



Renison (Sn)
Renison Expansion (Sn)
50% MLX

Mt Bischoff (Sn)

RENISON EXPLORATION UPDATE

November 2022



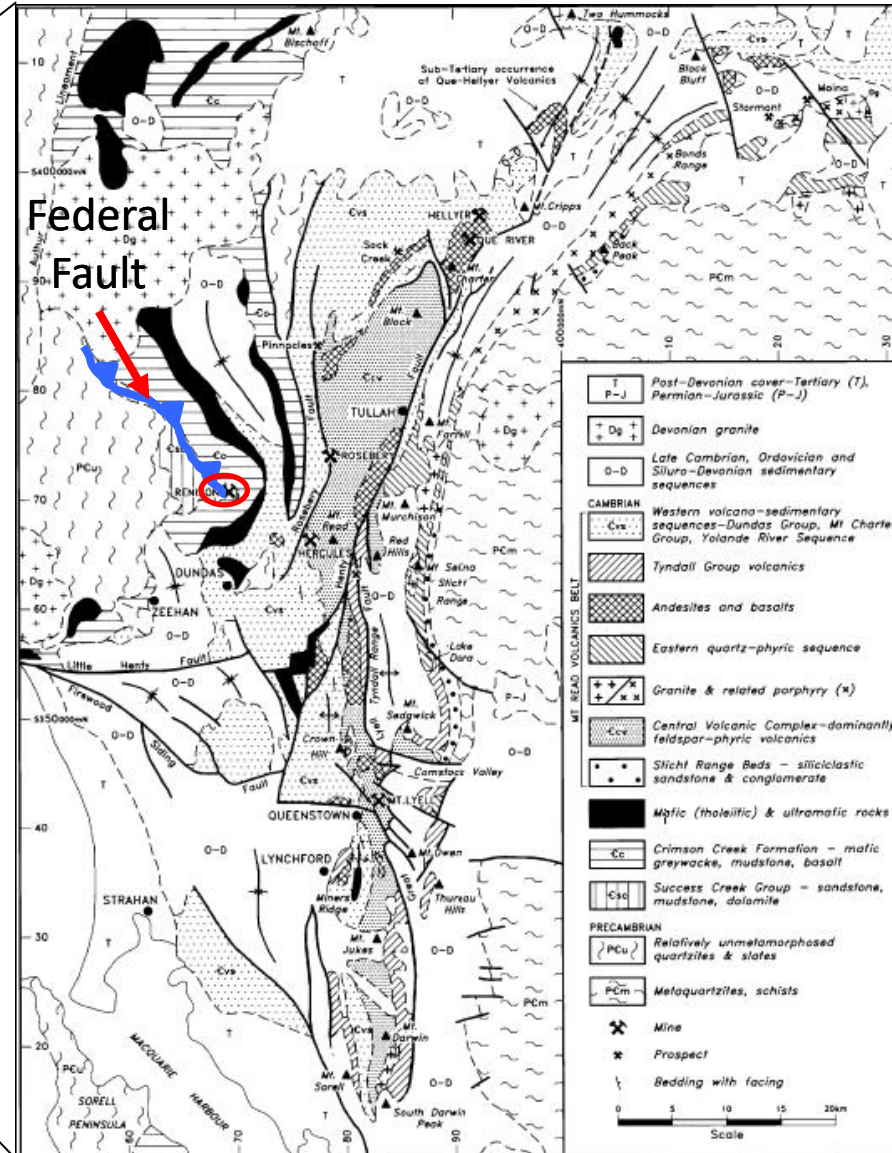
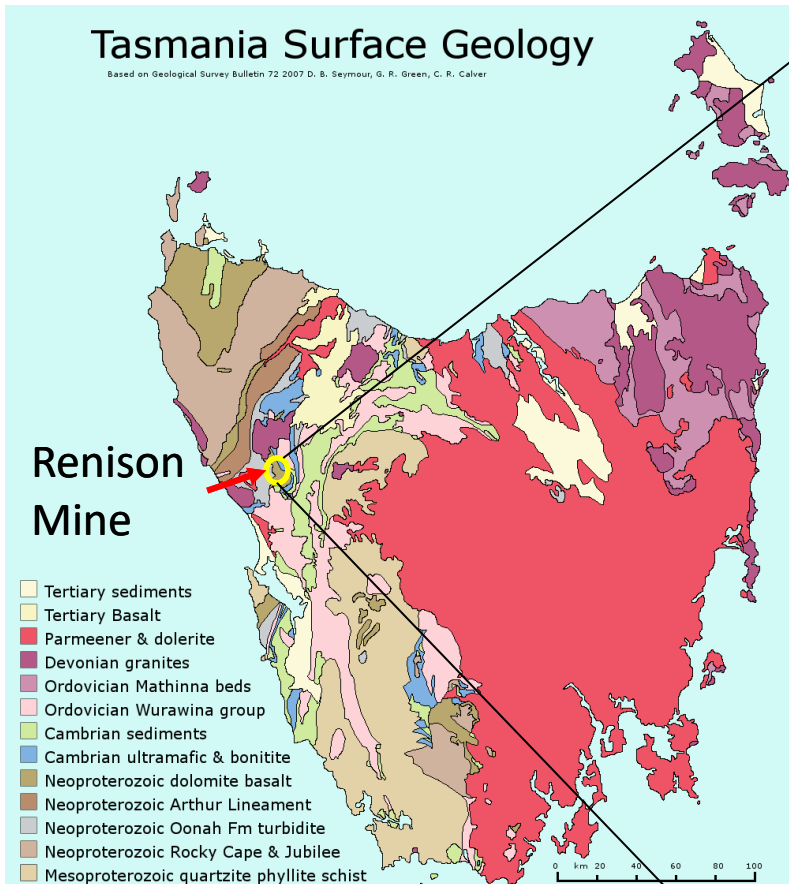


RENISON 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE

- Drilling – DHEM Targets
- New exploration tenement
- Geophysics – ANSWT
- Geochemistry – ridge and spur and drilling
- Forward program



LOCATION AND SETTING



Renison Tin mine is located in the early trough deposits of the Palaeozoic Dundas Trough.

Base of Crimson Creek Group:

- Dreadnought Hill Member
- Upper Contorted Unit
- **Carbonate unit – No1 dolomite**
- Red Rock Member – sand, silt and conglomerate

Top of Success Creek Group:

- **Carbonate unit – No2 dolomite**
- Renison Bell member (dolomitic siltstone)
- **Carbonate unit – No3 dolomite**
- Dalcoath Member (dolomitic siltstone, shale, nodular dolomite, tuff)

Oonah Formation



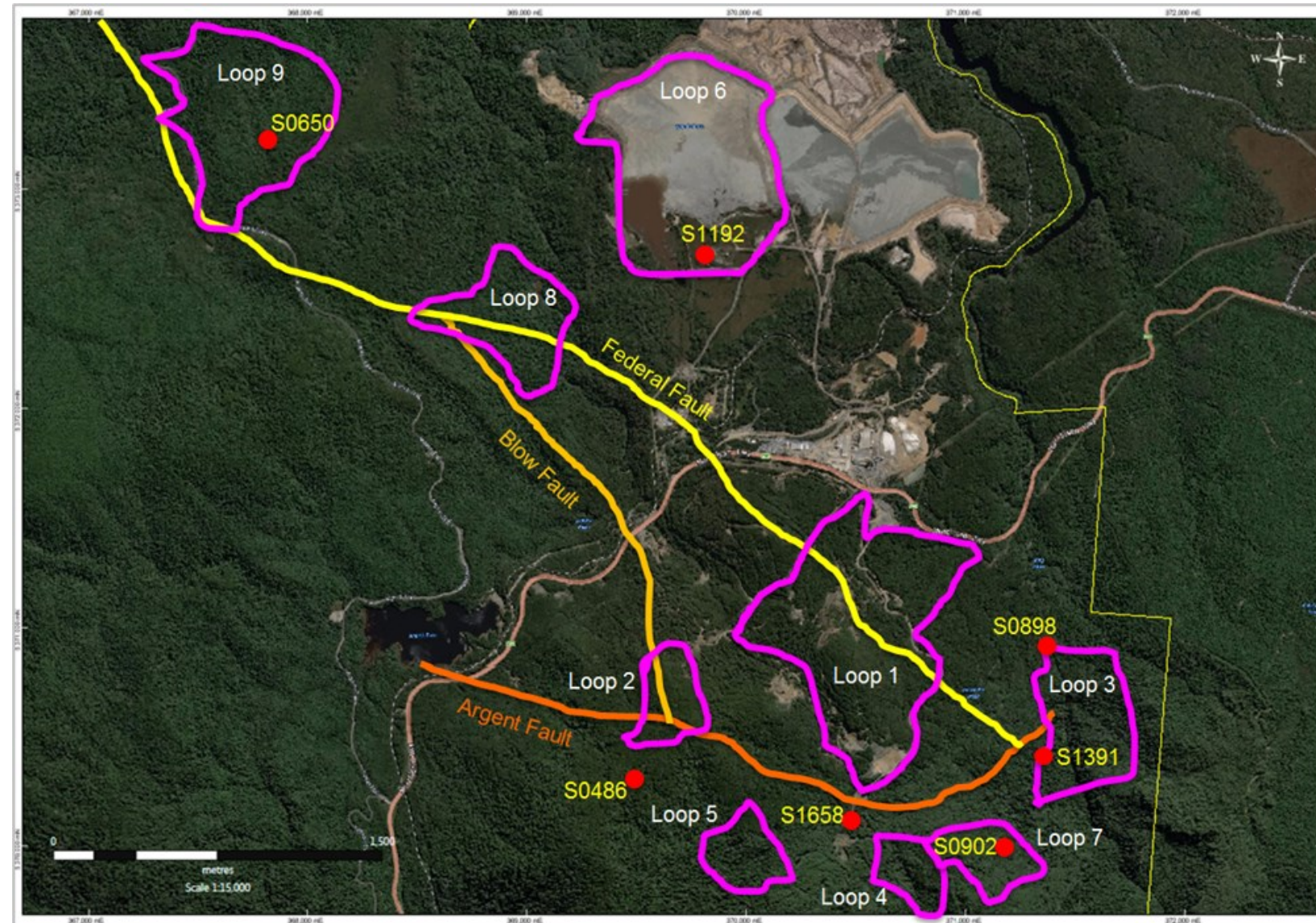
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DHEM TARGET DRILLING

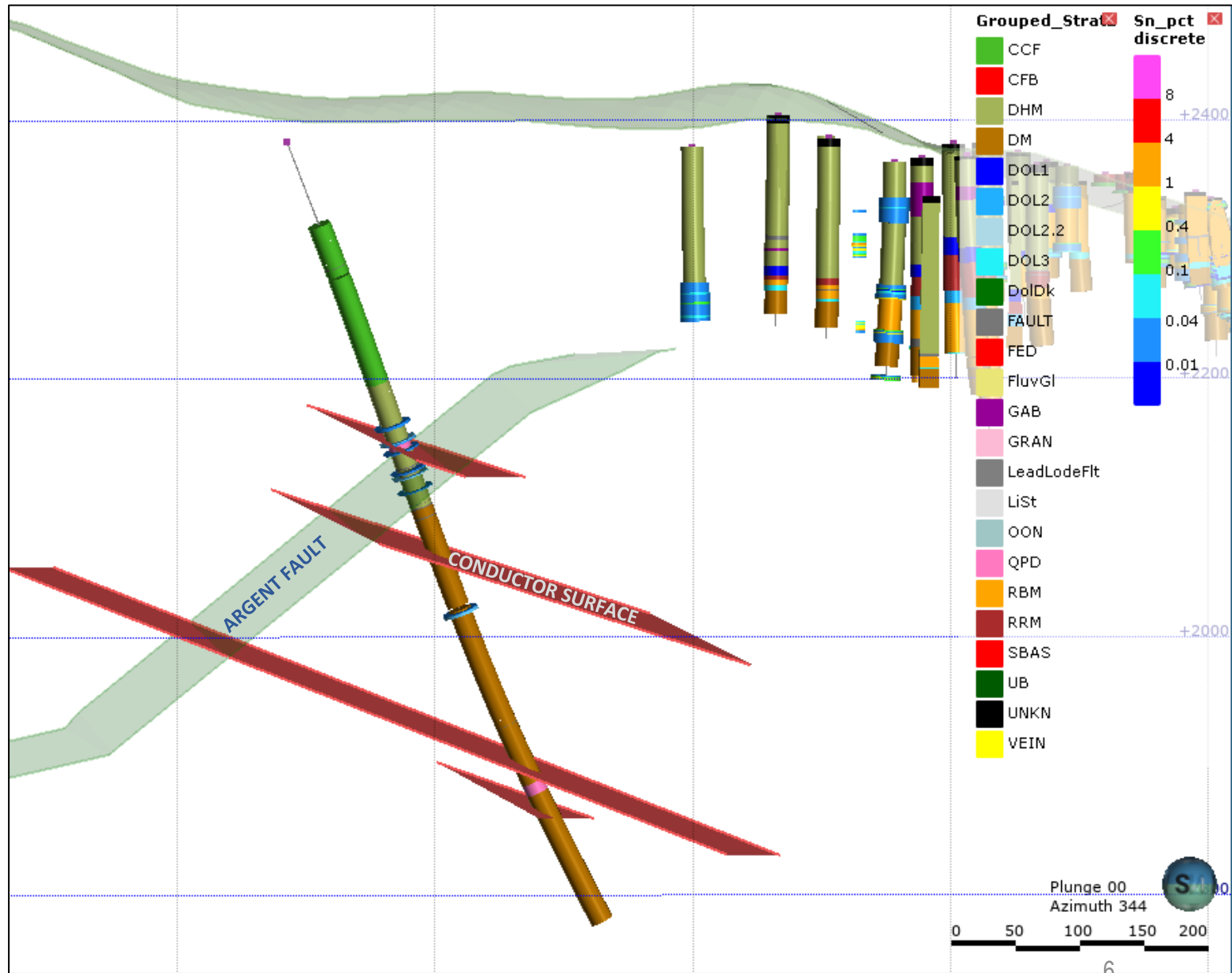
- 2019 DHEM survey of 7 historic drill holes and 9 surface loops
- Number of conductors identified with several off-hole conductors
- Generated drill targets based on conductors with supporting geological/structural evidence
- Initial 3-hole program (**Phase 1**) completed earlier this year intersected zones of sulphide mineralisation associated with modelled conductors. Assays pending for 2 holes.
- First drill hole of follow up drilling program (**Phase 2**) intersected significant zone of massive sulphide mineralisation returning:
26.93m @ 4.57% Sn from 225.07m (6.03m @ 2.98% Sn from 233.97m and 4.97m @ 18.22%Sn from 247.03m.





DHEM TARGET DRILLING – Phase 1

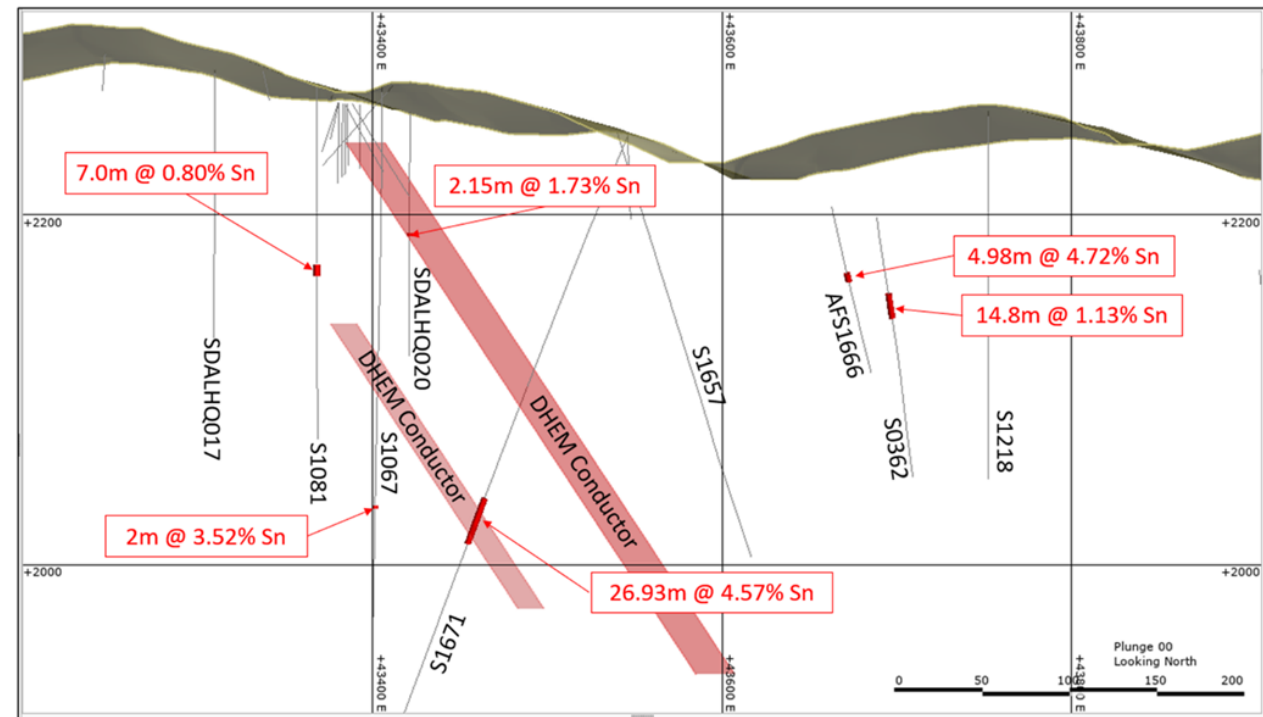
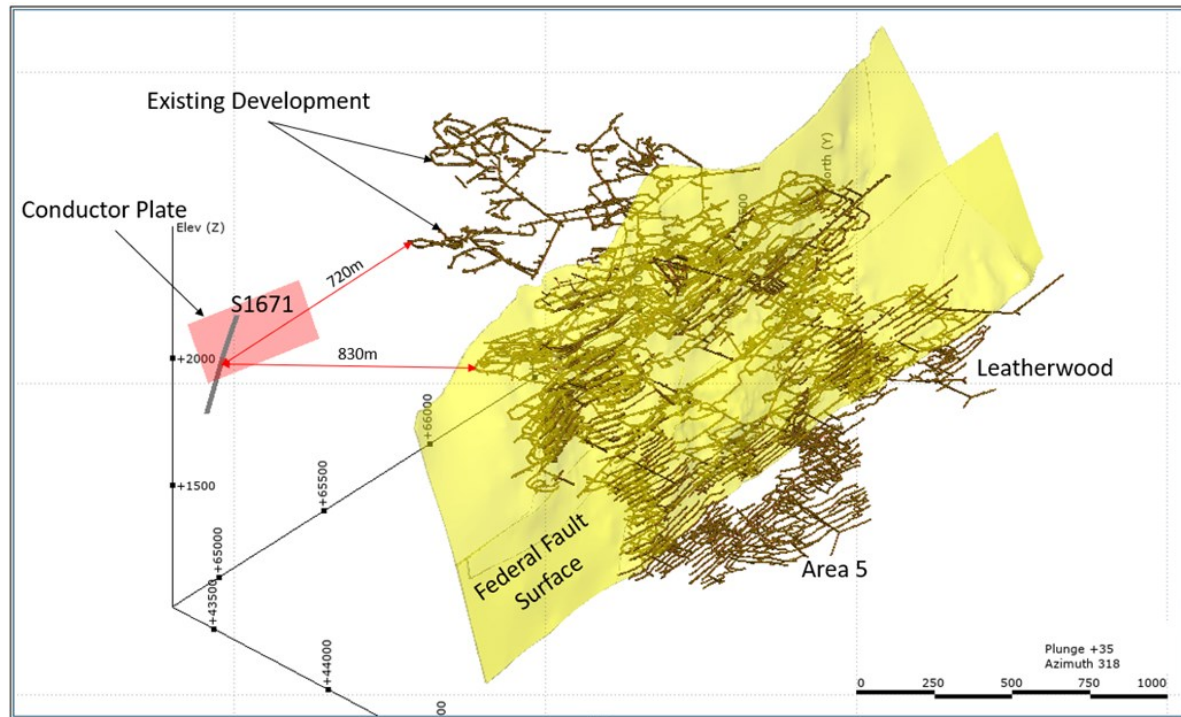
- Two of the interpreted conductor plates associated with QPD's
- Anomalous Sn zone associated with QPD contact zone (**9m @ 0.05%Sn**, 125ppm W from 252m) – first conductor zone
- Anomalous Sn zone associated with Argent Fault zone stockwork breccia with semi-massive sulphides (**5.2m @0.06%Sn**, 630ppm Pb from 276.8m)
- Anomalous Sn associated with a stockwork breccia/semi-massive sulphide zone associated with a fault (**4.1m @ 0.165% Sn**, 0.3% As from 393.92m)

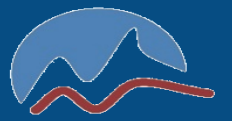




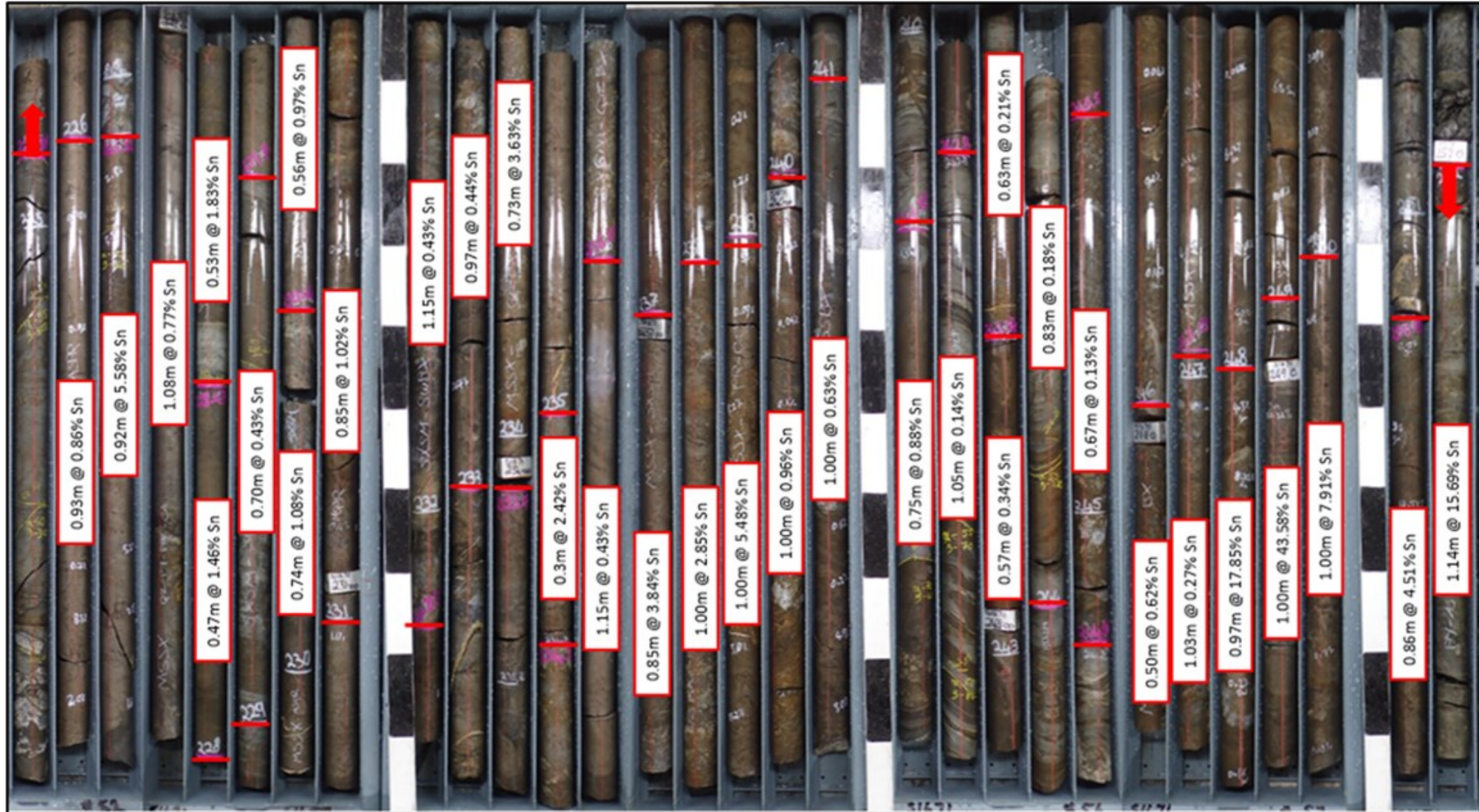
DHEM TARGET DRILLING – Phase 2

- Total of 6 holes planned
- First of Phase 2 DHEM target drilling intersected 26m of massive to semi-massive sulphide coincident with modelled conductor



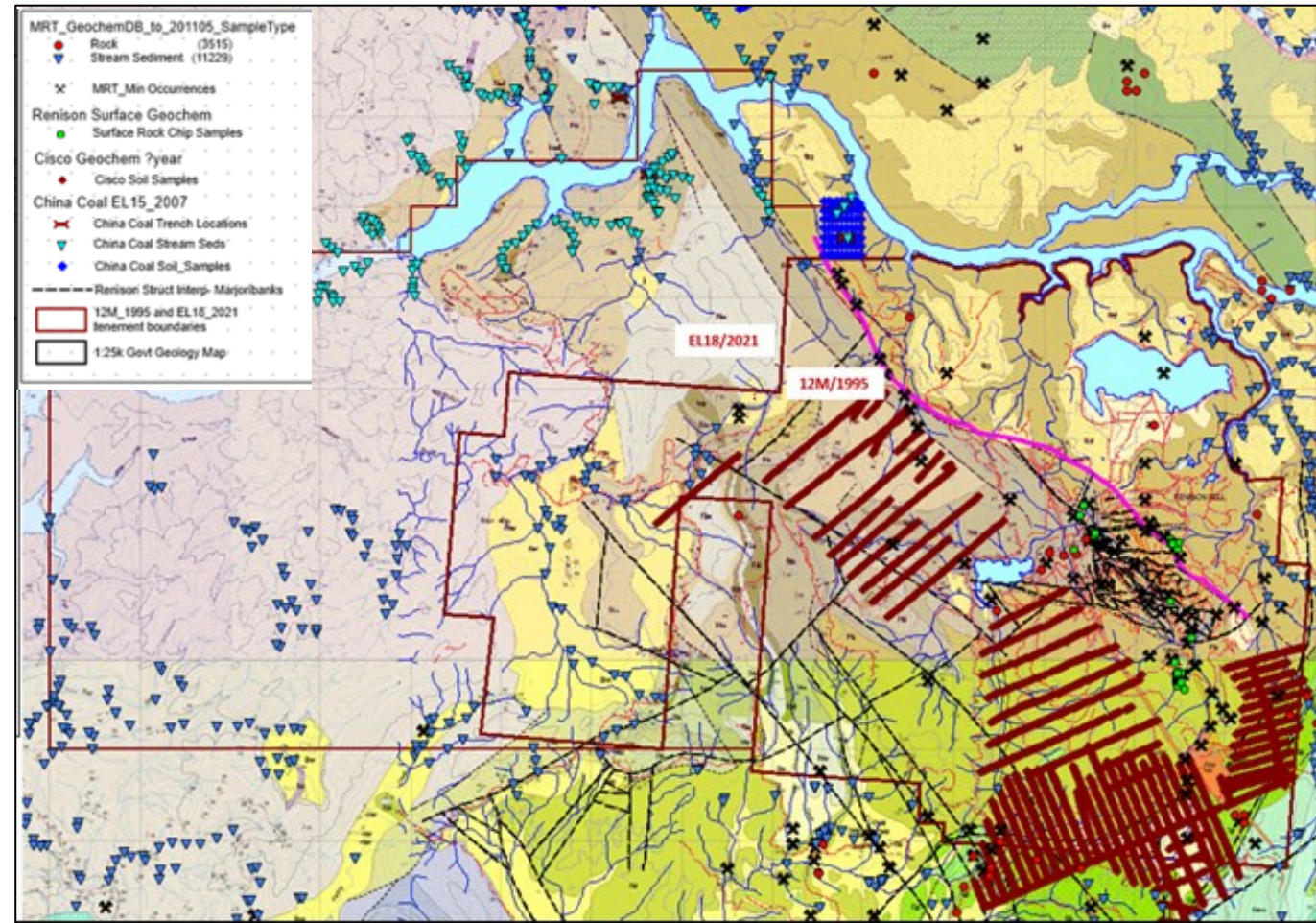
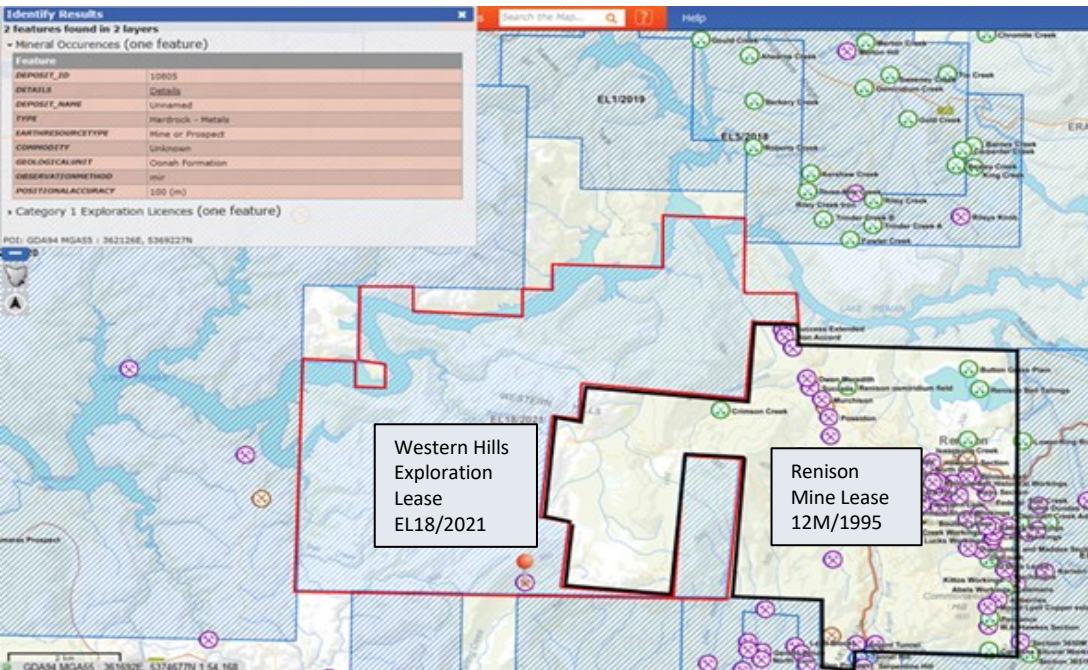


DHEM TARGET DRILLING – Phase 2: S1671





NEW EXPLORATION LEASE – WESTERN HILLS

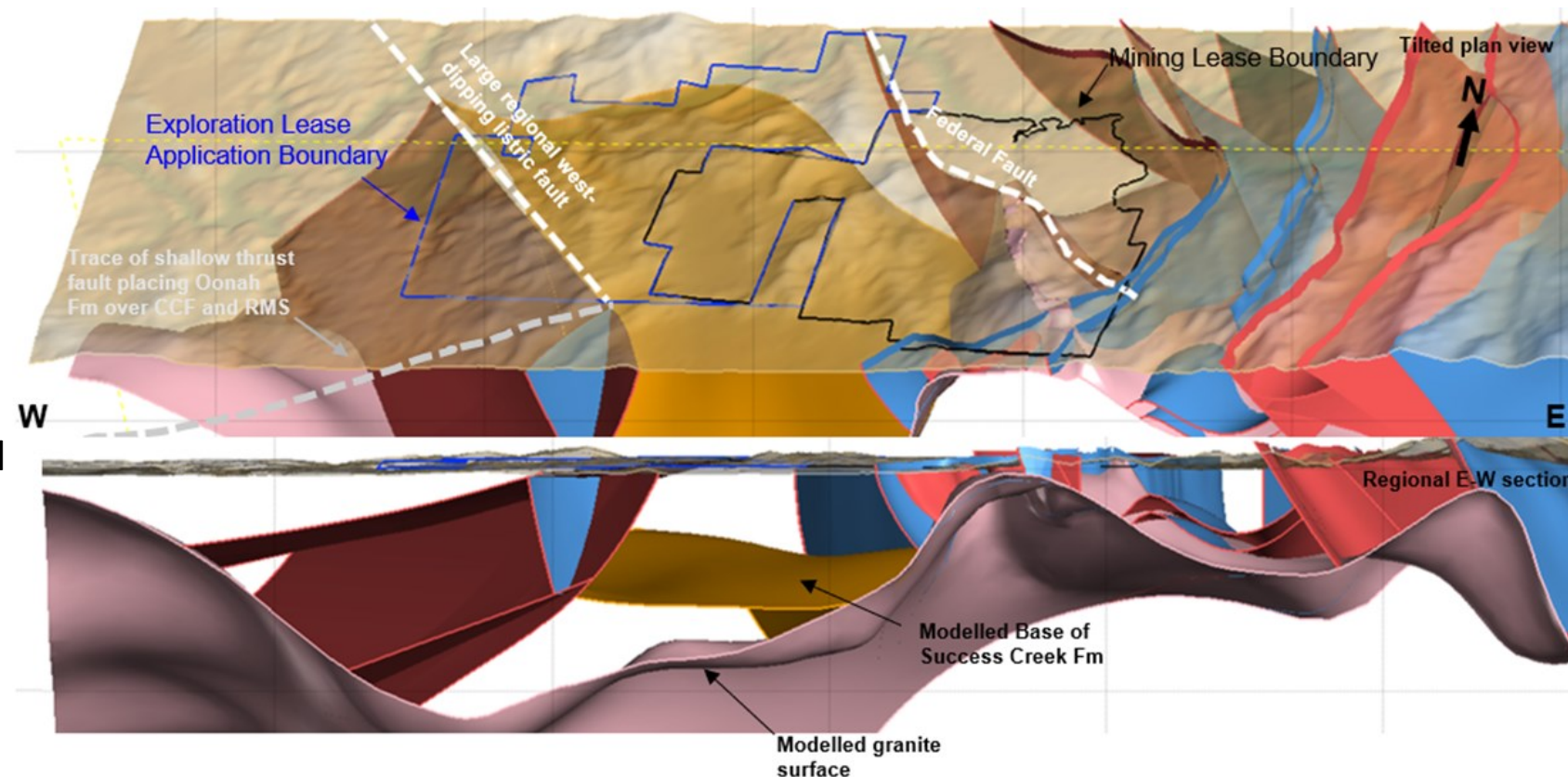


- Relatively under-explored
- Mapped as Oonah Fm – unknown depth to granite
- Need to explore undercover



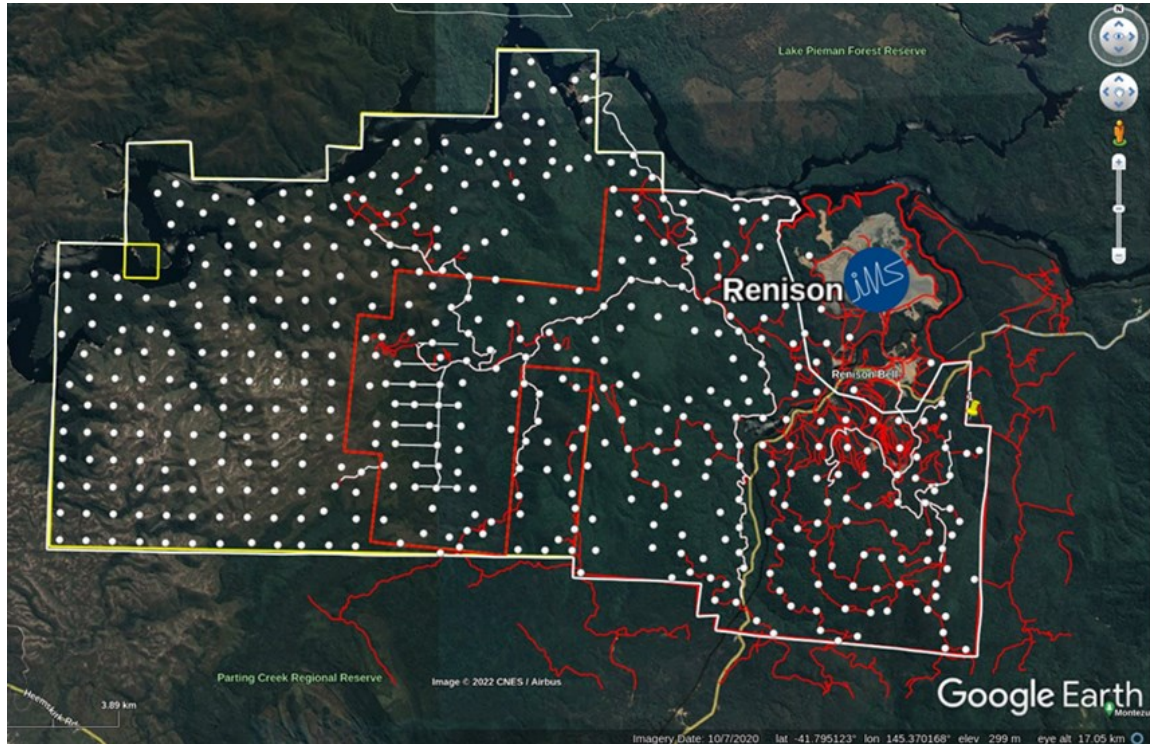
EXPLORATION MODEL AND STRATEGY

- Geophysical methods required to determine
 - Depth to granite
 - Large-scale structures
- Previous regional magnetic show vague features
- Broad-spaced litho-geochemical and pathfinder geochemistry
 - to identify alteration/potential structures tapping granite
 - characterise lithologies in stratigraphy and compare with RMS

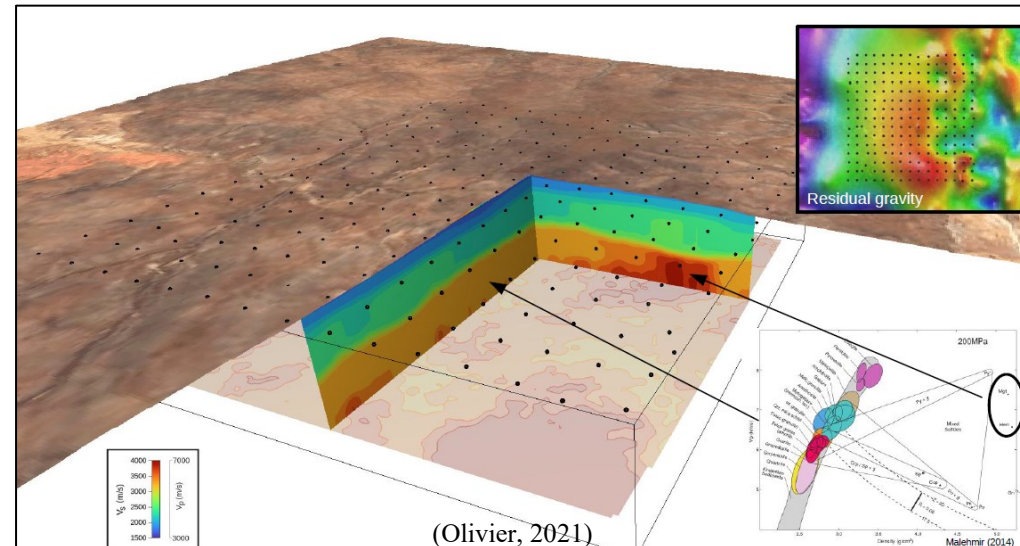




AMBIENT NOISE SURFACE WAVE TOMOGRAPHY - ANSWT



- Array of small, wireless seismic stations/nodes (several 100), placed in shallow holes or spiked into the ground at 400m
- Nodes turned on with magnetic switch and left for several weeks collecting passive/ambient seismic data
- Nodes are retrieved and data processed by IMS
- Data used to generate 3D velocity model – to identify changes in sub-surface geology: map top of granite and identify major structures





RENISON ANSWT – NODE DEPLOYMENT

- Helicopter, boat, 4WD and on foot
- 7 teams of 2 people
- 9 days – 512 nodes deployed





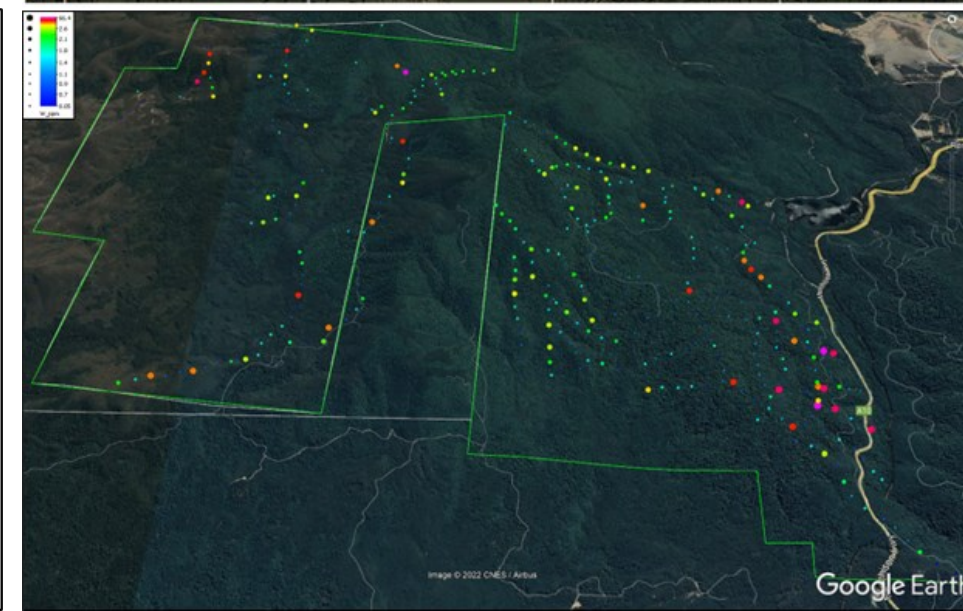
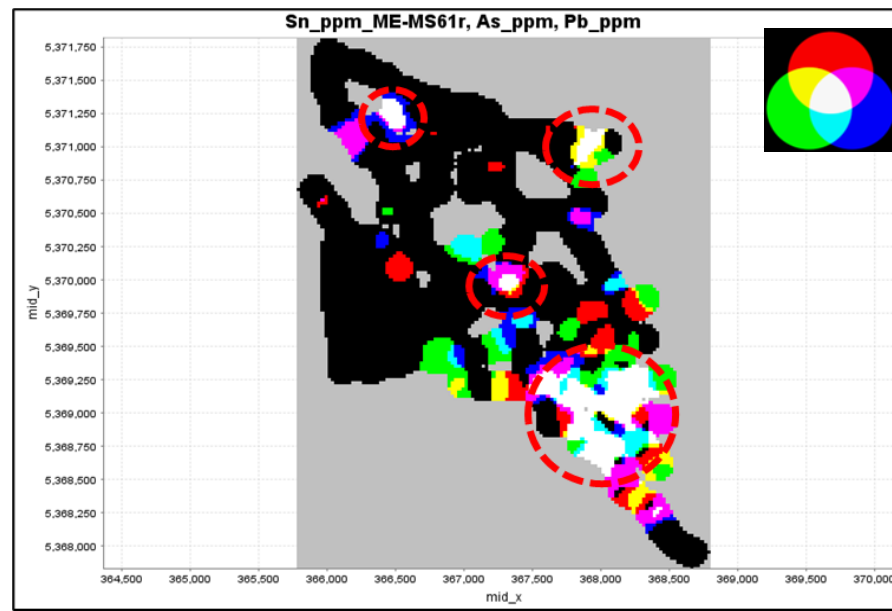
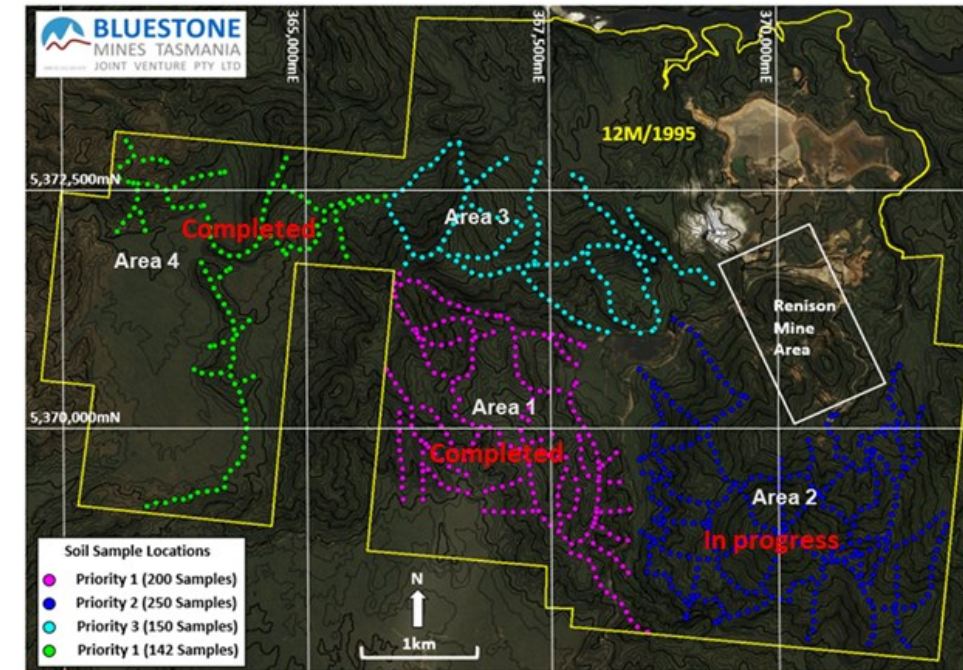
GEOCHEMISTRY

Aims:

- Identify fluid up-flow to the surface through deep seated fractures (faults, shears and joints) by using pathfinder elements such as Cs and Li – new fertile structures and hanging wall alteration halos;
- Identify geochemical zonation for vectoring to Sn mineralisation using pathfinder elements associations such as Sn-As-Bi-Sb-In (W);
- Characterise litho-stratigraphic units (surface and drilling).

Strategy:

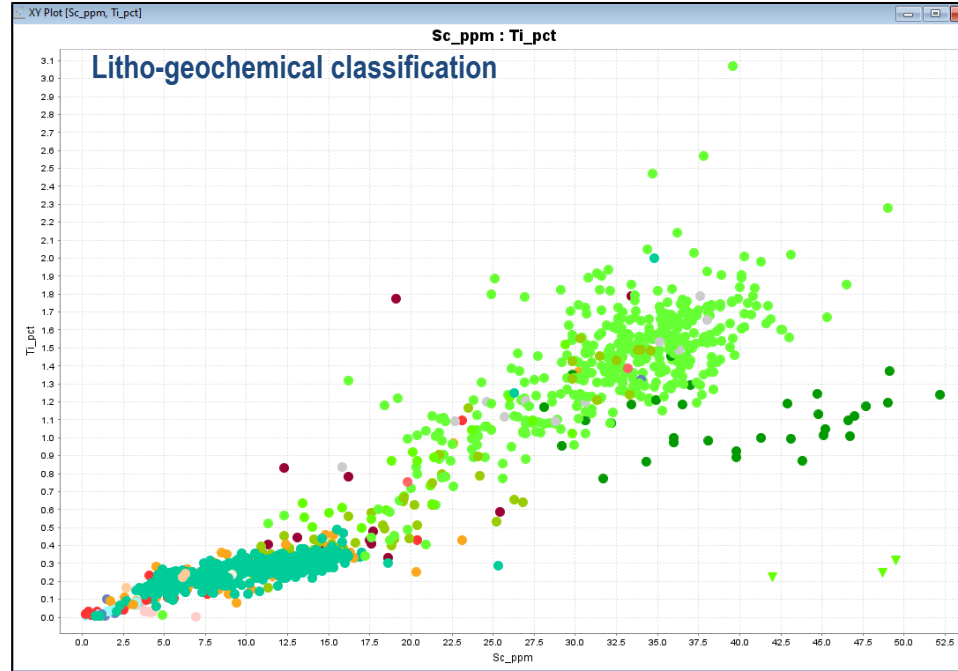
- Ridge and spur soil sampling – 4 areas, approximately 1000 samples
- Broad-spaced soil samples ~400m x 400m completed with collection of ANSWT sensors
- Full LGC suite on soils, new exploration drill holes and selected historic core
- Follow-up closer spaced soils





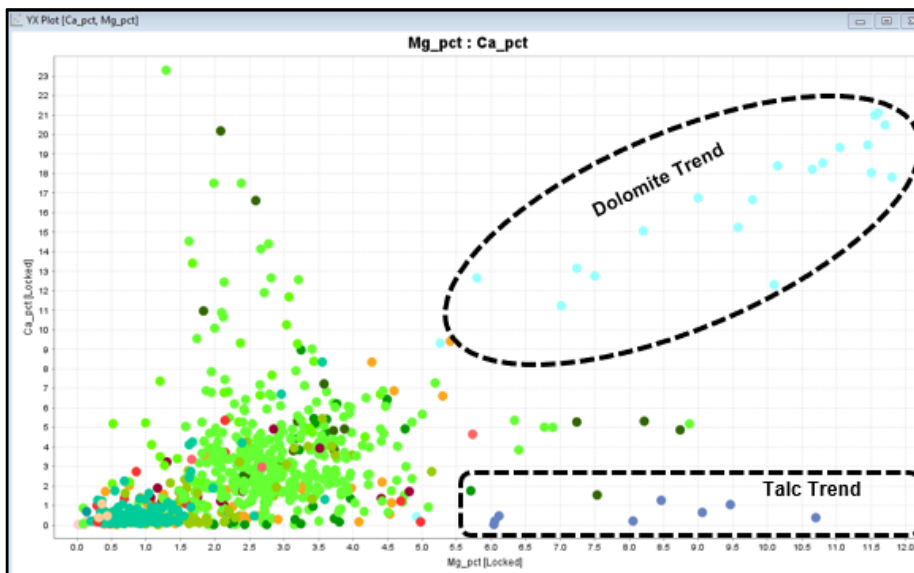
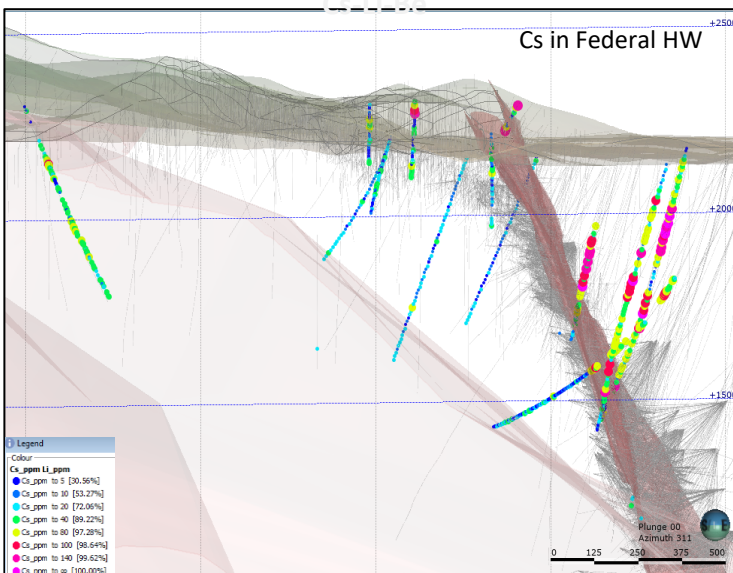
GEOCHEMISTRY

- Cs is elevated in the Federal HW
- On a regional scale, may help to identify other fertile structures and HW alteration haloes

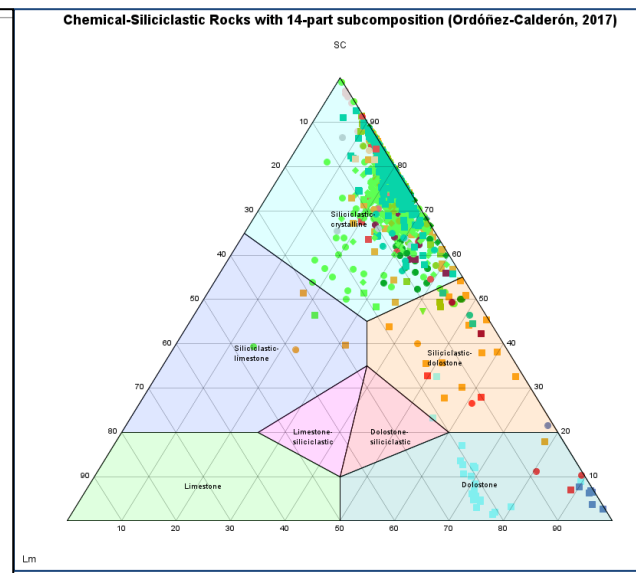


- Typical basalts have 30 to 50ppm Sc. Geochemically confirms the mafic provenance for the Crimson Creek Formation.
- Dark green points are more like typical tholeiitic basalt.
- The Dalcoath Member plots as a distinct geochemically different population compared with the CCF but is similar to the RBM population, indicating similar provenance.

Cs-Li fluid up-flow vectors



- Colour
- Strat_Text
- Default Colour
- CCF_Fault
- CCF_Fault_SXSM
- CCF_SXSM
- Crimson Creek Basalt
- Crimson Creek Formation
- DHM_Fault
- DHM_Fault_SXSM
- DM_Fault
- DM_Fault_SXSM
- Dalcoath Member
- Dolomite
- Dreadnought Hill Member
- Dreadnought Hill Member?
- Dreadnought Hill member
- GRAN
- MSSX
- Mafic Intr
- Massive Pyrrhotite
- Pine Hill Granite
- QPD
- Red Rock Member
- Renison Bell Member
- SXSM
- Talc





FORWARD PROGRAM 2023

- DHEM follow-up drilling and interpretation
- ANSWT velocity model interrogation, interpretation, target generation
- Ongoing historic data compilation and review – geophysics
- Surface geochemical anomaly follow-up – mapping and further sampling
- Building geochemical datasets, targeting and litho-geochemical understanding – applying to new areas
- Geophysics – DHEM, VTEM
- Target generation, review, ranking
- Drill testing new targets