating known resources and reasonably reliable exploration targets at and around the old mines in the Rossarden district. The study provided first order estimates of capital and operating costs, and recommendations for future work required as the basis for a more definitive future study.

TNT Mines' management considered that the GR operating cost estimates, and for a tin price of around USD15,000 per tonne and for a reasonable recovery, would likely require a minimum feed grade of about 0.15% Sn equivalent, with upside allowance needed for underground resources and transport from more distal deposits. This report largely set the agenda for consequent studies during the year.

2.2.11 Cashflow Modelling Studies

Against a background of moderate to weak tin prices, in 2013 – 14 TNT Mines undertook a study of the economics of feeding a single plant, to be sited at Rossarden and with material from all of its deposits in north-east Tasmania, including that at Great Pyramid RL2/2009, which is wholly owned by TNT Mines.

The overall aim was to prioritise subsequent work programmes so as to maximise the potential for economic development and within the economic framework in which the junior exploration sector currently has to work.

2.2.12 Lutwyche Modelling

Lutwyche is a major target, with reasonably well-known vein systems upon which considerable vertical and horizontal development has been undertaken historically.

Independent consultant Vincent Algar was commissioned to provide 3-D models of the historical data and to recommend follow-up drilling programmes. The principal recommendations and conclusions from his work were as follows:

- Available data was used to model the Lutwyche vein system. Figure 20 shows the modelling and Figure 21 the traces of the proposed drilling superimposed upon that modelling.
- The drilling was designed to intersect the major Hangingwall and Footwall Veins, and a segment of it has different drill orientations to intersect the Battery and Pay veins.
- The present database is very widely spaced and generally quite dated. Algar reported he was able to make sense of it by modelling the veins using the underground mapping and the sparse drilling, but that more intersections with complete sampling are required. He

noted that the extensive nature of veining in the Aberfoyle deposit, the widths of veining noted in surface mapping and underground mapping at Lutwyche supported the view that there may be a fully intact replica of Aberfoyle present there.

- The proposed drilling represented an ideal and it was contemplated that all drilling would be from surface, intersecting the vein sets at 75 m centres. The program was recommended to be undertaken in two stages, to allow the earlier definition of any near surface resources.
- The first stage would comprise shallow holes into the major veins (seven holes for 1030 m into the Hangingwall and Footwall vein systems) and with three further holes totalling 351m into the Battery and Pay Veins. The overall objective of Stage One will be to test the location, width and tenor of the Lutwyche lodes near surface. It would be combined with surface mapping and surveying to allow resource estimation and design of an open pit, from which a subsequent underground mine could be developed from the decline in its floor.
- The second stage would comprise deeper holes down to the old 13 Level development, and would consist of 19 holes for 6590 m into the Hangingwall and Footwall Veins, and a further 14 holes for 4599 m into the Battery and Pay Veins

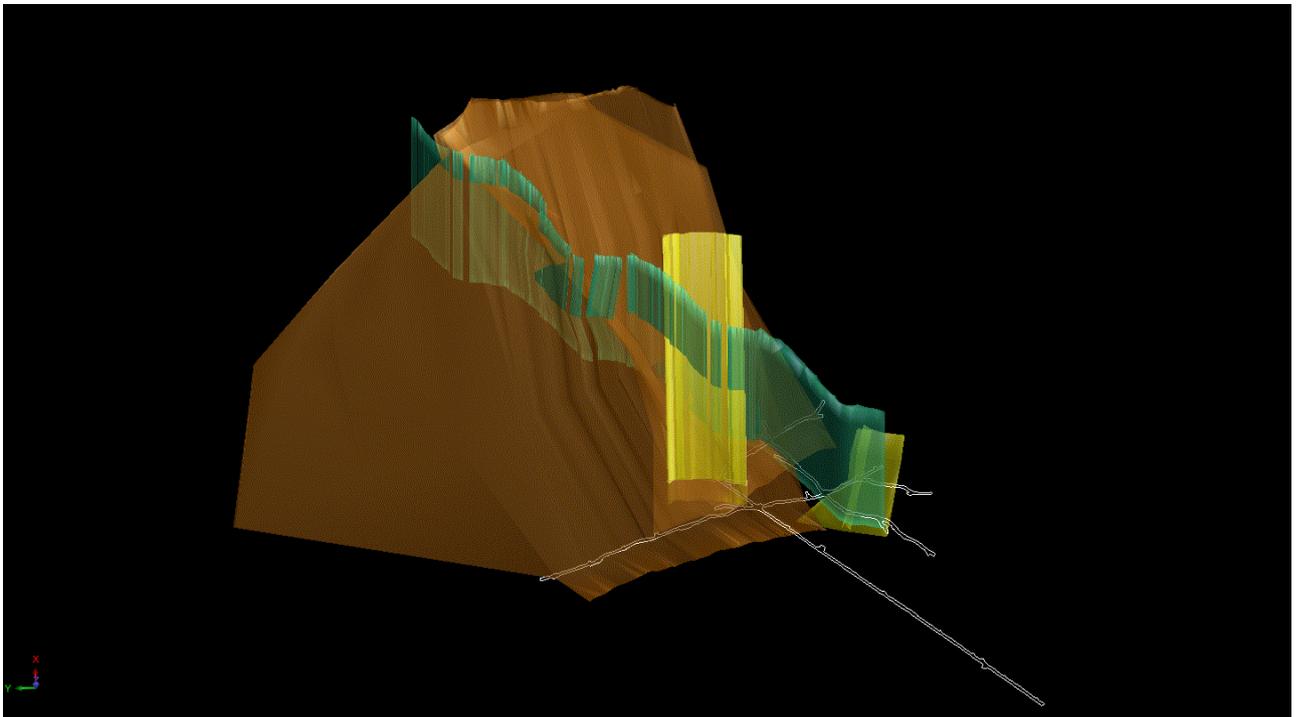


Figure 20: Lutwyche vein models

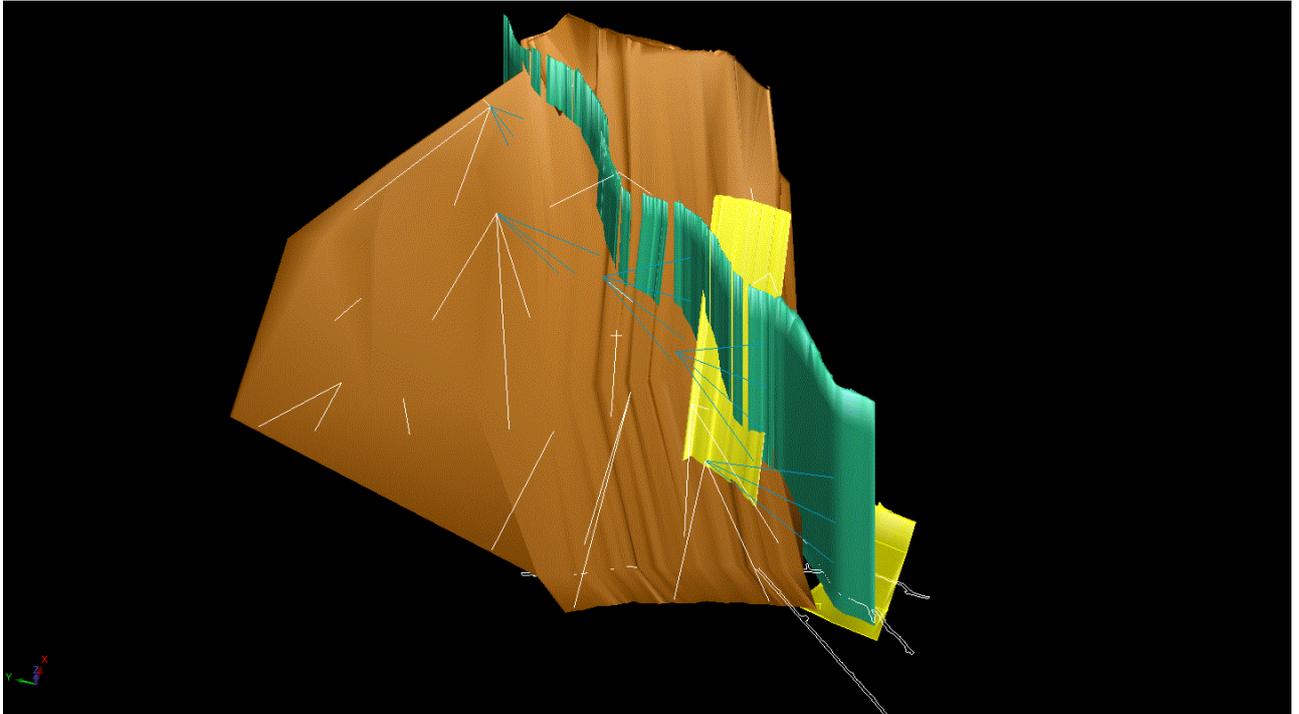


Figure 21: Lutwyche vein models and recommended drill tracs

2.2.13 Kookaburra Target

Algar next modelled the known data for the Kookaburra system and proposed an extensive drill program for consideration by TNT Mines. Modelling results are presented in Figure 22.

The drilling was aimed to test the likely position of the Kookaburra veins near surface and then at depth; and also to test for North and South strike extensions to the veins. Surface ground checking of historic mapped vein positions and also elevation differences is still required and this will likely result in some adjustments to the program before it is commenced.

TNT Mines management reviewed the Algar report and considered that, in view of current tin prices and poor general investor in the exploration sector, a more sequential and measured approach is probably preferable. In contrast to Lutwyche, there is currently no confirmation that the Kookaburra vein system extends to great depth, notwithstanding that it has to be connected to the granite source below in some form. Hence the immediate target for an economic Kookaburra deposit should be for an open cut operation which would aim to mine the known outcropping mineralisation and any that may exist at fairly shallow depths below it.

It was agreed that there is potential for there to be strike extensions of the Kookaburra system under cover. It is currently known to be much shorter than is Lutwyche at surface, and additional drilling should be directed towards testing for those extensions.

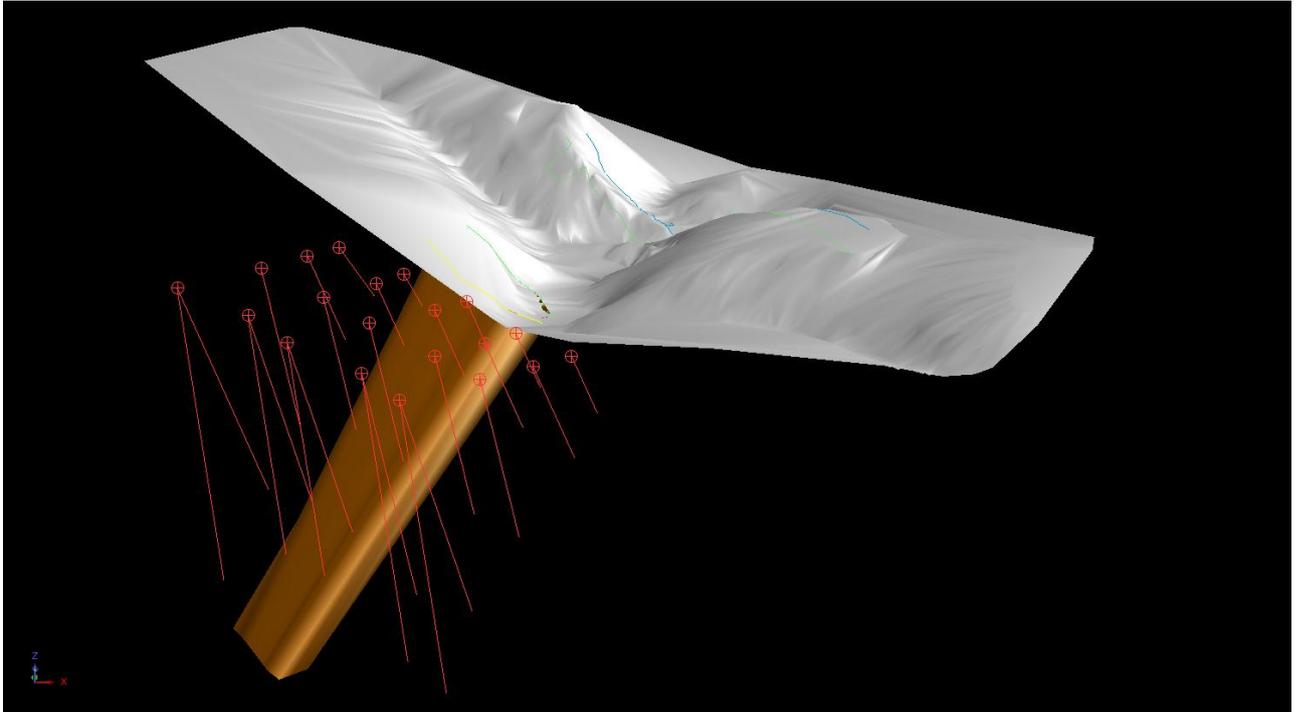


Figure 22: Kookaburra vein system – modelling and proposed drilling

2.2.14 Royal George

An extensive review of the Royal George database was next undertaken by Algar, culminating in a JORC 2012 – compliant resource estimate, and which was presented as Appendix 5 in the 2013/14 Annual Report

2.2.15 Aberfoyle Project Overview Study

Algar summarised his 2014 studies for the development of a project centred upon Rossarden, but including potential feed material from Royal George and Pyramid Hill in a report entitled: “Aberfoyle Project, Exploration Potential, 3-D Modelling and Database Review. It was presented as Appendix 6 in the 2013/14 Annual Report.

2.2.16 2014/15 Tenure Year

A weakening tin and tungsten price throughout most of the year rendered development of the project uneconomic, based on the independent GR Engineering study studies completed the previous year.

TNT Mines relied upon loans from its majority shareholder, Niuminco Group Limited, to continue to provide working capital throughout the year. Extensive efforts were been made by directors to seek conventional or unconventional funding to enable the project to be advanced, or to attract joint-venture partners, but generally to little avail. Work done during the year is as follows.

2.2.16.1 Studies Review

The extensive suite of studies undertaken in 2013/14, in combination with the earlier data generated by TNT Mines/Minemakers and previous investigators are continually being reviewed with the aim of finding attractive aspects to pursue or to drive access to appropriate and necessary funding. This effort continues. The company intends to take advantage of any substantial and

prolonged upturn in world tin and tungsten prices and is encouraged, at the time of writing, by a nascent recovery for tin.

An example is the attempts to involve the European Union in a plan to retreat the old tailings to recover both tin and tungsten, and this would reasonably lead to the consequent attempt to reopen fresh mining operations to feed the plant that would be built to treat those tailings. The EU funded FAME project was successfully attracted to the Moina Skarn project which, at the time, was under option to TNT Mines.

2.2.16.2 Minor Element Search.

The Rossarden mineralisation is strongly associated with zinc and recovery and removal of that elements in any future operation will be desirable so as to minimise potential for metal discharge into the South Esk River catchments, as has happened consequent upon the mining and processing in the past. As gallium and indium can be closely associated with zinc, a review of all available geochemical information in our database was made to determine whether the contained level of those elements might provide potential for a valuable by product which could contribute to overall project economics. On the data at hand this seems unlikely.

2.2.16.3 Lithium Search.

The Royal George greisen has a lithium mica component and this element is currently in considerable demand for lithium hydride batteries. While the relevant database is not large, it seems on results at hand that average lithium component in material likely to be subject to a future open cut mine will not be economically recoverable.

3.0 WORK COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3.1 2017 Drilling Program.

TNT Mines Ltd drill testing known mineralised systems adjacent to the major historic tin and tungsten mine at Aberfoyle in Northeast Tasmania, during the current tenure year to 25/11/2017. The program aimed to test the medium depths below the outcropping Kookaburra and Johnson mineralised quartz vein systems, and to intersect the major Lutwyche system approximately halfway between outcropping surface mineralisation and the 300-400m depth at which it was historically extensively explored and developed.

Three holes were completed (LDD001, LDD002 and LDD003; Figure 23 & Table 2), totalling 486m. However, due to a lack of funding former operator Nuiminco decided to defer the remainder of the program, whilst it investigated and advanced plans for an under-written capital raising and (recently successful) ASX listing for TNT Mines Limited. Consequently, results for LDD001 only are reported herein, with logging and sampling of LDD002 and LDD003 to follow in the next reporting year.

Drill collars were GPS averaged, with averaging repeated and updated several times on different days. Passing powerline surveyor Steve Sila (ex Renison) kindly surveyed the LDD001 collar returning GDA 563110.6E, 5388692.07N, 606.142m RL. He commented that E and N are +/- 0.5m, whilst RL is +/- 1m accurate relative to GDA, but 50mm relative to his DGPS base station. Comparatively, Garmin GPS averaging for LDD001 returned a closely comparable 563111E, 5388691N & 610m RL.

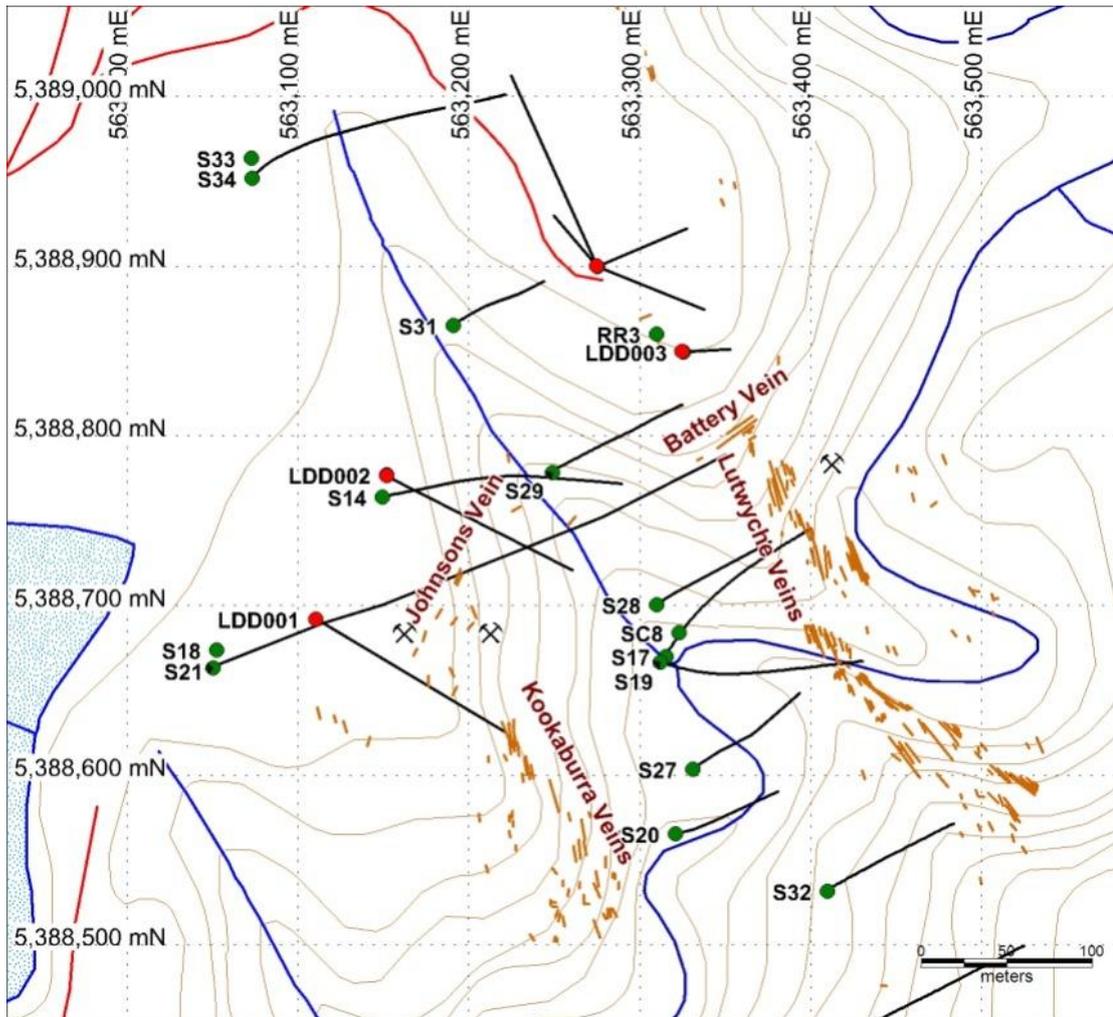


Figure 23: Drill collar plan Lutwyche – Kookaburra area (current and planned drill holes in red).

Hole_ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (m)	Azimuth (TN)	Dip	Depth (m)	Date Commenced	Date Completed
LDD001	563111	5388692	607	121	-50	198	22/11/2016	9/12/2016
LDD002	563152	5388777	606	117	-50	190.1	10/12/2017	30/01/2017
LDD003	563325	5388850	610	87	-74	98.1	31/01/2017	27/02/2017

Table 2: Drill hole collar details for LDD001, LDD002 and LDD003

LDD001 and LDD002 were designed to test the Johnson's and Kookaburra cassiterite-wolfram bearing sheeted quartz vein prospects (Figure 23). LDD001 was drilled to 198m or about 150m vertically. Tin and tungsten mineralisation is present within numerous narrow sheeted veins principally between 80m and 130m down-hole, and probably corresponding with the Johnson's vein system. LDD002, targeted 75m along strike northeast from LDD001. Hole LDD002 was terminated at 190.1m following a zone of strongly visible tin, tungsten and copper mineralisation (Photo 1), and having intersected numerous other veins with visible tin and tungsten mineralisation further up-hole. Vein distribution and intensity is similar within both drill holes.

Hole LDD003 targeted the Lutwyche vein system at about 100m vertically (Figure 23). Cassiterite and wolfram mineralised veins were intersected within the intervals 3 to 11m, 21 to 23m, 52 to 59m and 65 to 69m, with a high grade cassiterite vein at 75.1m (Photo 2).



Photo 1: LDD002 photo showing coarse grained cassiterite at 184.65m and quartz chalcopyrite-wolfram at 185.35m.



Photo 2: Quartz-cassiterite vein at 75.1m in LDD003.

3.1.1 LDD001 Geology Notes

Lithologies within LDD001 are grey fine to medium grained hornfels quartzwacke with thin interbeds of laminar bedded siltstone and shale. Numerous individual narrow veins are scattered throughout the hole. Pyrite is the main accessory mineral in quartz veins toward top of hole whilst cassiterite, wolfram, chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralized quartz veins are mostly evident in the interval from 82 to 114m. Veins scattered through this zone are mostly less than 3cm, but up to 10cm in width. Cassiterite is notably common on vein margins.

Some noteworthy veins:-

- 86.38m 13mm rich cassiterite(70%)-quartz-chalcopyrite vein
- 88.94m 1cm fluorite-quartz-sphalerite-pyrite vein.
- 95.15m 1cm quartz-fluorite-pyrite(10%)-chalcopyrite(1%)
- 99.8m 3cm quartz-bladed wolfram(20%)-pyrite(10%)-chalcopyrite(1%),
- 103.15m 6mm cassiterite-fluorite-pyrite veinlet
- 105.85m 10cm quartz- pyrite (25%)- chalcopyrite (4%)-wolfram(2%)-cassiterite(3%)

A simple vein paragenesis is:-

- Silica / quartz veining
- Quartz +/- pyrite veining
- Quartz – pyrite – chalcopyrite – cassiterite – wolfram - sphalerite

Early silica / quartz (+/- pyrite) un-mineralised veins are commonly irregular and sometimes bedding parallel in form, with locally diffuse edges. Semi pervasive (bleb-like) silica replacement domains are concentrated on finer siltstone and shale lithologies. Stockwork veining is locally concentrated with a significant zone (to ~15%) extending from 41.2 to 45.9m. The later is likely focused on a (faulted) fold closure, as bedding facing changes either side of the interval. The silica veining is typically massive / fine grained when compared to more coarsely crystalline buck quartz in later overprinting mineralised veins. Early silica veining apparently formed in a more ductile regime when compared to the more brittle deformation-related later mineralized veins. Logging aimed to differentiate earlier silica / quartz veining from later quartz (+/-mineralised) vein styles.

Later overprinting veins are quartz – pyrite dominated, typically displaying straight sharp margins with little vein selvage alteration. These veins are often difficult to distinguish from the silica-quartz veining when host in coarser sandstone units. Pyrite content is variable to locally semi-massive with clots forming a significant portion of some veins. Chalcopyrite accompanies pyrite in more mineralized veins. Muscovite is also an accessory mineral, appearing to form a primary component of many quartz-pyrite veins, but also locally forming narrow overprinting veinlets with pyrite.

The following photos taken with a USB microscope illustrate some textures and features of the veining in core.



Photo 3: (Left) LDD001 @101.43m: early generation very fine grained colloform banded pyrite within later pyrite. Note minor chalcopyrite top centre & Photo (Right) @100.5m colloform banded pyrite (left) with cassiterite (center right). Field of view ~7mm.



Photo 4: (Left) @99.8m: bladed wolfram and chalcopyrite within quartz veining. Photo (Right) @48.8m: illustrates early silica/quartz veining (lower right) overprinted by quartz-muscovite +/- pyrite and later quartz-chalcopyrite veining (sub horizontal). Field of view ~7mm.

3.1.2 Geochemistry

Assays returned from LDD001 returned peak values of 8.9% tin, 6.3% tungstate, 582ppm silver, 2480ppm copper and 1.41% zinc. Significant intervals are summarised in Table 2.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sn XRF %	WO ₃ %	Sn% Equiv	Interval Comment
LDD001	80.20	124.50	44.30	0.07	0.04	0.10	All mineralised intervals included
LDD001	80.20	86.50	6.30	0.32	0.00	0.32	
including.	80.20	81.20	1.00	0.22	0.00	0.22	
including.	86.30	86.50	0.20	8.90	0.01	8.91	
LDD001	90.00	91.00	1.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	
LDD001	99.70	106.00	6.30	0.08	0.26	0.22	
including.	99.70	100.65	0.95	0.28	1.35	1.02	
including.	99.70	99.90	0.20	0.64	6.30	4.07	
including.	105.80	106.00	0.20	0.78	1.64	1.67	
LDD001	111.70	115.00	3.30	0.16	0.03	0.18	
including.	111.70	112.30	0.60	0.54	0.05	0.57	
including.	113.80	115.00	1.20	0.18	0.03	0.20	

Table 3: Significant tin and tungsten intersections from LDD001. NB: Sn(%) Equivalent is based upon metal prices on 23/1/2017, being US\$9.163/Lb Sn and \$US4.99/Lb WO₃; The formula used is Sn(%) Equivalent = Sn(%) + 0.54461 X WO₃% (source:- <https://www.metalprices.com/dailynapshots/Index>).

Sampling of LDD001 NQ drill core (No. = 67) was undertaken at a maximum of 1m intervals, with a minimum of 20cm. Short sample intervals cover the strongest mineralised veins extending approximately 10cm from vein margins. The relatively extensive sampling undertaken for LDD001 aimed to assess metal distribution down hole, while highlighting maximum grades, enabling results to be bulked out testing large tonnage lower grade as well as narrow vein mining scenarios.

Analysis was undertaken at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) via XRF (ME-XRF15d) at Burnie for Sn and WO₃, with pulps sent to Townsville for multi-element ICP-AES (ME-ICP61; 33 elements) analysis. Key accessory elements for analysis were Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and As. Results are digitally appended.

Tin distribution is somewhat “nuggety” with 10 sampled intervals returning detectable Tin of >0.1%. Of these, six principal veins returned significant Sn +/- W analysis over narrow intervals of 0.2 to 1m (See Table ?). Mineralised veins are mostly confined to 80 to 137m. Extensive quartz veining

in the top of LDD001 from 40 to 49m did not return detectable Sn, whilst scattered veins toward the end of hole, including significant veining from 176 to 179m were similarly unmineralised.

Analysis of metal correlation coefficients shows that whilst Tin and Tungsten often occur in veins together, they are apparently formed from different hydrothermal fluids. Tin (Sn) analyses evidently correlate poorly with all other elements. Whereas, Tungsten (W) correlates well with Cd, Zn and Mn. Supporting is the observation that Cassiterite (SnO_2) in mineralized veins is formed early, commonly occurring at vein margins.

High Ag to 582ppm returned from LDD001 may be related to sparse silvery sulphide evident in some veins. Given the appreciable Pb (to 553ppm) with Ag bearing samples, Ag is possibly present as Argentiferous Galena and/or Acanthite / Argentite (Ag_2S). Supporting is a strong correlation of Ag with Pb, S, Sb and Bi in analyses, whilst W is only weakly correlated and there appears to be no relationship to Sn.

Elevated P in some samples likely reflects Apatite gangue.

3.1.3 Structure

Structure was where possible recorded for all significant veins, with the exception of stock work veined zones within which an average is reported if applicable. Core orientation was undertaken utilising a spear and chinagraph crayon. Confidence in the results is good, given that in two cases complete core recovery has allowed bottom dead centre (BDC) lines to be extended widely, providing a close (<5mm) match between runs.

Analysis of classified vein structures from orientated core reveals two main populations of mineralized veins (Figure 24), with many quartz-wolfram-cassiterite veins dipping between 35° to 60° to $\sim 145^\circ\text{TN}$, whilst another population of quartz-cassiterite veins are shown to dip 20° to 45° to $\sim 65^\circ\text{TN}$. A further small steeply dipping population of quartz-cassiterite veins have similar $\sim 65^\circ\text{TN}$ dip direction. Sphalerite bearing veins are of generally similar orientation to the wolfram bearing veins. These observations support the lack of geochemical correlation between Sn and W noted above.

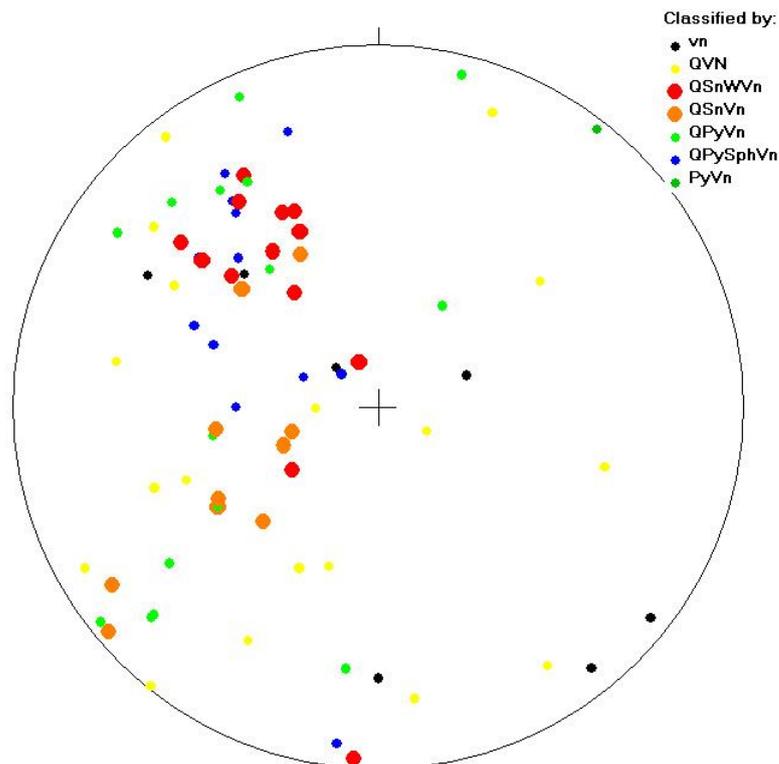


Figure 24: LDD001 stereographic projection of poles to classified veins

4.0 ENVIRONMENT

Drill pads from 2017 tenure year's work have been rehabilitated. Drill collars were excavated to below ground level and covered with a welded flat metal cap, then sprayed over with cement compound before covering with earth. Sumps have been filled and the pad area re-contoured and roughed up. The drill pads were left clean with all rubbish and flagging tape removed.

5.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix

Appendix 1

List of Appended Digital Data Files

Exploration Work Type	Filename	File format
Report	EL272004_201711_01_Report	<i>pdf</i>
Drilling	EL272004_201711_02_SL_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_03_DS_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_04_DL_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_05_Lithologycodes	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_06_DG_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_07_DStructure_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_08_DGeoTech_1	<i>xls</i>
	EL272004_201711_09_AnalysisBU17005907	<i>pdf</i>
	EL272004_201711_10_AnalysisBU17005907QC	<i>pdf</i>
File Verification Listing (<i>this file</i>)	EL272004_201711_11_FileListing	<i>xls</i>

Appendix 2

LDD001 Drill Log

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Description	Broken (1-5)	Lith1	Lith2	Primary Alt	2nd Alt	3rd Alt	SilVn_(%)	QVn_(%)	Cassiterite_%	Wolfram_%	Pyrite%	Chalcopyrite%	
LDD001	45.90	49.90	quartz veined zone(w, 7% overall) in grey hornfels greywacke / sandstone with interbedded 30% slst and shale. minor bn biotite? in matrix locally. local weak quartz vein stockwork. S0 15LCA at 47.6m uphole facing. At 48.4m 25 LCA bedding and uphole facing from graded beds at 49.65m basal injection / start rip up indicates uphole facing. dss py commonly 2%, but 0.5% near end interval. broken(w). base partial oxidn ~48m. including quartz veins, 2.5cm @47.3m, 5mm @ 49m	2	SSAND	SSILT	SilVn	QVN			7	2				
LDD001	49.90	58.20	grey hornfels sandstone, basal scour indicated uphole facing trace quartz veins.	1	SSAND							0.1				
LDD001	58.20	78.00	grey hornfels sandstone with quartz vein stockwork (w). Mineralised quartz veins, 15mm @ 58.2m, . ~63m graded beds and basal rip up indicate uphole facing 45 lca bedding. @76.6m downhole facing in 23 lca beds shown by graded brdding and flame structures. @77.6m basal scour down hole facing includes 70.9 to 71.4m bearing irreg sil / qvn's 5% interval, to 1cm bearing py to 3%, cpy tr, aspy tr		SSAND					1	0.5					
LDD001	78.00	82.00	grey hornfels sandstone with quartz vein stockwork (vw). 3cm q-py-? @71.3m, @80.7 3mm q cpy 2% wolf 10% cass? vn crosscuts ewlier sil vn		SSAND					0.5	0.1					
LDD001	82.00	105.85	grey hornfels sandstone with sparse shale interbeds. downhole facing @80.5m. also incl. 101.25 to 102.9m cg hornfels gwac sst. Scattered mineralised quartz veins(w) mostly<4cm, max 12cm. Notable are @86.38m 13mm rich cassiterite(70%)-quartz-cpy vein, @88.94m 1cm fluorite quartz sphalerite pyrite vein. @95.15m 1cm quartz-fluorite-py(10%)-cpy(1%)-cassiterite?(1%+), @99.8m 3cm quartz-bladed wolfram(20%)-py(10%)-cpy(1%), @103.15m 6 mm Cassiterite-fluorite-py veinlet. includes 88.3 to 91.2m dss py 3% throughout matrix as mostly fg but locally euhedral to 2mm. also locally vnd with sil to 7% from 87.8 to 89.1m.		SSAND			SilVn		3	0.5	0.1		0.1	0.1	
LDD001	105.85	105.95	@105.85m 10cm quartz-py(25%)-cpy(4%)-wolfram(2%)-cassiterite(3%+)		QVN		QVN				90	3	2	25	4	
LDD001	105.95	111.73	grey hornfels sandstone with sparse shale interbeds. Scattered mineralised quartz veins(w) mostly<4cm.		SSAND			SilVn		3	0.5	0.1				
LDD001	111.73	112.35	Quartz veined zone including from start interval 31cm massive buck quartz vein cass massive 7%+ cpy 5% aspy? 2% wolf 3%		QVN	SGWAC	QVN			1	60	5			2	
LDD001	112.35	113.88	grey hornfels, minor mineralised veins and irregular quartz veins		SSAND					1	0.5					
LDD001	113.88	113.98	massive sulphide vein cass 5% cpy 10%, mostly vfg py		MSSX		MSSX					5			10	
LDD001	113.98	121.59	fine grained hornfels sst and siltsone interbeds. Shale rafts and semiperv silica blebs 119.1 to 119.7m		SSAND	SSILT			SilVn	2	0.1					
LDD001	121.59	121.64	5cm q vn. wolf 2%, py 2%		QVN		QVN				90		2			
LDD001	121.64	124.05	grey hornfels, minor mineralised veins and irregular quartz veins		SSAND					0.5	0.1					

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Description	Broken (1-5)	Lith1	Lith2	Primary Alt	2nd Alt	3rd Alt	SilVn_(%)	QVn_(%)	Cassiterite_%	Wolfram_%	Pyrite%	Chalcopyrite%
LDD001	124.05	124.21	q vn wolf 2%, cass tr, cpy 2%,		QVN		QVN				90	0.1	2		2
LDD001	124.21	129.35	grey hornfels		SSAND					1	0.1				
LDD001	129.35	136.51	grey hornfels, scattered mineralised quartz veins to 15mm, @130.3m 24mm q-py-cass(3%) vn		SSAND					0.5	0.5				
LDD001	136.51	136.79	massive quartz-cpy-py vn cass?tr		QVN		QVN				90	0.1			
LDD001	136.79	145.50	hornfels with scatered mineralised quartz veins to 8mm		SSAND			SilVn	QVN	2	1				
LDD001	145.50	154.40	grey fg hornfels		SSAND					0.5	0.1				
LDD001	154.40	161.10	grey mg hornfels quartz sst. broken vw. q vnd w. mostly q +/- py(tr) and <1cm, but locally to 1.5cn at 158.1m. at 154.5m 5mm q py cpy wolf(2%) cass tr vein. at 155.2m two 5mm q py tr wolf tr veins. at 155.95 to 156.2m zone veining with q cpy ch tr cass locally 2% in 3mm vein. at 160m 5mm q py cpy tr moly tr wolf 1% cass? vein within 20cm zone q veinlets 10%.		SSAND					1	1	0.1			
LDD001	161.10	162.80	grey hornfels mg quartz sst. q vnd irreg stringer w/m 6%. broken w/m. but strongly broken over initial 20cm. minor py in q veins to 4% locally but 0.5% overall. no obvious cpy wolf or cass.		SSAND				QVN	1	3				
LDD001	162.80	176.40	grey hornfels mg quartz sst. bk w/m. q vnd tr. @164.05m 3mm q py cpy wolf 3% vn, @170m 3cm q vn		SSAND	SMSAND				0.1	0.1				
LDD001	176.40	179.30	grey hornfels sst. to 178.5m. q py tr vnd-3% overall. vns to three by 5cm in 178 to 179.3m with minor chlorite. crack seal style cass? 1% over 15cm at start with fg vn parallell py. 178.7 to 178.9m q ch aa cass 0.5%.		SSAND			QVN		1	3	0.5			
	179.30	181.00	sst with siltstone units bearing fine sil-cass? veinlets. cass possibly <0.5% overall.		SSAND	SSILT					2	0.5	0.25		
LDD001	181.00	193.38	grey mostly fg hornfels sst with minor slst interbeds to 40cm.		SSAND	SSILT			SilVn	0.5	0.1				
LDD001	193.38	193.5	milky quartz vein. one margin with cass? 0.5%, wolf 0.5% overall in vein.		QVN		QVN				90	0.5	0.5		
LDD001	193.50	198.00	massive grey hornfels sst, includes @197.8m q py cass tr 4mm; EOH 9/12/2016		SSAND					0.5	0.1				

Down Hole Surveys									
Hole_ID	Depth	Azimuth(TN)	Dip	ID	Azimuth(Mag)	Type	Verified	Comment	Date
LDD001	0	121	-50	1	106.5	2			22/11/2016
LDD001	24	121.5	-49	2	107	1			23/11/2016
LDD001	74	119.5	-48	3	105	1			25/11/2016
LDD001	126	118.5	-48	4	104	1			8/12/2016
LDD001	168	119.5	-47	5	105	1			8/12/2016

Verified	Survey type
Y	1 Single shot down hole camera
N	2 Measured at collar
	3 Inferred survey for display
	4 Other - see comments

Drill Core Recovery & RQD Log

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Measu	Recover	Lengths>	RQD %
LDD001	0	1.5	1.5	0	0.00	0	0.00
LDD001	1.5	2.8	1.3	0.3	23.08	0	0.00
LDD001	2.8	3.5	0.7	0.73	104.29	0	0.00
LDD001	3.5	4	0.5	0.38	76.00	0	0.00
LDD001	4	4.2	0.2	0.2	100.00	0	0.00
LDD001	4.2	5.2	1	0.71	71.00	0.26	26.00
LDD001	5.2	6.5	1.3	1.3	100.00	0.29	22.31
LDD001	6.5	8.8	2.3	2.48	107.83	0.83	36.09
LDD001	8.8	11.8	3	2.79	93.00	0.9	30.00
LDD001	11.8	13.5	1.7	0.85	50.00	0.29	17.06
LDD001	13.5	14.7	1.2	0.94	78.33	0.76	63.33
LDD001	14.7	16.6	1.9	1.92	101.05	1.22	64.21
LDD001	16.6	17.2	0.6	0.59	98.33	0.22	36.67
LDD001	17.2	17.5	0.3	0.28	93.33	0.12	40.00
LDD001	17.5	19.2	1.7	1.7	100.00	0.54	31.76
LDD001	19.2	20.1	0.9	0.9	100.00	0.22	24.44
LDD001	20.1	21	0.9	0.78	86.67	0.48	53.33
LDD001	21	21.6	0.6	0.68	113.33	0.13	21.67
LDD001	21.6	23	1.4	1.29	92.14	0.76	54.29
LDD001	23	24	1	0.9	90.00	0.55	55.00
LDD001	24	25	1	1.26	126.00	0.78	78.00
LDD001	25	25.6	0.6	0.61	101.67	0.56	93.33
LDD001	25.6	26.1	0.5	0.44	88.00	0.11	22.00
LDD001	26.1	27	0.9	0.86	95.56	0.29	32.22
LDD001	27	27.3	0.3	0.39	130.00	0.13	43.33
LDD001	27.3	29.1	1.8	1.72	95.56	0.5	27.78
LDD001	29.1	30.8	1.7	1.6	94.12	0.51	30.00
LDD001	30.8	31.9	1.1	1.19	108.18	0.54	49.09
LDD001	31.9	33.8	1.9	1.78	93.68	0.91	47.89
LDD001	33.8	34.2	0.4	0.36	90.00	0	0.00
LDD001	34.2	36	1.8	1.63	90.56	1.45	80.56
LDD001	36	38.3	2.3	2.49	108.26	2.11	91.74
LDD001	38.3	40.4	2.1	1.89	90.00	1.03	49.05
LDD001	40.4	40.9	0.5	0.52	104.00	0.12	24.00
LDD001	40.9	41.8	0.9	1.1	122.22	0.68	75.56
LDD001	41.8	43.5	1.7	1.64	96.47	0.87	51.18
LDD001	43.5	44.3	0.8	0.85	106.25	0.1	12.50
LDD001	44.3	46	1.7	1.55	91.18	0.97	57.06
LDD001	46	47.7	1.7	1.78	104.71	1.07	62.94
LDD001	47.7	48.3	0.6	0.51	85.00	0.27	45.00
LDD001	48.3	51	2.7	2.53	93.70	2.3	85.19
LDD001	51	52.8	1.8	2.02	112.22	1.74	96.67

Drill Core Recovery & RQD Log

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Measu	Recover	Lengths>	RQD %
LDD001	52.8	55.9	3.1	3.14	101.29	3.01	97.10
LDD001	55.9	59	3.1	3.18	102.58	2.01	64.84
LDD001	59	60.9	1.9	1.87	98.42	1.48	77.89
LDD001	60.9	63.9	3	2.95	98.33	2.63	87.67
LDD001	63.9	65.9	2	2.25	112.50	2.21	110.50
LDD001	65.9	68.9	3	2.85	95.00	2.69	89.67
LDD001	68.9	69.8	0.9	0.74	82.22	0.67	74.44
LDD001	69.8	72	2.2	2.42	110.00	2.26	102.73
LDD001	72	74.6	2.6	2.64	101.54	2.34	90.00
LDD001	74.6	77.7	3.1	3.13	100.97	2.91	93.87
LDD001	77.7	80.8	3.1	2.98	96.13	2.93	94.52
LDD001	80.8	83.3	2.5	2.56	102.40	2.36	94.40
LDD001	83.3	86.3	3	3.03	101.00	2.85	95.00
LDD001	86.3	87	0.7	0.62	88.57	0.53	75.71
LDD001	87	87.9	0.9	0.94	104.44	0.94	104.44
LDD001	87.9	90	2.1	2.03	96.67	1.8	85.71
LDD001	90	90.4	0.4	0.43	107.50	0.23	57.50
LDD001	90.4	93	2.6	2.61	100.38	2.58	99.23
LDD001	93	96	3	2.96	98.67	2.89	96.33
LDD001	96	99	3	2.9	96.67	2.58	86.00
LDD001	99	101.9	2.9	2.94	101.38	2.28	78.62
LDD001	101.9	104.8	2.9	3.07	105.86	2.74	94.48
LDD001	156	159	3	3.05	101.67	2.6	86.67
LDD001	159	162	3	2.93	97.67	2.36	78.67
LDD001	162	163.4	1.4	1.4	100.00	0.68	48.57
LDD001	163.4	164.4	1	0.99	99.00	0.25	25.00
LDD001	164.4	167.4	3	3.07	102.33	2.41	80.33
LDD001	167.4	168.9	1.5	1.68	112.00	0.75	50.00
LDD001	168.9	169.5	0.6	0.23	38.33	0.15	25.00
LDD001	169.5	171	1.5	1.44	96.00	0.86	57.33
LDD001	171	172.3	1.3	1.23	94.62	0.73	56.15
LDD001	172.3	173.6	1.3	1.32	101.54	1.24	95.38
LDD001	173.6	176.6	3	3.02	100.67	2.52	84.00
LDD001	176.6	179.6	3	3.1	103.33	2.79	93.00
LDD001	179.6	182.7	3.1	3.08	99.35	2.42	78.06
LDD001	182.7	185.3	2.6	2.58	99.23	2.39	91.92
LDD001	185.3	188.3	3	2.97	99.00	2.97	99.00
LDD001	188.3	190.1	1.8	1.7	94.44	1.34	74.44
LDD001	190.1	191.6	1.5	1.5	100.00	1.18	78.67
LDD001	191.6	193.6	2	1.82	91.00	1.53	76.50
LDD001	193.6	195	1.4	1.57	112.14	1.49	106.43
LDD001	195	197.3	2.3	2.27	98.70	1.87	81.30
LDD001	197.3	198	0.7	0.76	108.57	0.46	65.71

Down Hole Structural Log								
Hole ID	At(m)	Core angle	Beta	Structure Code	Structure Code2	Comments	Dip	Dip Dir
LDD001	3.1	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	5.5	15		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	6.4	60		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	7.6	20		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	7.95	50		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	8	70		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	9.6	5		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	10.8	80		Ft	Ft	likely faulted contact		
LDD001	14.2	40		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	14.7	50		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	15.5	50		Fr	Fr	planar smooth		
LDD001	16.55	45		Fr	Fr	planar rough		
LDD001	16.9	30		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	21	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	24.9	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	30.3	12		Vn	QVN	7mm qvn on planar rough frac		
LDD001	30.8	60		Vn	QPyVn	q-cpy vn 4mm		
LDD001	30.9	50		Fr	Fr			
LDD001	32.8	50		Fr	Fr	planar smooth frac		
LDD001	33.7	37		Vn	QPyVn	2mm py-qvn		
LDD001	34.2	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	34.7	60		Fr	Fr	stepped rough frac		
LDD001	35.2	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	35.4	25		Vn	QPyVn	6mm q-py vn at shale sst contact		
LDD001	36.4	70		Fr	Fr	frac weakly undulating rough		
LDD001	38.6	70		Vn	QVN	slightly irreg 3mm qvn		
LDD001	40.8	40		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	42.3	30		Vn	QPyVn	7mm q-py vn		
LDD001	47.6	15		Bd	Bd	uphole facing bedding		
LDD001	48.4	25		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	49.42	55		Fr	Fr	planar smooth frac		
LDD001	50.7	35		Fr	Fr	undulating rough		
LDD001	51	25		Fr	Fr	planar rough frac		
LDD001	51.9	40		Fr	Fr	planar rough frac		
LDD001	52.8	40		Fr	Fr	weakly undulating		
LDD001	54.75	30	230	Bd	Bd	basal scour indicates uphole facing	55	234
LDD001	55.5	45	303	Bd	Bd	bd? probable lithic	68	40
LDD001	56	27	220	Vn	QVN	irreg edged 7mm sil vn	47	232
LDD001	56.2	45	300	Fr	Fr	frac planar, sil vn selvage	69	41
LDD001	56.7	60	320	Fr	Fr	irreg frac	66	21
LDD001	57.35	40	212	Bd	Bd	uphole facing graded bedding	52	211
LDD001	57.6	35	305	Fr	Fr	undulating frac	60	51
LDD001	58.16	40	272	Vn	QSnVn	20mm q cpy 20% cass 1%	86	50
LDD001	58.28	25	151	Fr	Fr	planar rough frac	41	138

Down Hole Structural Log								
Hole ID	At(m)	Core angle	Beta	Structure Code	Structure Code2	Comments	Dip	Dip Dir
LDD001	59.03	25	170	Fr	Fr	weakly undulating and weakly stepped	33	163
LDD001	59.05	25	55	Fr	Fr	planar stepped	56	296
LDD001	59.3	75	26	Vn	QVN	25mm quartz vn. sharp but slightly diffuse margins. numerous small vugs with minor euhedral q	70	353
LDD001	59.42	70	304	Fr	Fr	frac irreg	72	17
LDD001	59.47	20	313	Vn	QVN	3mm chlorite - silica vn with late 1mm py overprint possible bedding parralal.	47	69
LDD001	59.55	20	305	Vn	QVN	1mm very slightly irreg crm sil vn. Early being xcut by mineralised vn downhole. approx 5mm offset	55	70
LDD001	59.58	35	281	Vn	QSnVn	2mm pitted q -cpy 3% -cass 5% vn	77	56
LDD001	59.6	50	109	Vn	QVN	sil vn 1mm.	84	142
LDD001	59.65	32	122	Vn	QVN	sil vn 1mm	68	129
LDD001	62.5	45		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	62.55	45		Vn	QVN	sil vn 15mm at 90 to bedding		
LDD001	63	45		Bd	Bd	uphole facing		
LDD001	63	45		Vn	QVN	bd parallel sil vn		
LDD001	64.15	45	278	Bd	Bd		73	47
LDD001	64.15	45	278	Vn	QPyVn	sil-py 3% vn bedding parallel	73	47
LDD001	64.18	55	310	Fr	Fr	weakly undulating frac	54	33
LDD001	65.4	45	274	Vn	QPyVn	sil-py tr vnd zone over 20cm with vn's to 5mm, 10% overall	74	47
LDD001	66.03	50	212	Vn	QVN	66.03 to 66.14m sil / q vn. straight uphole and irreg down hole margins /edges. chlorite 5%	76	201
LDD001	66.8	50	264	Bd	Bd	1cm shale interbed	77	41
LDD001	66.82	55	290	Fr	Fr	planar weakly irreg	61	38
LDD001	67.4	45	254	Bd	Bd		85	43
LDD001	67.41	45	323	Vn	QSnVn	5mm q py 4% cass tr wolf? tr	37	45
LDD001	67.45	25	50	Fr	Fr	planar weakly irreg	45	283
LDD001	67.66	30	335	Vn	QSnVn	3mm irreg sil-ch-cass? vn	23	68
LDD001	67.9	25	60	Fr	Fr	planar	54	285
LDD001	67.9	25	60	Vn	QVN	sil vn frac coating	54	285
LDD001	68.6	45	243	Vn	QVN	weakly irreg sil vn	89	39
LDD001	68.75	30	12	Vn	QVN	7 mm sil q vn. weakly irreg	12	296
LDD001	68.8	40	311	Vn	QPyVn	pgn sil - py tr vn xcut by later sil +/- py tr vns	43	58
LDD001	68.85	30	266	Vn	QVN	10 mm sil q vn	81	61
LDD001	73.25	40		Vn	QPyCpyVn	6mm sil cpy tr vn		
LDD001	76.6	23		Bd	Bd	bd down hole facing		
LDD001	77.85	60		Vn	QWVn	12mm q fluor 5% py 1% wolf(tr) vn		
LDD001	78.3	23		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	80.5	20		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	80.7	30		Vn	QSnWVn	3mm q cpy 2% wolf 10% cass?		
LDD001	81.6	15		Bd	Bd			
LDD001	82	40		Vn	QWVn	17mm q cpy 1%, py 2% wolf 1% vn		
LDD001	83.5	45		Vn	QSnVn	4mm q py cpy tr cass? 1%		
LDD001	83.8	35		Vn	QWVn	20mm q fg py wolf tr vn		
LDD001	85.1	25		Bd	Bd	downhole facing		
LDD001	85.75	33	12	Fr	Fr	weakly und frac	28	202
LDD001	86.38	60	318	Vn	QSnVn	13mm rich cassiterite(70%)-q-cpy vein	20	74
LDD001	87.42	20	292	Vn	QVN	2mm irreg edged sil vn	62	100
LDD001	87.56	55	271	Vn	QSnVn	2mm q cass 10%, py	43	58
LDD001	87.59	70	238	Vn	QVN	1mm planar sil vn	41	26
LDD001	87.82	55	273	Vn	QSnVn	6mm q cass 2%	42	60
LDD001	88.2	50	305	Vn	QPySphVn	3mm q vfg py 4% sph tr	32	90
LDD001	88.3	40	18	Vn	QPyVn	4mm q py 10%	27	212
LDD001	88.5	60	262	Fr	Fr	undulating rough fr	41	49
LDD001	88.67	50	291	Vn	QPyVn	3cm vuggy milky white quartz with py and euhedral rosettes calcite in vug	38	80
LDD001	88.8	70	218	Fr	Fr	undulating rough fr	42	18
LDD001	89.03	50	293	Vn	QPySphVn	8mm q sph 5% vfg clots py 2% cpy tr	37	82
LDD001	89.1	50	292	Vn	QSnVn	4mm q py 5% sph tr cass tr	37	82
LDD001	89.47	15	220	Vn	PyVn	2mm py 60% q vn	87	218
LDD001	89.6	40	166	Fr	Fr	planar rough fr	72	349
LDD001	89.9	40	246	Vn	QPyVn	6mm lenticular q py 5% vn	61	53
LDD001	90.1	50	190	Vn	QPyVn	30mm q py tr vn. sharp upper and irreg lower contacts	62	7
LDD001	90.4	60	343	Vn	QPySphVn	20mm q sph 1% py 0.5% mostly on margins	11	132
LDD001	90.5	45	218	Vn	QVN	3mm sil vn clearly crosscut by q-sph vn above	63	29

Down Hole Structural Log

Hole ID	At(m)	Core angle	Beta	Structure Code	Structure Code2	Comments	Dip	Dip Dir
LDD001	90.9	70	285	Vn	QSnWVn	24mm q cg wolf 1% cass 0.5%, crosscuts earlier sil py. likely innacurate reading	24	54
LDD001	91.8	15	234	Vn	QPyVn	8mm sil py 0.5%	86	52
LDD001	91.85	60	325	Vn	QPySphVn	innacurate 30mm q sph 1% cpy tr aspy tr py 0.5% vn crosscuts q py	18	112
LDD001	91.96	50	290	Fr	Fr	rough	37	87
LDD001	93.4	60		Vn	QPyVn	q py 0.5%		
LDD001	93.5	45		Vn	QPyVn	12mm diffuse edged q py 10% on fr		
LDD001	95.1	20		Bd	Bd	downhole facing graded beds		
LDD001	96.15	70		Vn	QSnVn	9mm q vfg py 20% cass? tr		
LDD001	98.2	15	280	Bd	Bd		74	98
LDD001	98.7	42	298	Vn	QPySphVn	7mm q vfg py 5% sph 5%	46	114
LDD001	98.95	45	0	Fr	Fr	weakly undulating rough	41	180
LDD001	99	40	170	Fr	Fr	weakly undulating rough	54	351
LDD001	99.8	35	311	Vn	QSnWVn	2.5cm q-wolf-cpy-cass vn	53	130
LDD001	100	35	311	Vn	QPySphVn			
LDD001	100.18	50	310	Fr	Fr	8mm q vfg py 4% cpy 1% sph 3% fr stepped rough	54	130
LDD001	100.4	25	30	Fr	Fr	fr planar rough	39	128
LDD001	100.5	30	325	Vn	QPySphVn			
LDD001	100.7	15	298	Bd	Bd	2 by 10mm q vfg py 4% cpy2% sph 2% facing downhole graded bedds	59	145
LDD001	100.9	15	304	Vn	Vn	bedding parrallel slightly folded sil +/- py veining 6mm	75	118
LDD001	101.4	50	290	Vn	QPySphVn			
LDD001	101.47	50	310	Vn	QSnVn	17mm q vfg and mg py 4% cpy 0.5% sph 0.5% fluorite tr	40	111
LDD001	101.6	25	180	Vn	Vn	18mm cg q cpy tr cass 1% fluor tr	41	131
LDD001	101.61	40	28	Fr	Fr	7mm lenticular grey sil vn. diffuse edges	64	0
LDD001	101.61	40	28	Fr	Fr	fr planar smooth	51	208
LDD001	101.8	80	174	Fr	Fr	fr undulating rough. py coated	8	353
LDD001	102.03	60	322	Vn	QWVn	20mm fg q / sil vn py 5% cpy 1% sph 2% cb 3%. wolf/sph? 2% cb? is decomposing to a white powder	32	144
LDD001	102.2	35	320	Bd	Bd	bedding in fg q gwac	57	141
LDD001	102.3	50	196	Vn	QVN	4mm sil vn. sharp but semi perv margins. within 50 cm veined zone	38	17
LDD001	102.8	35	325	Vn	QWVn	2 by 10mm vns. q py3% wolf? 3% fluor 2% cb w	58	146
LDD001	103.16	55	330	Vn	QSnVn	4mm q-cpy-cass-py vn	39	153
LDD001	103.16	50	334	Vn	QWVn	3mm q cpy 10% py 3 wolf/sph 1%	44	156
LDD001	103.18	44	332	Vn	QSnVn	5mm q-cass-py-cpy vn	50	154
LDD001	103.18	45	335	Vn	QSnWVn	5mm. q cass 15% wolf 0.5% cpy 0.5% py 1%	49	157
LDD001	104.16	32	328	Vn	QWVn	13mm q fg py 2% wolf? 1%	63	150
LDD001	105.11	35	306	Vn	QWVn	9mm q fg py 5% cpy 0.5% wolf 2%	60	130
LDD001	105.15	20	305	Bd	Bd	facing downhole graded beds	75	127
LDD001	105.36	50	305	Vn	QWVn	5mm q cpy tr wolf tr	45	132
LDD001	105.9	55	318	Vn	QSnWVn	12cm q-py-cpy-cass-wolf vn	43	146
LDD001	106.45	70		Vn	QWVn	12mm q py tr wolf 0.5%		
LDD001	107.2			Vn	QWVn	6mm q py tr wolf 0.5%		
LDD001	107.5	30		Vn	QWVn	8mm q wolf/sph? 10% cpy 5% q py tr wolf 0.5%		
LDD001	108.2	70		Vn	QWVn	12mm q py tr wolf 0.5%. cpy 0.5%		
LDD001	109.2	65		Vn	QWVn	20mm q wolf tr		
LDD001	111.1	5		Vn	QPySphVn	q sph? tr sib parrallel to lca		
LDD001	112.03	40		Vn	Vn	lower vn contact		
LDD001	114.35	15	300	Bd	Bd	facing downhole gb	89	123
LDD001	115.05	50	180	Fr	Fr	py coated poanar frac	12	0
LDD001	116.5	32		Vn	QVN	q hydrofrac breccia with shale angular shale clasts 5 cm		
LDD001	121.6	30		Vn	QWVn	32mm q wolf? tr		
LDD001	124.05	35		Vn	QWVn	17cm q wolf 2% cpy 1% py 2%		
LDD001	126.75	15		Bd	Bd	downhole facing		
LDD001	128.7	33		Fr	Fr	planar sil coatrd frac		
LDD001	129.5	40		Vn	QVN	6mm sil / q vn		
LDD001	129.65	15		Vn	PyVn	4mm py 60% sil vn		
LDD001	130.32	38		Vn	QWVn	23mm q py 2% cpy tr wolf tr		
LDD001	131.1	24		Bd	Bd	downhole facing flame struc and grading		
LDD001	132.57	22	293	Bd	Bd		88	121
LDD001	132.65	47	20	Vn	QPyVn	10mm q py 1% vn	84	194
LDD001	132.74	45	6	Fr	Fr	frac sil vnd 1 mm	88	184
LDD001	133.1	45	325	Vn	QPyVn	7mm q py 1% vn	83	156
LDD001	134.25	40	5	Vn	QWVn	10 mm q py tr wolf? tr	87	4
LDD001	134.31	50	149	Vn	Vn	greyish sil q vn	21	250
LDD001	135.42	50		Vn	QPySphVn	py cpy 20 sph 15% vn 4mm		
LDD001	135.6	52		Vn	QVN	qvn		

Down Hole Structural Log								
Hole ID	At(m)	Core angle	Beta	Structure Code	Structure Code2	Comments	Dip	Dip Dir
LDD001	136.51	38		Vn	QPySphVn	msv q py 0.5% sph/wolf 0.5%. 13cm zone includes a large clot 3 by 1.5cm		
LDD001	137.03	75		Vn	QPySphVn	10 mm q sph 5% py vn		
LDD001	138.3	45	263	Vn	QVN	q vn 5 mm	55	121
LDD001	138.35	20	326	Vn	QVN	q vn 6 mm	74	327
LDD001	140.32	60	262	Vn	QPySphVn	5 cm q py1% aspy 0.5% sph 0.5%	47	137
LDD001	140.48	60	325	Vn	QPySphVn	7mm q py sph tr aspy tr	69	162
LDD001	140.8	25	316	Vn	Vn	sil musc greisen like diffuse edged vein along bedding?	82	321
LDD001	141.32	20	295	Bd	Bd		89	302
LDD001	141.5	60	253	Vn	Vn	grey sil vn	43	135
LDD001	141.88	70	270	Fr	Fr	fr undulatin	47	152
LDD001	142.53	45	200	Vn	QVN	6mm diffuse edged sil v	14	89
LDD001	143.8	65	249	Vn	QPyVn	5mm sil py 0.5%	40	142
LDD001	144.98	55	300	Vn	QPySphVn	6mm q cpy 4% py sph 0.5%	66	147
LDD001	145.3	36	8	Vn	QPySphVn	6mm q cpy 4% py sph 0.5% cpy o.0.5%	83	7
LDD001	148.4	18	298	Bd	Bd		85	303
LDD001	150.5	55	197	Vn	Vn	7mm grey sil v	13	133
LDD001	151.15	25	294	Bd	Bd	facing down hole.	87	124
LDD001	155.4	57	188	Vn	QSnWVn	2 by 5mm q cpy py wolf? cass? vns	11	157
LDD001	158	52		Fr	Fr	planar weakly slickensided sub parallel to long elipse		
LDD001	158.03	48		Vn	QVN	milky q vn 1cm very thin fault offsett		
LDD001	160.8	75		Vn	QWVn	7mm q py 5% cpy 4% wolf? 1%		
LDD001	172.5	23		Bd	Bd	downhole facing gv		
LDD001	175.6	52	210	Fr	Fr	undulating	20	116
LDD001	176.45	45	290	Vn	QPyVn	12 mm q py tr vn. weakly vuggy	69	135
LDD001	176.85	60	297	Vn	QPyVn	4 mm q py 4% aa 176.9	61	150
LDD001	177.25	50	140	Fr	Fr	planar	26	249
LDD001	177.42	60	283	Vn	QPySphVn	10 mm q py tr sph tr	56	144
LDD001	178.38	30	293	Bd	Bd		82	126
LDD001	178.85	40	285	Bd	Bd	weak / open monocline fold localises quartz veining?	70	128
LDD001	179.05	20	304	Vn	Vn		84	308
LDD001	179.28	40	270	Vn	Vn		62	120
LDD001	179.5	25	292	Bd	Bd		86	123
LDD001	180.45	30	316	Bd	Bd	facing down hole	87	323
LDD001	186.75	20	300	Bd	Bd	facing down hole	86	305
LDD001	186.9	17	200	Fr	Fr	planar rough sil coated frac	34	36
LDD001	187.85	40	280	Bd	Bd	downhole facing	68	125
LDD001	188.35	55	293	Vn	QPySphVn	5 mm q py 0.5% honey coloured sph? 3%	63	144
LDD001	193.4	40		Vn	QVN	9 cm q ch w vn		
LDD001	196	25		Bd	Bd			

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lab Rec Vt	Sample Submission	Sampled Interval	Sn %	WO3 %	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	
LDD001	711328	40	41	1	1.97	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	5.66	68	620	9.4	3	0.15	1.6	11	48	22	2.07	20	2.6	30	0.7	262	0	0.12	26	580	8	0.36	0	9	86	20	0.34	0	0	56	30	117	
LDD001	711329	41	42	1	2.53	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	4.74	76	510	11.4	2	0.08	2.1	8	39	51	1.9	10	2.53	30	0.61	339	0	0.1	17	400	9	0.69	0	7	54	0	0.19	0	0	42	20	69	
LDD001	711330	42	43	1	2.37	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	2.44	234	260	5.9	5	0.03	1.3	1	18	17	1.14	10	1.39	20	0.23	281	0	0.03	3	210	8	0.13	0	3	26	0	0.1	10	0	16	10	78	
LDD001	711331	43	44	1	1.95	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	2.06	32	200	4.5	5	0.01	0.9	1	16	14	0.99	10	1.02	20	0.19	153	0	0.03	3	110	11	0.13	0	3	35	0	0.1	10	0	14	10	58	
LDD001	711332	44	45	1	1.73	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	2.19	56	230	5.2	4	0.02	3	1	18	25	1.1	10	1.18	20	0.21	198	0	0.03	4	110	15	0.24	0	3	39	0	0.08	10	0	14	10	95	
LDD001	711333	45	46	1	2.13	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	4.24	32	430	7.6	2	0.12	3.2	7	37	36	1.59	10	2.05	30	0.42	196	0	0.06	14	400	7	0.31	0	6	64	0	0.24	10	0	38	30	139	
LDD001	711334	46	47	1	2.12	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	5.75	13	710	11.4	3	0.15	1.3	10	49	43	2.37	20	3.04	40	0.74	233	0	0.12	22	510	5	0.88	0	9	64	20	0.33	10	0	55	20	77	
LDD001	711335	47	48	1	2.42	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	6.57	20	720	12.3	0	0.1	1.7	9	56	32	2.34	20	3.18	40	0.84	234	0	0.18	23	520	19	0.55	0	11	80	20	0.35	10	0	65	20	109	
LDD001	711336	48	49	1	1.92	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	7.05	41	780	16.5	4	0.19	0.6	12	63	42	2.9	20	3.55	40	0.91	424	1	0.1	28	600	8	0.36	0	12	74	20	0.4	10	0	72	40	154	
LDD001	711337	79.2	80.2	1	2.48	BU17005907	1	0	0.01	0	7.91	28	920	57.8	2	0.33	0	14	70	30	3.86	20	4.02	40	1.32	670	0	0.21	37	550	8	0.67	0	14	88	20	0.38	20	0	84	30	95	
LDD001	711338	80.2	81.2	1	2.53	BU17005907	1	0.22	0	0	7.35	12	880	26.7	5	0.26	4.2	12	63	76	3.43	20	3.96	40	1.18	688	0	0.18	33	560	5	0.41	0	12	85	20	0.35	10	0	74	20	258	
LDD001	711339	81.2	82.1	0.9	2.18	BU17005907	0.9	0.02	0	0	3.79	334	900	21.7	7	0.28	2.9	13	67	270	3.63	30	4.34	40	1.21	879	1	0.18	38	650	6	0.8	0	13	83	20	0.35	0	0	80	50	1040	
LDD001	711340	82.1	83.6	1.5	3.5	BU17005907	1.5	0	0	0	7.25	11	830	22.9	0	0.22	2.9	11	59	81	3.11	20	3.82	40	1.06	694	0	0.19	31	560	3	0.61	0	11	73	20	0.3	0	0	69	30	204	
LDD001	711341	83.6	84.6	1	2.33	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	6.09	74	620	35	0	0.31	0	11	53	41	2.48	20	3.23	30	0.78	674	11	0.21	70	730	5	0.53	0	8	75	20	0.27	0	0	50	50	104	
LDD001	711342	84.6	85.6	1	2.4	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	7.77	84	880	25.3	0	0.24	0.5	11	66	62	3.18	20	3.87	40	1.15	653	0	0.24	34	540	2	0.74	0	13	88	20	0.32	0	0	78	20	102	
LDD001	711343	85.6	86.3	0.7	1.65	BU17005907	0.7	0	0	0	5.15	24	560	18.9	0	0.18	0	7	37	58	3.1	10	2.85	30	0.7	560	0	0.13	17	480	5	0.58	0	7	55	0	0.23	10	0	41	20	57	
LDD001	711344	86.3	86.5	0.2	0.53	BU17005907	0.2	8.9	0.01	1.9	4.1	0	310	9	2	0.18	5.3	2	27	93	2.22	20	2.08	20	0.43	926	0	0.13	9	800	7	0.4	0	4	55	0	0.15	10	0	26	30	249	
LDD001	711345	86.5	87	0.5	0.96	BU17005907	0.5	0	0	0	3.52	32	250	17	0	0.28	1.1	5	27	23	1.61	10	1.34	30	0.39	397	1	0.68	10	370	4	0.25	0	5	57	0	0.18	10	0	26	10	60	
LDD001	711346	87	88	1	2.37	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	2.43	9	180	7.6	0	0.22	0.5	3	22	17	1.42	10	0.93	20	0.26	371	1	0.55	6	320	5	0.16	0	4	38	0	0.15	0	0	20	20	39	
LDD001	711347	88	89	1	2.08	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	6.25	36	180	7.4	0	0.48	3.5	3	17	40	1.21	10	1.08	20	0.22	347	0	0.2	6	320	3	0.24	0	3	39	0	0.09	0	0	15	20	133	
LDD001	711348	89	90	1	2.28	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	3.25	19	300	12.1	5	0.31	1.9	6	28	27	1.6	10	1.35	30	0.35	473	1	0.64	11	470	5	0.22	0	5	49	0	0.22	0	0	26	30	82	
LDD001	711349	90	91	1	2.31	BU17005907	1	0.17	0	0	8.23	60	200	15.2	5	0.52	2.5	2	19	29	1.58	10	1.22	20	0.25	591	0	0.19	5	440	5	0.33	0	3	42	0	0.11	20	0	16	20	841	
LDD001	711350	91	92	1	2.24	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	2.72	88	240	11.6	0	0.33	7.1	3	23	17	1.5	10	1.05	20	0.28	430	1	0.69	7	380	3	0.15	0	4	53	0	0.17	10	0	21	10	250	
LDD001	711351	92	93	1	2.14	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	4.24	10	440	6.9	0	0.28	0.6	6	34	5	2.12	10	1.72	30	0.52	552	0	1.02	13	480	6	0.04	0	6	113	20	0.28	0	0	34	10	62	
LDD001	711352	93	94	1	2.27	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	4.4	7	440	15.4	0	0.4	0	7	34	16	1.8	10	1.92	30	0.52	359	0	0.94	14	490	2	0.11	0	6	67	0	0.28	0	0	36	10	39	
LDD001	711353	94	95	1	2.44	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	3.95	22	370	23.8	0	0.19	0	8	34	7	2.3	10	1.56	30	0.57	411	0	0.98	14	390	5	0.07	0	6	68	0	0.25	10	0	36	30	46	
LDD001	711354	95	96	1	2.35	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	7.18	96	920	29.3	0	0.21	0	14	62	50	2.85	20	3.82	30	1.08	585	0	0.2	35	530	9	0.55	0	12	73	20	0.36	0	0	74	20	90	
LDD001	711355	96	96.7	0.7	1.54	BU17005907	0.7	0	0	0	3.44	13	340	11.1	0	0.25	0	5	26	50	1.83	10	1.72	30	0.43	419	0	0.05	11	340	4	0.49	0	4	36	0	0.16	0	0	25	20	33	
LDD001	711356	96.7	97.7	1	2.34	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	4.44	15	370	12.2	0	0.3	0	5	37	14	2.01	10	1.71	30	0.49	345	0	0.1	13	420	4	0.14	0	7	58	0	0.25	10	0	40	30	48	
LDD001	711357	97.7	98.7	1	2.08	BU17005907	1	0	0	0	0.7	6.23	48	670	19.2	3	0.3	10.1	10	53	55	2.71	20	3.17	30	0.85	640	0	0.19	23	620	7	0.48	0	10	73	20	0.24	0	0	58	20	398
LDD001	711358	98.7	99.7	1	2.19	BU17005907	1	0	0.01	1	6.89	13	740	16	0	0.21	2.9	10	58	147	2.99	20	3.62	40	1.03	831	0	0.21	31	650	5	0.82	0	11	71	20	0.24	10	0	64	30	197	
LDD001	711359	99.7	99.9	0.2	0.51	BU17005907	0.2	0.64	6.3	25.7	6.47	31	340	13	20	0.27	441	21	47	614	5.22	20	3.14	30	0.87	7950	1	0.23	37	1090	6	3.49	0	9	88	20	0.14	0	0	42	5110	14150	
LDD001	711360	99.9	100.65	0.75	1.68	BU17005907	0.75	0.19	0.03	21.1	8.97	15	800	18.3	8	0.25	137.5	14	71	896	4.71	40	4.73	30	1.19	1780	0	0.29	39	1300	9	2.12	0	12	93	20	0.23	10	0	82	250	4470	
LDD001	711361	100.65	101.2	0.55	1.41	BU17005907	0.55	0	0	0	3	8.11	17	870	17.7	2	0.2	0.7	12	70	216	3.56	30	4.37	30	1.21	1380	0	0.23	38	670	5	0.96	0	13	74	20	0.24	10	0	81	40	144
LDD001	711362	101.2	102	0.9	2.12	BU17005907	0.9	0.01	0	0	4.2	2.75	65	270	8	5	0.34	17.1	6	20	219	1.88	10	1.67	20	0.38	605	0	0.05	10	390	6	0.73	0	4	47	0	0.11	20	0	19	80	587
LDD001	711363	102.1	103	0.9	2.13	BU17005907	0.9	0.01	0.01	2.2	5.77	123	580	13.5	0	0.26	8.1	8	46	133	2.51	20	3.13	40	0.8	1010	0	0.16	23	680	4												