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EXCLUSIVITY AGREEMENT TO ACQUIRE 100% OF NORTH AMERICAN ZINC PROJECT

Highlights

- **TIN has entered into an exclusive 4-month Binding Exclusivity Agreement to potentially acquire 100% of issued capital in Metals of Americas, LLC (MOA), which has mineral leases over the surface and mineral rights to the Pelley Ridge Zinc Project in Montana, USA**
- **Agreement provides TIN with a exclusivity until 30th April 2019 – to complete legal and technical due diligence on Pelley Ridge and MOA, and to finalise a binding acquisition agreement**
- **MOA is a US company founded by well-known geologist and successful mining project generator Cherie Leeden**
- **TIN has agreed to immediately appoint Ms Leeden as a Technical Advisor on minerals assets including Pelley Ridge, and lead the project generation strategy for TIN targeting North America for significant undervalued, advanced mining assets**
- **Pelley Ridge Zinc Project:**
  - **Drill Ready – high grade zinc target**
  - **Similar tectonic and time-stratigraphic setting to the world-class Sullivan zinc deposit (>160Mt of ore grading at 12% Pb+Zn)**
  - **Significant historical intercepts encountered 14.9m @ 5.43% Zn from 71m (including 10.8m @ 7.21% Zn) - highest known grade hits outside Sullivan deposit in the same massive depositional basin (Purcell Supergroup/Belt Supergroup)**
  - **Lies on freehold pastoral ground (typically allowing for rapid permit times)**
  - **Excellent land/permitting setting (private surface and mineral ownership)**

TNT Mines Ltd (ASX: TIN) ("TNT Mines", "TIN" or "Company") is pleased to confirm the Company has entered into an exclusive four-month Binding Exclusivity Agreement (the "Binding Exclusivity Agreement") to potentially acquire 100% of the issued capital in Metals of Americas, LLC ("MOA"), which holds mineral leases over the surface and mineral rights to the Pelley Ridge Zinc Project in Montana, USA (Figure 1) which is a highly prospective advanced zinc exploration asset.

Pelley Ridge was secured by Nevada-based Limited Liability Company, Metals of Americas, LLC which is owned by Nedeel LLC and Ms Cherie Leeden – former Battery Minerals (ASX:BAT) managing director and founder who has over 16 years' global corporate experience with a focus on ethical mineral development and proven track record of being a 'mine finder'.

Commenting on the Binding Exclusivity Agreement, TNT Mines Chairman Brett Mitchell said:

"W*hile we will still retain our Tasmanian tin projects, our board is of the view that securing and developing base metals, precious or strategic metal projects in tier-1 mining jurisdictions will complement the current project portfolio and add significant value to our shareholders. The Pelley Ridge zinc project, in the board's view, fits this profile as it already contains a significant ore grade intercept. Also securing the services of Cherie Leeden is a significant coup for the Company, for not only the Pelley Ridge asset but also for project generation for other advanced mining assets in North America. As per our exclusive Binding Exclusivity Agreement, TIN will now complete its extensive due diligence processes on Pelley Ridge over the next four months and I look forward to updating shareholders on our progress."*

PELLEY RIDGE PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Pelley Ridge zinc project encompasses two contiguous leases (the Pelly Ridge mineral lease and the Bromley mineral lease) which cover approximately 2,000 hectares (Figure 2). The project lies ~12km southeast of the town of Hot Springs in the Belt Purcell Basin, Montana and has excellent infrastructure in place with a government-maintained road within the tenue and year-round access. The land is not vegetated and has no apparent environmental sensitivities.

The project is a drill-ready, high-grade zinc target located on freehold ground. As such, permits to conduct exploration are generally rapid, and typically take around 4 – 6 weeks to obtain.

Pelley Ridge is interpreted to lie in a similar tectonic and time-stratigraphic setting to the world-class Sullivan zinc deposit (Sullivan contained >160MT of 12% combined Pb+Zn and 2 ounces pt Ag).

In Canada, the prospective rock type which hosts the Sullivan deposit is referred to as the 'Purcell Supergroup' and in the USA the same rock type is referred to as the 'Belt Supergroup' (Figure 1). The rock type is exposed over a massive surface area of more than 200,000 km2 and is present in western Montana, northern Idaho, northwestern Washington and western Wyoming. It extends into Canada where the equivalent rocks are exposed in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta. Over this vast surface area, the Pelley Ridge project boasts the best drill intersection outside of the Sullivan deposit area.

According to historical exploration conducted at the project, mineralisation shows affinities to a strata-bound Pb-Zn-Ag SEDEX-type target.

Despite some globally significant intercepts in historical drilling including **14.9m @ 5.43% Zn** from 71m (including **10.8m @ 7.21% Zn**) only limited work has been conducted at the project.

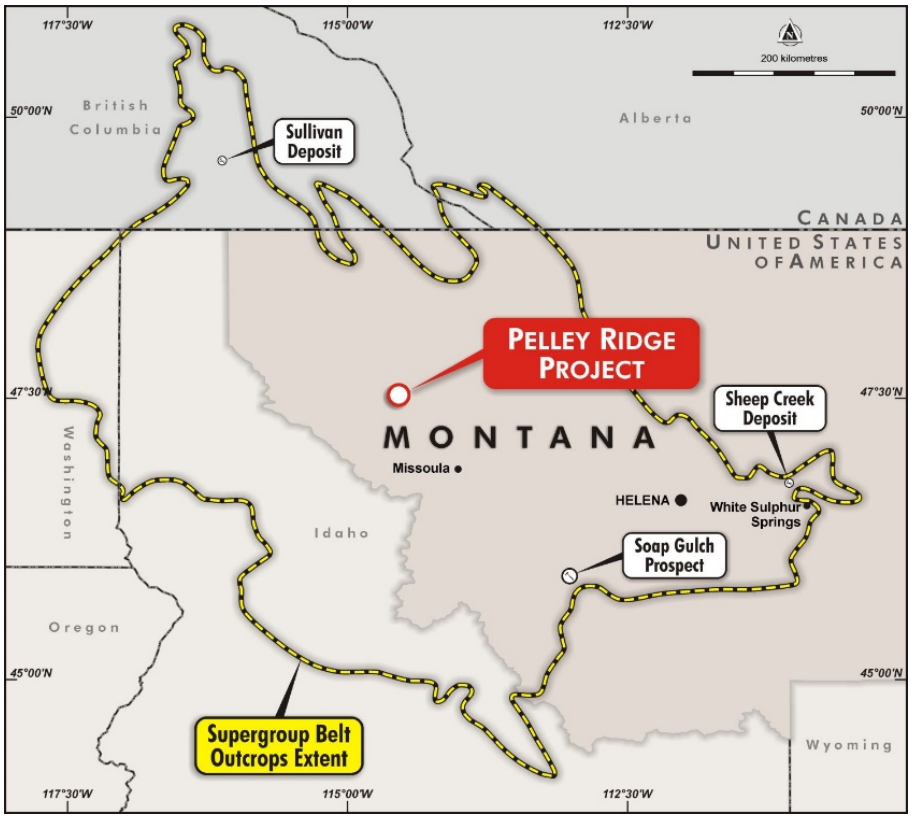

Figure 1: Location of the Pelley Ridge project and outline of 'Belt Supergroup' sedimentary basin.

Within the Bromley lease lies a conspicuous gossan outcrop, called Gossan Knob, which covers some 30m x 150m in diameter with exposure to the north obscured by shallow transported gravels.

Cominco drilled 8 holes at Gossan Knob with PR-02 returning high-grade intercepts of including **14.9m @ 5.43% Zn** from 71.3m (including **10.8m @ 7.21% Zn**), below a wider zone of **25.3m @ 3.26% Zn** from 24.4m. Nearby and subsequent drill holes supported the presence of a strong zinc-rich alteration event, with widespread >0.25% Zn anomalism and mineralised intercepts to **25m @ 3.09% Zn** from 25m in PPR-95-09, **16.77m @ 3.11% Zn** from 56.5m in PR-01, and **29m @ 2.70% Zn** from 41.1m in PR-04. The Company views the width of historic zinc and supporting lead/silver and copper mineralisation and surrounding >0.20% Zn anomalism as being indicative of strong mineralising system.

All historical drill holes and significant zinc results are shown in Table 1 and detailed in Appendix 1.

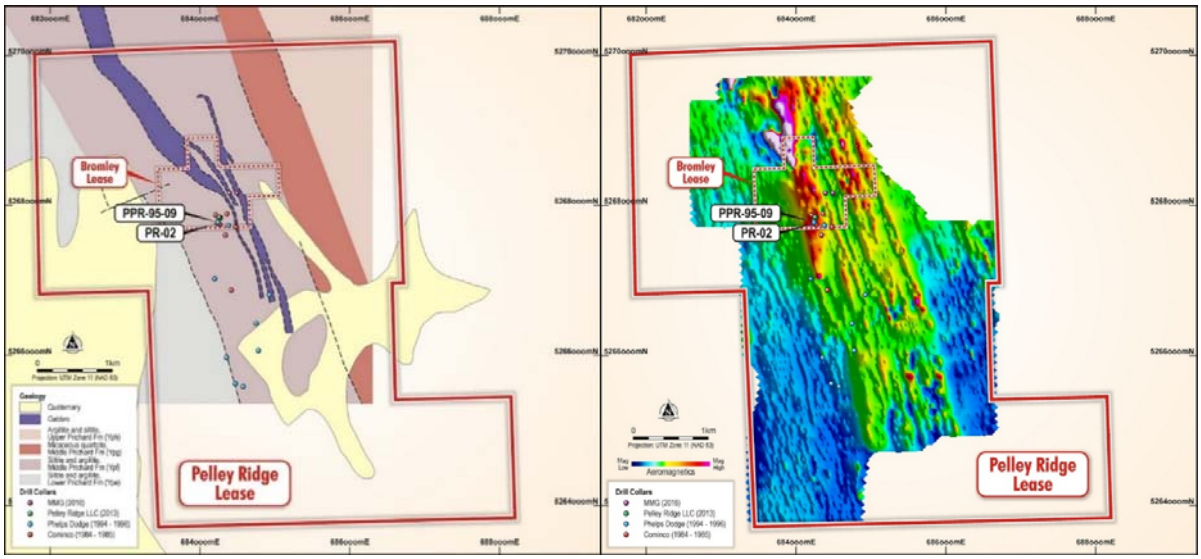

Figure 2 left: Pelley Ridge Project with historical drill holes over geology

Right: Ground magnetic image

BINDING EXCLUSIVITY AGREEMENT

Under the terms of the Binding Exclusivity Agreement, TIN will pay US$100,000 by way of a cost reimbursement for direct project related costs incurred to date by the vendor group on securing the minerals rights over the Pelley Ridge project.

The term of the Binding Exclusivity agreement is for four (4) months, expiring on 30th April 2019 or such later date as the parties may agree in writing.

During this time, TIN will have exclusivity over the Pelley Ridge Zinc project during which it intends to complete its technical and commercial due diligence on the project and (subject to it being satisfied with its due diligence) finalise the terms of a binding acquisition agreement with the vendors, Nedeel LLC and Ms Leeden.

Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Depth (m)	RL (m)	RL (ft)	Azi	Dip	Year	Significant* Zn	From (m)
PR-01	684268	5267744	92.0	1192	3910	200	-45	1984	**16.8m @ 3.11% Zn**	56.5
PR-02	684231	5267759	123.0	1198	3930	205	-45	1984	**23.8m @ 1.15% Zn**	70.1
									4.4m @ 2.55% Zn	16.8
									25.3m @ 3.26% Zn	24.4
									1.82m @ 5.65% Zn	64
									14.9m @ 5.43% Zn	71.3
								incl.	**10.8m @ 7.21% Zn**	76.2
PR-03	684207	5267873	165.7	1175	3855	210	-45	1984	*NSI*	
PR-04	684275	5267838	162.9	1169	3835	204	-45	1984	**29m @ 2.70% Zn**	41.1
									9.1m @ 1.68% Zn	86.9
PR-05	684361	5267890	277.2	1146	3760	204	-45	1985	*NSI*	
PR-06	684340	5267605	261.2	1155	3790	270	-45	1985	*NSI*	
PR-07	684419	5266872	239.4	1119	3670	199	-45	1985	*NSI*	
PR-08	684479	5267714	290.6	1129	3705	270	-45	1985	*NSI*	
PPR-94-01	684379	5267735	240.5	1155	3790	270	-45	1994	**12.6m @ 1.19% Zn**	158.1
PPR-94-02	684750	5266427	219.5	1027	3370	270	-45	1994	*NSI*	
PPR-94-03	684471	5265627	152.4	1125	3690	260	-45	1994	*NSI*	
PPR-94-04	684354	5265972	169.9	1049	3440	270	-60	1994	*NSI*	
PPR-95-05	684926	5266811	232.1	1036	3400	270	-60	1995	*NSI*	
PPR-95-06	684576	5265588	185.9	1122	3680	270	-56	1995	*NSI*	
PPR-95-07						270	-60	1995	*NSI*	
PPR-95-08						270	-75	1995	*NSI*	
PPR-95-09	684241	5267773	242.6	1193	3915	245	-70	1995	**2.1m @ 2.26% Zn**	22.5
									25.0m @ 3.09% Zn	25.6
									2.7m @ 3.55% Zn	55.2
PPR-95-10	684576	5261359	219.5	1143	3750	270	-60	1995	*NSI*	
PPR-96-11	684196	5267023	240.2	1134	3720	90	-45	1996	*NSI*	
PPR-96-12	684780	5266067	182.9	1042	3420	270	-60	1996	*NSI*	
PB-01	684255	5267845	95.7	1183	3880	250	-45	2013	*NSI*	
PB-02	684246	5267805	106.1	1170	3840	252	-45	2013	*NSI*	
PLR16-01	684394	5268159	459.6	1109	3638	270	-50	2016	*NSI*	
PLR16-02	684494	5268158	409.5	1140	3740	270	-50	2016	*NSI*	

* NSI = no intercepts >2m @ >1.00% Zn, intercepts calculated allowing for up to 2m internal dilution at <1% Zn.

Table 1: All historical drilling and significant Zn intercepts Pelley Ridge Project

TECHNICAL ADVISOR AND PROJECT GENERATOR APPOINTMENT

In conjunction with signing the Binding Exclusivity Agreement, TIN has executed a consulting services agreement with Cherie Leeden – a highly experienced mining executive – to the role Technical Advisor and Project Generator for the Company. Ms Leeden's appointment as Technical Advisor and Project Generator for TIN is effective from 1st December 2018 and will be on a part-time basis. Following the completion of a transaction to acquire Pelley Ridge and/or other material mining assets in North America or other Tier-1 jurisdictions, the parties will look to increase the services and responsibilities of the role Ms Leeden undertakes with the Company.

Ms Leeden – who is based in Nevada - is the former Managing Director and founder of Battery Minerals (ASX: BAT) and has extensive global corporate experience with a focus on natural resource development in Africa, Australia and the US.

She has developed strong relationships with North American end-users and has a proven track record of being a 'mine finder'. She has a Bachelor of Science in Applied Geology degree with Honours from the Western Australian School of Mines and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australian Institute of Company Directors.

In her role, Ms Leeden will be responsible for:

- the geological and exploration operations of the Company in executing the business plans approved by the Company for the core activities on the Pelley Ridge Project (comprising the Bromley and Pelley Ridge mineral leases) and other advanced mining projects and opportunities identified in the United States of America, and other Tier-1 jurisdictions, from time to time; and
- leading new resource project identification and generation for the Company in North America. The agreed scope is to identify large scale, advanced mineral deposits in North America that have potential for near term production and revenue generation, targeting base metals, gold and battery metals deposits, which could be acquired by the Company (through MOA or otherwise).

If and when the transaction to acquire MOA is completed, the parties have agreed that Ms Leeden's role will be expanded to include the position of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Technical Director of MOA.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Ms Cherie Leeden, who is consulting Technical Adviser to the Company. Ms Leeden is a Member of the Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Leeden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ms Cherie Leeden has reviewed the historical exploration results that are contained in this announcement and has validated the source of the historical information. Ms Cherie Leeden is satisfied with its inclusion in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No recent drilling or sampling has been completed. Sampling conducted by Cominco in 1985 was largely reconnaissance rock and soil sampling (2217 soil samples in total). Soil lines were on ~300m and ~600m separations and ranged from 600 to 3050m long; grid soil sampling was in two grids, containing 649 samples and 256 samples, respectively, with sample spacing of ~30m. In addition, they analysed thin sections and polished thin sections from drill core and surface samples. Sampling completed by Phelps Dodge in the mid-1990's consisted of orientation soil lines, and a soil grid north of the outcropping Gossan knob with 122m spaced lines and ~30m sample spacing. 933 soil samples were collected and additional rock samples were also collected. Additional reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling was conducted by Pelley Ridge, LLC in 2012. Most recently, in 2015, MMG conducted the Pelley Ridge Field Program, which included soil (62 samples) and rock (14 samples) sampling, and thin section petrography (14 samples).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No recent drilling has been completed. Drilling by Cominco in 1984-1985 consisted of 1612m of drilling (8 diamond drill holes). Drilling by Phelps Dodge in 1994-1996 consisted of 12 holes drilled for a total of 2085m. Subsequent drilling was conducted by Pelley Ridge, LLC (2 DDH) and MMG in 2016, which consisted of 2 DDH holes at a total depth of 869m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not stated in historical reports.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All historical drilling included qualitative and quantitative logging as well as core photos, currently in possession of MOA. Where recovery percentages have been documented in historical reports, they are listed as >95%.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-*	Historical sample preparation seems to have followed industry best practice standards and was conducted by internationally recognised laboratories at the time of analysis. We have limited data from historical reports; Cominco ran multi-element analyses of 1612m of drill core of each 1.5m or less

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	interval. In addition, they ran spectrographic analysis of selected core samples and XRD analysis of selected minerals. As part of the 2015 Field Program conducted by MMG, they analysed soil samples by ME-MS41L, an aqua regia digestion, followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS. 14 rock samples and 27 core samples were sent for Whole Rock Complete Characterization Lithogeochemical analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	No current assay data and laboratory tests have been conducted. Cominco ran a geophysical program between 1984 and 1987, during which they ran: - February 1984, CS-AMT survey (5 lines) - March 1985, IP, resistivity, and ground magnetic survey - 1985 - Late 1985, HLEM survey, IP, resistivity survey, downhole IP, resistivity logging of DDH PR-1 - January 1986, downhole IP, resistivity logging of DDH's PR-2 and 4 - April 1986, CS-AMT survey - June 1986, semi-reconnaissance CS-AMT survey - February 1987, ZTEM survey Between 1994-1996, Phelps Dodge ran geophysical surveys including ground magnetic grids, gravity, surface EM and downhole EM. In 2015, MMG conducted geophysical work, which included: - 12.9 line km of ground magnetics at 100m spacing - One fixed loop TEM survey, 50m station spacing on lines spaced 100m for a total of 6.3km
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	None undertaken. Not applicable. Historical data has been collated into historical reports, data tables, and figures that have been digitized and are in the Company's possession.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Historical drill data is summarized in Table 1 of announcement. The grid system specified is UTNM (NAD83).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not stated in historical reports.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Where data is available from historical reports, it is included in Table 1 of announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No recent samples have been collected and no samples are currently in the Company's possession.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Private surface and mineral ownership exist at Pelley Ridge. Metals of Americas, LLC has entered into mineral leases over the surface and mineral rights to the Pelley Ridge Zinc Project. The Company has entered into a Binding Exclusivity Agreement to potentially to acquire 100% of issued capital in Metals of Americas, LLC. There are no known material issues affecting the mineral leases. All tenements have been legally validated by a land manager to confirm title to the relevant surface and mineral rights.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Cominco American Resources Incorporated initially conducted exploration at Pelley Ridge. Cominco discovered the prospect in 1983 during a grass-roots exploration program. They drilled 8 holes on the property, but terminated their lease agreements by the end of 1986. 6 of those drill holes were collared within 250m of the summit of Pelley Hill, on the downdip extent of the gossan. Between 1994-1996, Phelps Dodge drilled an additional 13 holes in the Pelley Ridge vicinity. This work was followed by exploration and minimal drilling conducted by Pelley Ridge, LLC (2 holes) and MMG (2 holes) between 2013-2016. While only limited exploration has been conducted at Pelley Ridge, significant Pb, Zn, and Ag intercepts have resulted. Furthermore, significant mineralized drill intercepts confirm the sedex model at Pelley Ridge.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Pelley Ridge prospect shows similarities to the Sullivan Deposit (> 160 Mt of ore grading 12% combined Pb and Zn, and +2 ounce Ag), in its tectonic and time-stratigraphic settings. The Sullivan deposit in British Columbia is hosted by Proterozoic clastic sediments of the Aldridge/Prichard Formation, the basal portion of the Belt/Purcell Supergroup. The gossans and stratabound Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization that characterizes the Pelley Ridge prospect is hosted in similar Proterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks, also of the Prichard Formation. The rocks consist of fine-grained argillites, siltites, and quartzites that strike approximately N°5-35°W and have dips ranging from 50° to 85° to the NE. Just above the lower Prichard-middle Prichard contact exists the approximately 975 m long and 244 m wide mineralization zone. Anomalous Pb, Zn, Cu, and Ag are found within siltite containing garnet and chlorite porphyroblasts. At the northern end of the mineralization zone, tremolite-rich rock contains <2.3% Zn in outcrop, and lies on a gossan containing <1.3% Zn. Upsection of the occurrence are gabbroic to dioritic sills/dikes that have NW trends and easterly dips, similar to the adjacent strata.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of*	Refer to Table 1 in announcement Drilling by Cominco in the 1980's shows significant mineralized intercepts in a number of holes drilled at or near the gossan outcrop. PR-2 intercepted chlorite-rich rock that contains the best metal concentrations to date, and possible the best base metal intercept ever drilled in the Prichard Formation and perhaps the entire Belt system outside of the Sullivan Mine area. This zone, at 74m depth, contains 13.1m of semi-massive sulphide with 6% Zn and 0.2% Pb, within with 5m of 9% Zn were intersected. At

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	shallower depths of 24.3m, PR-2 encountered 27.1m of 2.8% Zn. Subsequently, additional drilling from Phelps Dodge intercepted significant Zn and Pb mineralization in a drill hole collared near the Pelley Ridge gossan knob outcrop. Drill hole PPR-95-09 encountered 25m of 3.1% Zn at 25m depth within a larger, 114m zone of mineralization that contained narrow intervals of up to 8% Zn.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All historical reports are within MOA's possession including drill hole logs and geochemical data. Reported historical intercepts have been calculated for Zn only at a 1% cut-off and allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution of low grade material >0.3%. No new exploration results are reported here.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Historical drilling was largely aligned to cut NE dipping host rocks at right angles. Local relationships between host rocks and mineralisation are yet to be determined.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All historical reports and drill logs pertaining to Phelps Dodge Drill Hole #PPR-95-9, and Cominco Drill Hole #PR-2 are in MOA's possession, and reported in Table 1. No new exploration results are reported here.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Detailed geochemistry to better define trends of known mineralised zones. Downhole and ground geophysical orientation surveys to determine whether ground geophysics is a useful exploration technique in this terrain. If useful, additional geophysics. Surface work to be followed by a drill program to test the best base metal exploration targets.