Terra Expands NSW Footprint & Identifies Significant Mineralisation with up to 5.21% Tin

Highlights

- Terra Critical Minerals (ASX:T92) has been **granted a new EL9872 to expand its holdings in the historic Silent Grove tin Project** on the northern edge of the Mole Granite, NSW.
- The company has **identified significant tin mineralisation** in the New England Region, NSW, Australia
- Mole Granite is **recognised as the major tin granite in the New England district**, with the Mole Granite and immediate surrounds recording over 350 hard rock & alluvial tin mines, as well as associated wolfram, bismuth, silver molybdenum and topaz workings.
- **Tin is a Critical Mineral with limited supply, up over 50% this year**. The Indian market recently experienced a 12%[1] surge in its prices and Italy suffered a dramatic 43%[1] increase. This rising value stems from the growing demand for electronics, the utilization of healthcare services, the shift to non-toxic metal usage and limited supply from China, which produces 80% of world demand.
- Other Prospect grab samples (as reported by the NSW Govt[2])
    - G94/089 McDowells Contact Lode –**Sn 1.54%, Ag 79 g/t, Bi 629ppm**
    - G94/569 Yilgarn Deposit – **Sn 2.04%,**
    - G94/565 Stormers Gully – **Sn 4.66%**
    - G94/566 Silent Grove South – **Sn 5.21%**
    - G94/095 Silent Prospect – **Sn 0.55%, Bi 0.1%, Ag 400 g/t**
    - G94.096 Silent Flat Alluvials – **Sn 3.4%, Ag 15 g/t**
    - G94/567 Allens Deposit – **Sn 1.26%**
    - G94/566 Stormers Gully Alluvials – **Sn 5.21%**
    - G96/400 Torry Mine North – **Sn 1.96% and Ag 103 g/t**
- The company's JORC Competent Person has conducted a review of previous work undertaken (Table 1 and JORC Table 1 attached). The exploration results were reported above were NSW Government samples[2]. It is the opinion of the JORC Competent Person that the historical work referenced in Tables 1 was conducted in a manner compliant with the requirements of JORC Code 2012 and the Company is able to report these results for the first time under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code 2012. Cut-off grades of 0.4% Sn or 15ppm Ag or 400ppm Bi Ag have been used.
- **The Silent Grove Tin Mine**
    - Within the project area, around 15 alluvial and hard rock tin mines and occurrence are located.
    - Hard rock tin occurrences are dominated by hydrothermal quartz-cassiterite-chlorite lodes, strongly aligned into the northeast-southwest structural grain of the Mole Granite.
    - Wolframite ± cassiterite occurrences are closely related to late stage silexite (quartz-topaz) intrusions and are focused into the central area/roof pendant of the granite.
    - The Silent Grove Mine was first discovered in 1873 and one main structure averaging 1.2m worked over 250m strike quartz and greisen in altered granite. The cassiterite is in steeply dipping irregular pipes within the lode.
    - There has been no drilling or modern exploration.

[1] https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/tin
[2] Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets

Terra Critical Minerals Chairman, Andrew Vigar, commented:

"T92 is delighted to have identified significant tin mineralisation over such a large and untested area. This is an exciting project."

Terra Uranium Limited ASX:T92 ("T92", "Terra Uranium" or the "Company") is pleased to advise it has that it has identified significant tin mineralisation in the New England Region, NSW, Australia.

Silent Grove Project

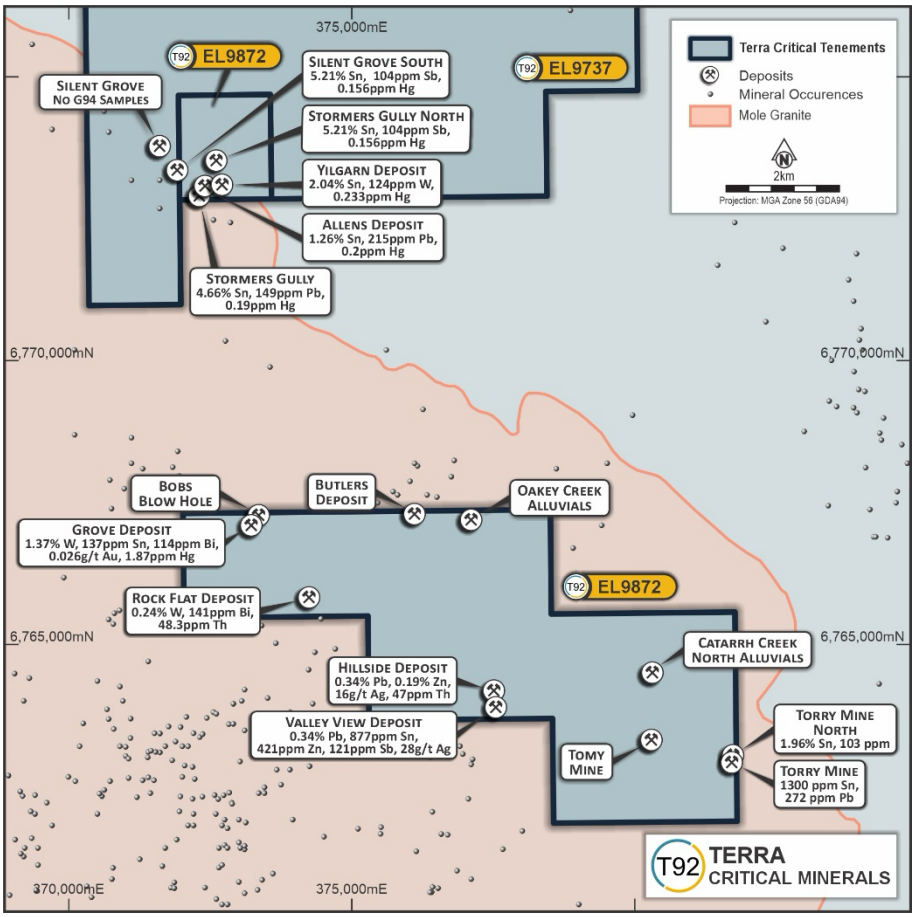


Figure 1. Silent Grove Overview Map with prospects and NSW Govt sample results

Geology and Mineralisation:

The project straddles the north-eastern contact of the Permo-Triassic Mole Granite, in contact with Permian & Carboniferous sediments. Younger outliers of Tertiary basalts and Cainozoic alluvium locally obscure bedrock (see figure x in body of the report).

Mole Granite is recognised as the major tin granite in the New England district, with the Mole Granite and immediate surrounds recording over 350 hard rock & alluvial tin mines, as well as associated wolfram, bismuth, silver molybdenum and topaz workings.

Within the project area, around 15 alluvial and hard rock tin mines and occurrence are located.

Hard rock tin occurrences are dominated by hydrothermal quartz-cassiterite-chlorite lodes, strongly aligned into the northeast-southwest structural grain of the Mole Granite.

Wolframite ± cassiterite occurrences are closely related to late stage silexite (quartz-topaz) intrusions and are focused into the central area/roof pendant of the granite.

Significant past Results

Results below are tabulated from date recorded in historical reports (Table 1, Figure 2), samples are as reported in the Minview database.

Table 1. Significant sample results from the Minview Database[3]

EL	occurrence_id	deposit_name	assay
9737	162115	McDowells contact lode	G94/089 (dump grab sample) Zn 2.2%, Pb 2.02%, Ag 79g/t, Sn 1.54%, Bi 629ppm, As 500ppm, Au 0.04g/t
9737	162118	Silent Grove lode	major workings - no G94 samples - various - see report
9872	162130	Yilgarn deposit	G94/564 of stannite? in quartz vein: Sn 2.04%; W 124ppm; Hg 0.233ppm.
9872	162213	Stormers Gully	G94/565 cassiterite in quartz vein: Sn 4.66%, Pb 149ppm, Hg 0.19ppm.
9737	162215	Silent Grove south	G94/566 of cassiterite in quartz vein: Sn 5.21%, Sb 104ppm, Hg 0.156ppm
9737	162303	Silent prospect	G94/095 sulphides in chloritised quartz vein: Pb 6.09%, Sn 0.55%, Zn 4%, Cu 280ppm, As 0.22%, Bi 0.1%, Ag 400g/t.
9737	162305	Silent Flat alluvials	G94/096 Sn 3.4%, Pb 0.188%, Cu 974ppm, W 117 ppm, Bi 111ppm, Ag 15g/t.
9872	162339	Allens deposit	G94/567 of medium to coarse disseminated cassiterite in quartz: Sn 1.26%, Pb 215ppm, Hg 0.2ppm
9872	162349	Stormers Gully alluvials	G94/566 of cassiterite in quartz vein: Sn 5.21%, Sb 104ppm, Hg 0.156ppm
9872	160052	Torry mine north	G96/400 of cassiterite in quartz veins and aplitic granite returned 1.96% Sn and 103 ppm
9872	160064	Tomy mine	G96/399 of quartz veins with fine cassiterite returned 1300 ppm Sn and 272 ppm Pb
9872	162443	Valley view deposit	G96/419 of disseminated sulphides in green feldspar: Sn 0.26%, Pb 0.34%, Zn 0.19%, Ag 16g/t, Th 47ppm
9872	162442	Hillside deposit	G96/418 of Fe/Mn stained quartz and host: Pb 0.34%, Sn 877ppm, Zn 421ppm, Sb 121ppm, Ag 28g/t.
9872	162430	Rock Flat deposit	G96/015 of disseminate fine to coarse wolframite in greisenised silexite from N end of the main lode: W 0.24%, Bi 141ppm, Th 48.3ppm
9872	162194	Grove deposit	G94/561 of wolframite in quartz: W 1.37%, Sn 137ppm, Bi 114ppm, Au 0.026g/t, Hg 1.87ppm

The company's JORC Competent Person has conducted a review of previous work undertaken (Table 1 and JORC Table 1 attached). The exploration results were reported above were NSW Government samples2. It is the opinion of the JORC Competent Person that the historical work referenced in Tables 1 was conducted in a manner compliant with the requirements of JORC Code 2012 and the Company is able to report these results for the first time under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code 2012. Cut-off grades of 0.4% Sn or 15ppm Ag or 400ppm Bi Ag have been used

[3] Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets

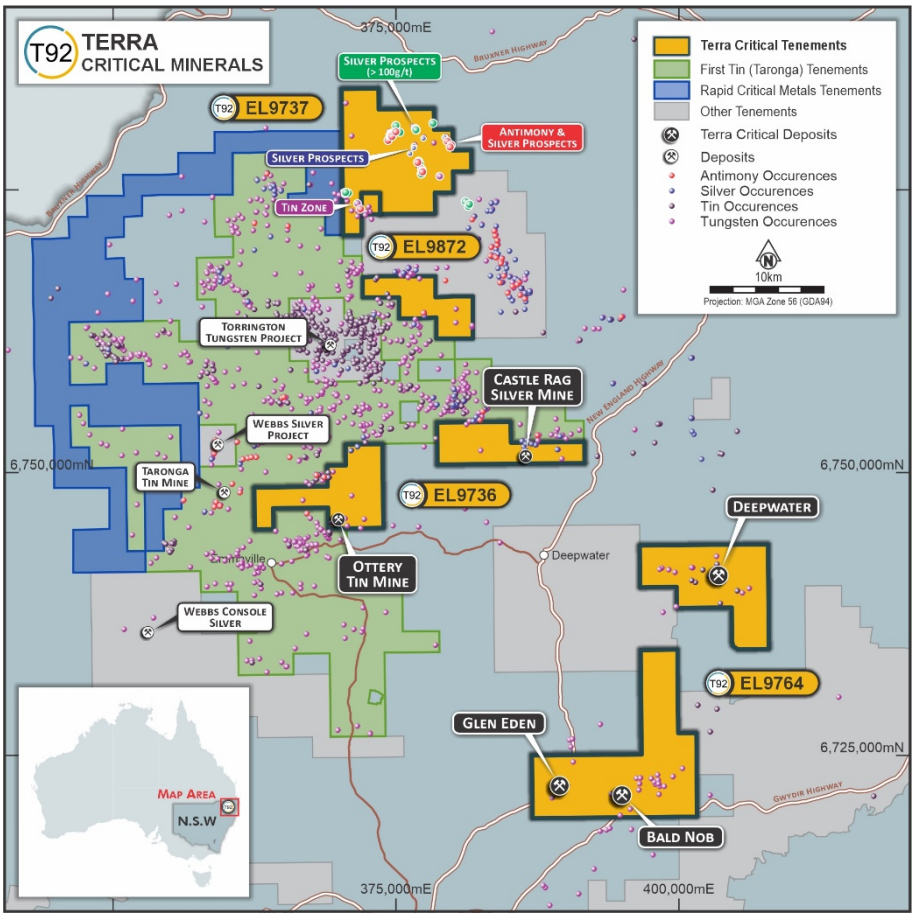


Figure 2. Silent Grove Project Location

Further Work Program

Extensive exploration by many parties over the area the last 140 years but with no modern exploration techniques employed. It is the Company's view that the historic Exploration Results are reliable as they have been consistently reported by various parties over this time. A detailed analysis of past exploration results is underway.

Primary mineralisation styles will be tin as both hard rock and alluvial with subsidiary tungsten bismuth and silver/gold systems.

Proposed Work:-

- Field Mapping and Sampling: A systematic program of soil and rock sampling across target areas using modern ICP-MS will be undertaken to detect alteration and mineralisation patterns that could outline new drill targets.
- Targeted Drilling: Future drilling to define tested zones at Silent Grove and to explore mineralised extensions.

The permitting process for field work the second quarter 2026 is underway.

References

Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets

Tin Market

Tin is considered a Critical Mineral

China produces ~80% of the world's tin, mostly as a by-product.

There has been considerable increase in price in 2025 putting on a similar value per tonne to Molybdenum.

Recent commentary from https://www.technavio.com/report/bismuth-market-industry-analysis

The market is experiencing significant growth due to the increasing demand for thermoelectric materials. This trend is driven by the rising need to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions, leading to increased usage in various industries such as automotive and power generation. Furthermore, innovations in metallurgical processes have expanded the applications of bismuth, particularly in the production of high-performance alloys.

However, the limited availability of bismuth reserves poses a challenge to market growth. To mitigate this issue, companies are exploring alternative sources and recycling methods to ensure a steady supply. Overall, the market is expected to witness steady growth in the coming years, driven by these key factors. In the automotive industry, bismuth alloys are used in brake linings and tungsten-bismuth alloys in needle bearings.

Sources: https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/tin

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

Announcement Ends

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Andrew J Vigar who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vigar is an employee of Mining Associates and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Vigar consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Historical Data presented here is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project at this time.

Historical Exploration Results

The Competent Person, Mr Andrew J Vigar, states that the data presented here is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project at this time. The Exploration Results reported here are from historical data as stored in the NSW DIGS Database. The company's JORC Competent Person has conducted a review of the data on the Project based on the available reports (JORC Table 1). It is the opinion of the JORC Competent Person that the work as reported by previous owners was conducted in a manner compliant with the requirements of JORC Code 2012 and the company is able to report these results for the first time under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code 2012.

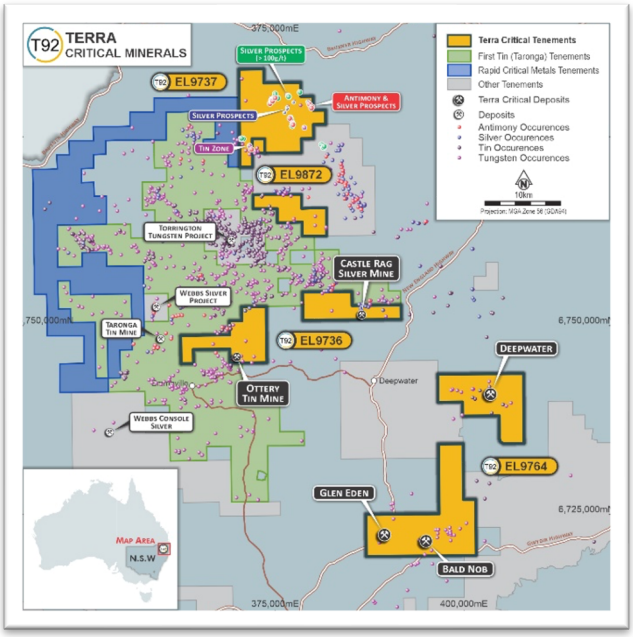
Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this release regarding the Terra Uranium business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These include Mineral Resource Estimates, commodity prices, capital and operating costs, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, the continued availability of capital, general economic, market or business conditions, and statements that describe the future plans, objectives or goals of Terra Uranium, including words to the effect that Terra Uranium or its management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Terra Uranium, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

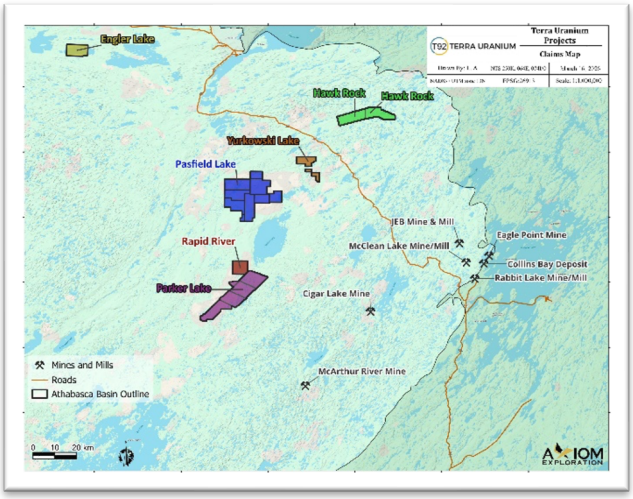
About Terra Critical Minerals

Terra is a mineral exploration company listed on the ASX (code T92) focused on Strategic Minerals in the low risk jurisdictions of Australia and Canada.

The Australian operations are focused on tin, tungsten, molybdenum, bismuth, silver and gold in the New England area of NSW. The core projects are the 100% owned Ottery tin and precious metals mine and the Glen Eden Tin Tungsten Molybdenum Bismuth Project.



The Canadian operations are strategically positioned in the Athabasca Basin, Canada - a premium uranium province hosting the world's largest and highest-grade uranium deposits. Canada is a politically stable jurisdiction with established access to global markets. Using the very best people available and leveraging our in-depth knowledge of the Basin's structures and deposits we are targeting major discoveries under cover that are close to existing production infrastructure. The Company Board has considerable experience in Uranium. Our uranium exploration team managed by Axiom Exploration based locally in Saskatoon, Canada.



The Company holds a 100% interest in the Engler Lake, HawkRock, Parker Lake, Rapid River, and Yurkowski Lake Projects located in the Cable Bay Shear Zone (CBSZ) on the eastern side of the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, Canada. ATHA Energy Corp. have amended the option Agreement to earn up to 60% of the Pasfield Project. The Projects are all close to multiple operating large uranium mills, mines and known deposits.

There is good access and logistics support in this very activate uranium exploration and production province. A main road passing between the HawkRock and Pasfield Lake Projects. The regional prime logistics base is Points North located about 50km east of the CBSZ Projects, as well as a high voltage transmission line 30 km away and Uranium Mills to the east.

For more information:

Niv Dagan
Director
Niv Dagan
niv.dagan@peakassetmanagement.com.au

Justyn Stedwell
Joint CoSec
admin@t92.com.au

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.*	• Data has been recovered from MinView Database as reported to the NSW Govt. All results are reported in the attachment. • Samples were collected by NSW Govt. geologists and are reported as grab samples in most cases. • Surface samples of Mineral Occurrences are referred to by ID number and are publicly available on NSW MinView. As these are historical samples, details of sampling techniques are not available and further work will be undertaken to confirm the results. Details are in the body of the report. • Data is contained in the Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Grafton - Maclean 1 250 000 Metallogenic Map Sh-56-6 and Sh-56-7 • No sampling or drilling was undertaken by Terra
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 drilling was undertaken
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken
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.*	No drilling was undertaken
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.*	• Data has been recovered from MinView Database as reported to the NSW Govt. All results are reported in the attachment. • No sampling or drilling was undertaken by Terra

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-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.*	
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.*	• Data has been recovered from MinView Database as reported by the NSW Govt. All results are reported in the attachment. • Data is contained in the Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Grafton - Maclean 1 250 000 Metallogenic Map Sh-56-6 and Sh-56-7 • Assays were conducted at the NSW Department of Mineral Resources Development Laboratory assay number for that sample should be given — eg, G95/031 is 1995 sample 31. • Details as to assay methods and QA QC are not recorded.
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.*	• Data has been recovered from MinView Database as reported to the NSW Govt. All results are reported in the attachment. • Results are comparable with previous surface sampling • No drilling undertaken
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.*	• Data spacing is variable due to the early stage of exploration. • Surface sampling were surveyed using GPS in GDA94 – zone 56. • No drilling undertaken
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*	• Data spacing is variable due to the early stage of exploration. • There is sufficient data and geological understanding for the reporting of an Exploration Target. • Closer spaced infill drilling will be required for Resource Estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	been applied.	
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.*	• Samples are surface rock outcrop/grab samples • No drilling was undertaken. • The initial interpretation of the mineralisation at Silent Grove is a set of veins, contact greisen and plunging pipes or shoots.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples transported in sealed and labelled bags to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The original samples are not available

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• Terra Critical Minerals Limited has a 100% ownership of LCT Metals Pty Ltd which holds 100% of EL9737 and EL9872. • All claims are current and in good standing and all necessary permits for the current level of operations have been received.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration over the area has been extensive by many parties over the last 140 years. A review of the extent of this exploration is underway. • See Attachement for references used for each prospect as per Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenement straddles the north-eastern contact of the Permo-Triassic Mole Granite, in contact with Permian & Carboniferous sediments. Younger outliers of Tertiary basalts and Cainozoic alluvium locally obscure bedrock (see figure in body of the report). • The Mole Granite is recognised as the major tin granite in the New England district, with the Mole Granite and immediate surrounds recording over 350 hard rock & alluvial tin mines, as well as associated wolfram, bismuth, silver molybdenum and topaz workings. • Within the project area, around 15 alluvial and hard rock tin mines and occurrence are located. • Hard rock tin occurrences are dominated by hydrothermal quartz-cassiterite-chlorite lodes, strongly aligned into the northeast-southwest structural grain of the Mole Granite. • Wolframite ± cassiterite occurrences are closely related to late stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		silexite (quartz-topaz) intrusions and are focused into the central area/roof pendant of the granite.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• No drilling undertaken
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.*	• Exploration results have been reported uncapped. • Cut-off grade used for reporting of samples is 15 g/t Ag or 0.1%Pb or 0.4% Sn or 0.02% Zn or 0.3% Cu or 0.1 g/t Au or 400 ppm Bi
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').*	• Data spacing is variable due to the early stage of exploration. No drilling undertaken
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.*	• A layout map of the sampling is included in the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 samples are reported.
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.*	• Exploration over the area has been extensive by many parties over the last 140 years. Review of the extent of this exploration is underway
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.*	• A full exploration program will be developed following the thorough analysis of past work. • Focus will be on surface prospecting to define areas of significant mineralisation. • This program is expected to take 2 years

APPENDIX. SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL RESULTS for SILENT GROVE PROJECT REPORTED BY PROSPECT

Cut-off grade used for reporting of samples is 15 g/t Ag or 0.1%Pb or 0.4% Sn or 0.02% Zn or 0.3% Cu or 0.1 g/t Au or 400 ppm Bi

EL	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
9737	Silent Prospect	162303	A shaft now filled in with no indication of strike or extent. Assay G94/095 sulphides in chloritised quartz vein: Pb 6.09%, Sn 0.55%, Zn 4%, Cu 280ppm, As 0.22%, Bi 0.1%, Ag 400g/t.	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North 6774647 East 370455
9737	Mc Dowells Contact Lode	162115	Discovered by McDowall & party (1899). Ore worked from shoots and bungs. Mine last worked in 1972. Body strikes about 085 T. The lode varies between 1.2 and 4.5m wide (average 3m), highly micaceous with lode flat dipping. Pipe dips 45 deg. S and is irregular. Lode is in a greisenised aplite. Lode pegmatitic in part. Assay G94/089 (dump grab sample) Zn 2.2%, Pb 2.02%, Ag	Weber C.R., Paterson I.B.L. & Townsend D.J. (1978) Molybdenum in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources No 43 Carne J.E. (1911) The tin mining industry and the distribution of tin ores in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd, Pacific Copper Ltd (1983) Exploration Reports, EL 1709, Torrington area. DocType:EL	North 6774738 East 370755

EL	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
			79g/t, Sn 1.54%, Bi 629ppm, As 500ppm, Au 0.04g/t. Several filled in shafts are located N of the Binghi Road and W of the Torrington-Mole River Road. (1899-1907) 203 tons (72.5%) +37 tons lode + alluvial. (1911)-3t SnO2. 1.9 t SnO2 from 400 t (1927). SGTMC (1952) 14.5cwt. SGTMC (1953)-4.8 tons conc. T F Roberts 1963 > 300kg Sn. AR1927/029 406 t ore gave 1.9 tonne conc. Average grade without enrichments 1% SnO2. AR1952/032 1.4 t conc. AR1953/031 4.8 t conc. Old underlay shaft sunk to 95.7m. Values 3% SnO2 below 15m. Pacific Copper - lode to 12.2m wide; rich bungs , one 90t with 50t tin. 2 north dipping lodes (one Bi rick to 8m). Total production 300t tin conc.	Report GS:GS1982/068 DIGS:R0001085 7 Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	
9737	Silent Grove south	162215	5.21% Sn, Sb 104ppm, Hg 0.156ppm (Silent Grove south ID 162215)	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	north: 6773367 east: 371915
9737	Silent Grove lode, Coglans Shaft, McGilvrays shaft	162118	Lode averages 1.2m in width, strikes 042 T and dips SE. However, large elongate vughs up to a few metres in diametre can be common (Fitzpatrick 1972). Sn mineralisation occurs in a quartz & fine grained greisen lode in porphyritic granite or in quartz and fine grained greisen with marginal aplite(GS1967/058). The lode zone has pipe like bodies rich in cassiterite within it. The cassiterite is in steeply dipping irregular pipes within the lode. The larger ones plunging more frequently south (Fitzpatrick 1972). Prodn of 6 t in 1972. G Finch (1904) 37 tons SnO2 produced. Noel Dawson pers comm (1997) "mine worked down into sulphides". Has normal radioactive count (MR2221). Old underlay shaft sunk to 95.7m. Values 3% SnO2 below 15m. Bismuth vein 0.1m wide to 7.5m depth. Sphalerite up to 3% at 45m level.	Carne J.E. (1911) The tin mining industry and the distribution of tin ores in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd, Pacific Copper Ltd (1983) Exploration Reports, EL 1709, Torrington area. DocType:EL Report GS:GS1982/068 DIGS:R00010857 Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068 Suppel D.W. & Sylvester G.C. (1967) The Silent Grove Tin Mine. GS:GS1967/058 DIGS:R00018374 (1972) GS:GS1972/013 DIGS:R00022918	north: 6773787 east: 371605
9737	Silent Flat Alluvials	162305	Assay from exposed chloritised shear 0.1m wide G94/096 Sn 3.4%, Pb 0.188%, Cu 974ppm, W 117 ppm, Bi 111ppm, Ag 15g/t.	Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000	North:6774537 East:370625

EL	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
				Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	
9872	Allens deposit	162339	Two parallel veins 5m apart strike 050 T for 75m and dip steeply N. Assay G94/567 of medium to coarse disseminated cassiterite in quartz: Sn 1.26%, Pb 215ppm, Hg 0.2ppm.	Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North:6773087 East:372405
9872	Stormers Gully	162213	Numerous shafts and pits on multiple veins. One major vein which strikes 038-048 T. Pegmatite at SW end. AR1934/028 - 70 t gave 2.6 t Sn. Assay G94/565 cassiterite in quartz vein: Sn 4.66%, Pb 149ppm, Hg 0.19ppm.	Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068 (1970) GS:GS1970/266 DIGS:R00026812	North:6772787 East:372305
9872	Torry mine north	160052	A cluster of deep shafts and pits are developed on quartz-cassiterite veins in fresh granite. MR457 indicates that a lode up to 2 m wide was worked. This must have comprised numerous narrow mineralised veins, some of which show narrow sericitic alteration along walls. Cassiterite occurs along the vein margins and as scattered crystals towards the vein margins, and as sparse crystals in fresh granite. The veins comprise massive, white quartz with no indications of sulphides. Assay G96/400 of cassiterite in quartz veins and aplitic granite returned 1.96% Sn and 103 ppm As	Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North:6763027 East:381726
9872	Tomy mine	160064	A single, infilled and levelled shaft has been sunk on white quartz-cassiterite veins in weathered granite. Narrow (<2 cm), massive to vughy quartz veins host fine, black cassiterite on vein walls. Chalcedonic silica veins are also present. but are non-mineralised. No alteration is apparent along the vein margins. The vein orientations are indeterminate. Assay G96/399 of quartz veins	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068 (1984) GS:GS1984/335 DIGS:R00012200	North:6763207 East:380286

EL	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
			with fine cassiterite returned 1300 ppm Sn and 272 ppm Pb.		
9872	Valley view deposit	162443	Numerous shafts and adits water filled. The host consists of kaolinised feldspar and bleached granite. Worked in last 30 years (metal mug and bucket). Workings strike 030 T for 170m and 055 T for 30m on lodes 0.3m+ wide. Assay G96/419 of disseminated sulphides in green feldspar: Sn 0.26%, Pb 0.34%, Zn	Pacific Copper Ltd (1982) Prospecting reports, PLs 4275-4279, 250, 510, 515, 603 & 604, Torrington area. DocType:EL Report GS:GS1981/061 DIGS:R00015460 Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North:6763887 East:377540
9872	Hillside deposit	162442	On side of hill close to a granite/aplite contact which varies from sharp to irregular to uncertain. Workings strike 050 T for 20m on a quartz vein 0.15m+ wide dipping steeply SE. Pale green weathered feldspar zone and Fe stained zone. Tectonic breccia and slickensides. Assay G96/418 of Fe/Mn stained quartz and host: Pb 0.34%, Sn 877ppm, Zn 421ppm, Sb 121ppm, Ag 28g/t.	Pacific Copper Ltd (1982) Prospecting reports, PLs 4275-4279, 250, 510, 515, 603 & 604, Torrington area. DocType:EL Report GS:GS1981/061 DIGS:R00015460 Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North:6764167 East:377505