TRAFFORD RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Code: TRF

Ian Finch
Managing Director

Neil McKay
Director

Mark Le Grange
Director

Allan Trench
Director

SHARE REGISTRY

Advanced Share Registry Services
150 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009

T: +61 (08) 9389 8033
F: +61 (08) 9389 7871

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 2, 679 Murray St
West Perth, WA, 6005

P: +61 (08) 9485 1040
F: +61 (08) 9485 1050

19th February 2014

Zealous Tin Drilling Update

- **Broad, near surface zone intersected**
  - **30m @ 0.43% Tin from 30m in 14ZLRC005**
- **More high grade at depth**
  - **6m @ 1.15% Tin from 131m in 14ZLRC004**
- **Deposit remains open along strike and down dip**
- **Geophysics outlines potential local extensions to Zealous**
- **Extensive regional potential identified**

Trafford Resources Limited (ASX: TRF) is pleased to announce preliminary results from a nine hole, 1,300 metre, reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme completed in January at its **Zealous Tin Prospect, Wilcherry Hill, South Australia**.

The RC drilling followed on from a diamond hole (13ZLDH001) completed in December 2013 which intersected **12.3m @ 1.10 % Tin including 1.3m @ 4.81% Tin** (see ASX announcement 13 January 2014).

Trafford is confident that a near surface, high grade Tin deposit exists at Zealous. Drilling continues to produce economic intersections of Tin and has defined over 250m of strike length and a minimum vertical depth of approximately 130 meters. The extent of the body remains open in all directions (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

The intersection in hole 14ZLRC004 of **6m @ 1.15% Tin** from 131 meters confirms the down dip extension of the first discovery hole at Zealous which returned **7m @ 3.28% Tin from 52m including 1m @ 6.81% Tin in hole 12ZLRC007** (see ASX announcement 9th May 2013).

The results of the 30 meter wide, near surface intersection of **30m @ 0.43% Tin** from 30m in Hole 14ZLRC005 demonstrates the potential for an open pit resource.

Table 1: Significant intercepts of preliminary 2014 RC drilling at Zealous Tin Prospect (Complete Tin results are provided in Appendix 1)

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width	Sn (%)
14ZLRC004	6386040	642570	180	70	-60	131	137	6	1.15
	incl.					131	133	2	1.71
14ZLRC005	6386117	642548	150	80	-60	30	60	30	0.43
	and					109	114	5	0.59
14ZLRC009	6385959	642638	150	70	-60	121	125	4	0.57

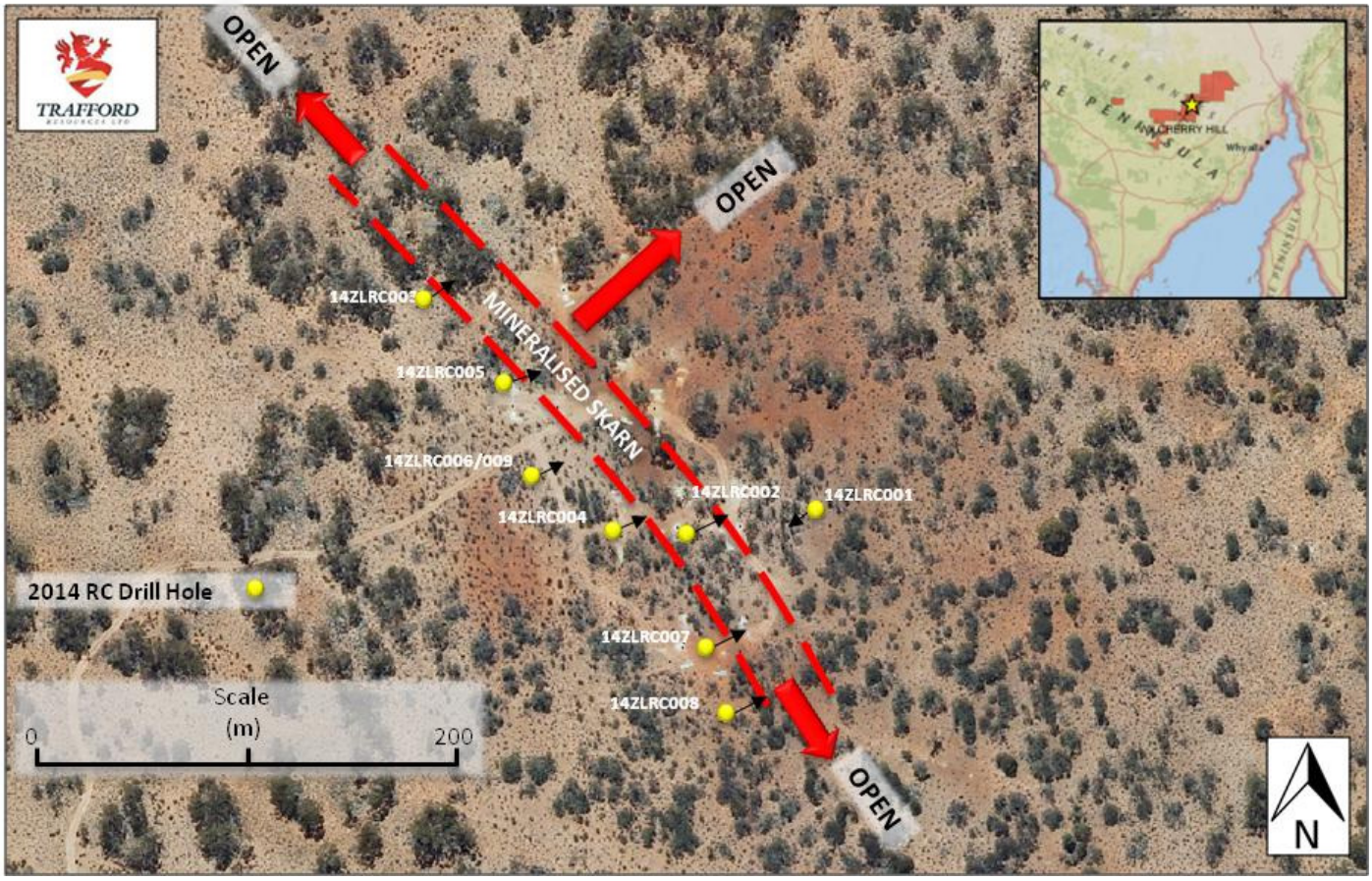

Figure 1: Plan Map showing location of nine reverse circulation drill holes drilled in 2014

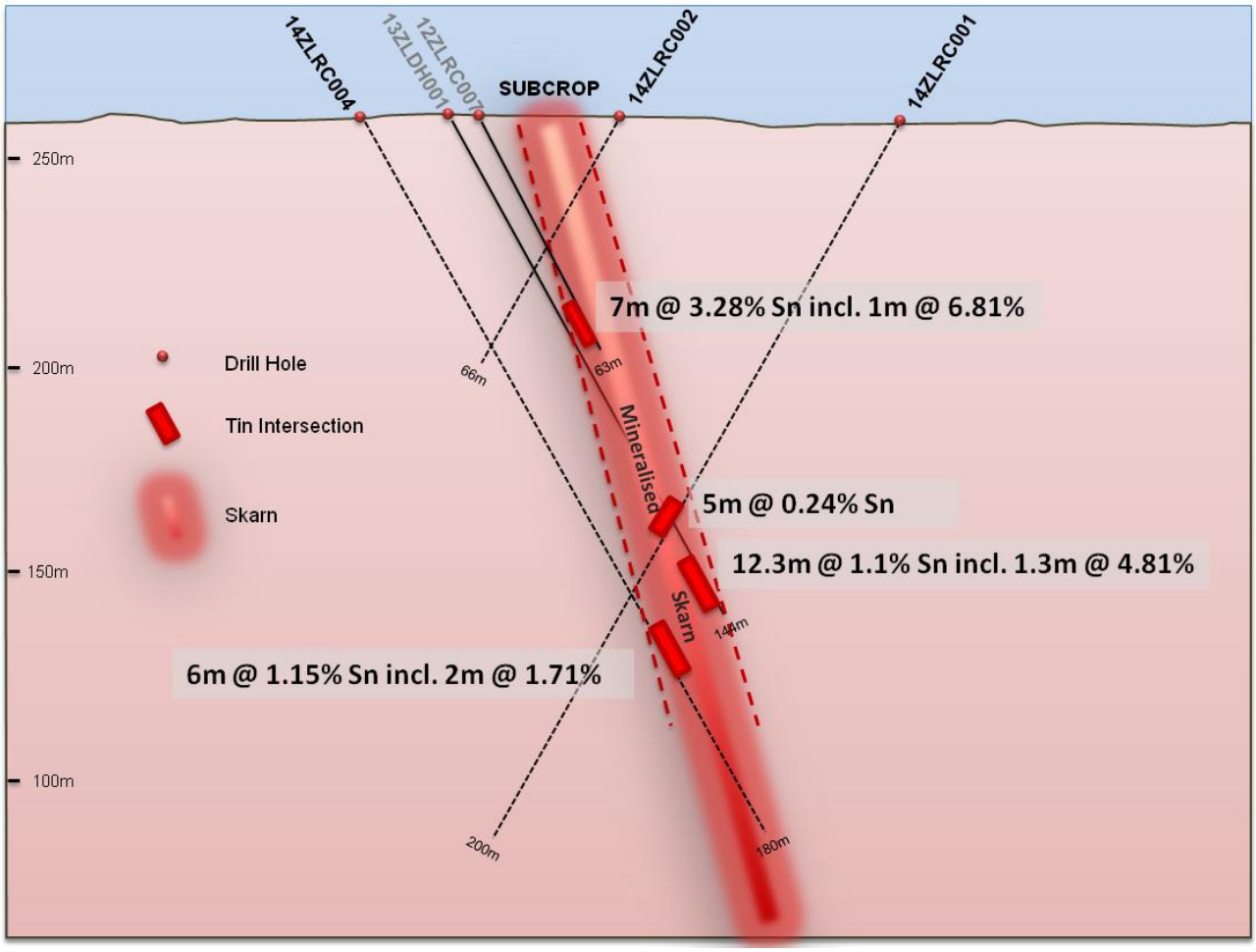

Figure 2: Cross section showing near surface and down dip extension of high grade Tin at Zealous Prospect

Local Tin Exploration Potential

Prior to the recent drilling programme at Zealous, several ground magnetic surveys were carried out in the area at different targets identified through radiometrics to help understand the orientation of the stratigraphy. Due to background "noise" brought about by iron rich float at the surface, the results of the survey could not be applied within the first 100m.

An amalgamation of all of the surveys has shown a magnetic package to exist from around 170m depth which can be traced to the south from where mineralisation has been identified to date (Figure 3). Considering the Tin has so far been observed to be associated with a goethitic package, it can be posited that this magnetic source may be the demonstration of the goethite at depth. Were this to be the case then it equates to a further strike potential of 1.5 - 2 kilometres of the host package to be tested in the immediate vicinity of the current known mineralisation.

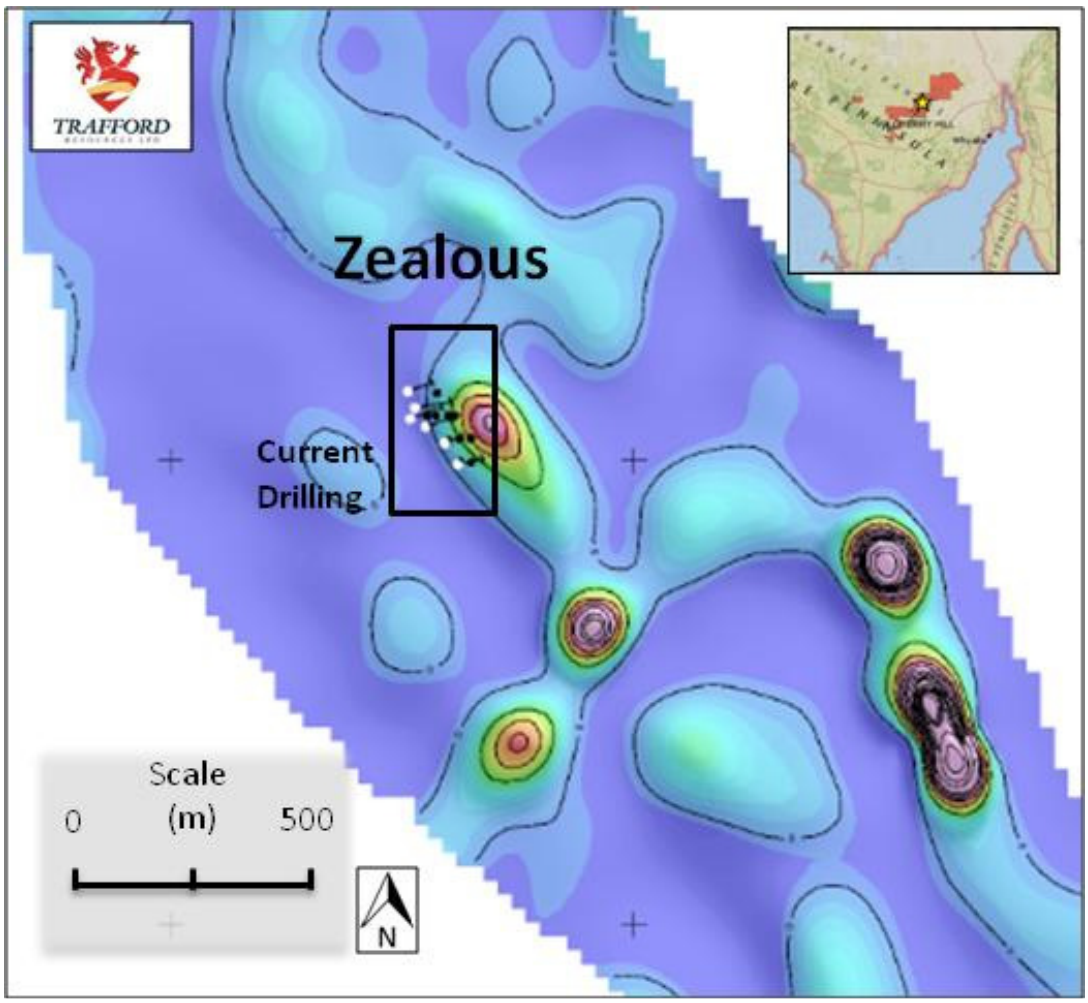

Figure 3: Zealous ground magnetic contours of underlying magnetic bodies at 170m below ground level in relation to position of current drilling. Potential strike extension of 1.5 – 2 km

Regional Tin Exploration Potential

Since the discovery of the Zealous Tin prospect, research of historic assay data has demonstrated that very few other potential skarn prospects at Wilcherry Hill have been adequately tested for Tin using the correct assay method. Trafford's Wilcherry Hill tenements are underlain by Hiltaba Granites (Figure 4), and it has been noted in numerous references that the mineralising source of Tin prospects in South Australia are the Hiltaba Suite Granites. The high grade nature of this Tin discovery strengthens the Southern Gawler Craton Hotspot in which Trafford is well placed with tenement holdings, multi commodity prospects and experience.

To date, Trafford has proven the Tin bearing mineral at Zealous to be the mining-preferred oxide mineral Cassiterite. The Company has now established that the appropriate assay technique for Tin is a lithium borate fusion digest (IC4M). Using this method, a sample is fused with lithium metaborate at high temperature and then digested in nitric acid before being analysed using mass spectrometry. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals including Cassiterite.

Most historic assaying at Wilcherry Hill has been via XRF or a standard 4-acid digest (IC3M). Although XRF is a good indication of the Tin content, all samples that have been assayed by means of IC3M in the database need to be re-assayed using the lithium borate fusion digest (IC4M). At present there are over 9,000 samples assayed incorrectly and a further 60,000 samples that haven't been assayed at all for Tin. Trafford will be

commencing a sequential regional re-assaying programme in the near future to test for the potential of an exciting new Tin province to add to the already diverse assortment of mineralisation observed at Wilcherry Hill.

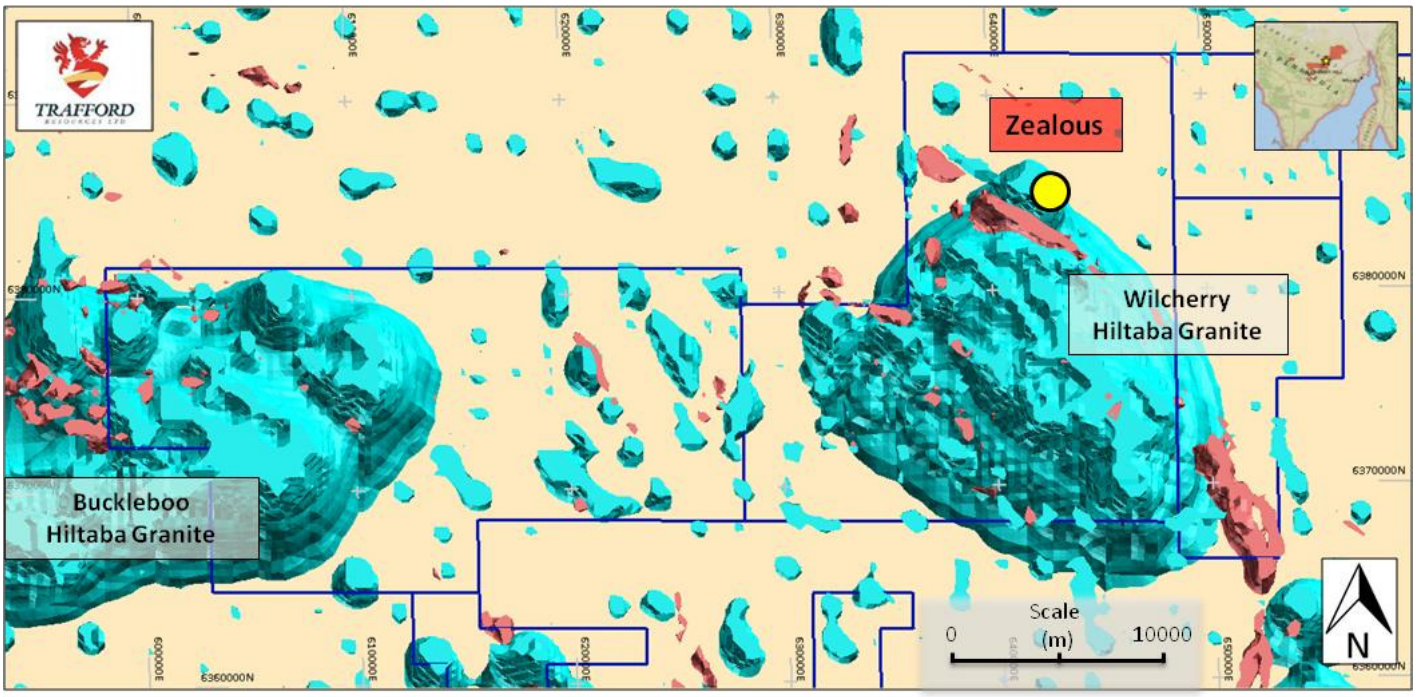

Figure 4: Plan image of EL5299 showing 3-dimensionally modelled underlying Hiltaba Granite (blue) and magnetic skarn occurrences (red) at Wilcherry Hill in relation to the position of the Zealous prospect

High grade, near surface hard rock tin deposits are rare and grades reported in projects targeted for open pit development are generally less than 0.5% tin. Drilling at Zealous is producing consistent 0.5% tin intersections with widths in excess of 5m. Demand for tin worldwide is growing steadily. However the forecasted decrease in production of tin from alluvial mining and the limited number of new developing mines gives tin the distinction of being the metal that enjoys the highest price amongst the mainstream London Metal Exchange (LME) traded metals at a current price of around $23,000/tonne. At prevailing prices 1% Tin is equivalent to ~5g/t Gold (Based on prices: Tin $22,925/t, Gold $1,326/oz). A combination of these factors makes this maiden discovery by Trafford a very important target for further exploration and development.

Ian Finch
Managing Director

Trafford Resources Limited

Competent person statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian D. Finch, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr. Finch is the Managing Director of the company.

Mr. Finch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2013 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Finch consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

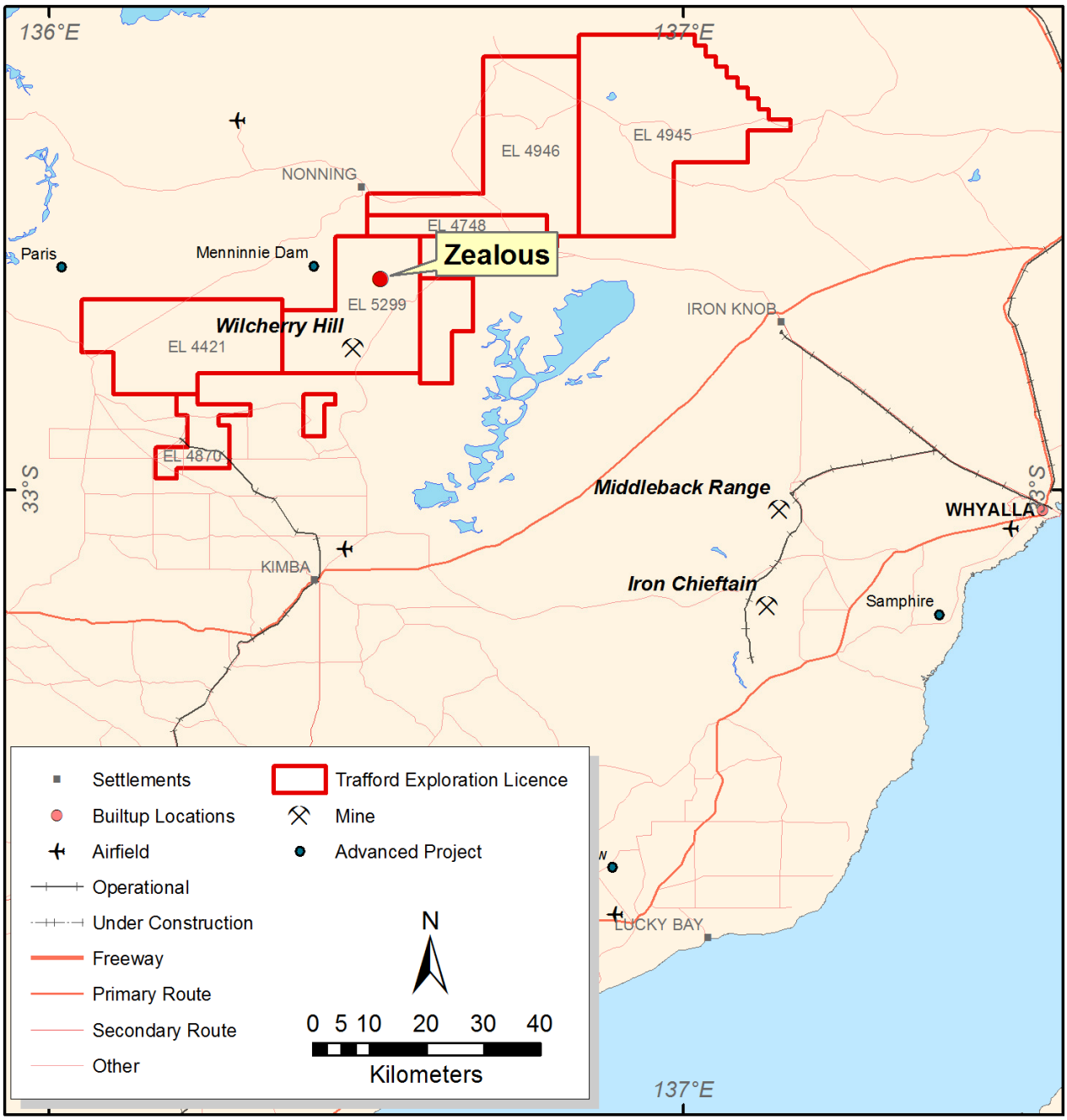

Figure 3: Zealous Tin Prospect location, Wilcherry Hill, South Australia

APPENDIX 1 : Tin assay results for 14ZLRC001-009

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Sn (%)
14ZLRC001	0	99	99	NSR
14ZLRC001	99	100	1	0.00077
14ZLRC001	100	101	1	0.004
14ZLRC001	101	102	1	0.002
14ZLRC001	102	103	1	0.002
14ZLRC001	103	104	1	0.008
14ZLRC001	104	105	1	0.01
14ZLRC001	105	106	1	0.358
14ZLRC001	106	107	1	0.216
14ZLRC001	107	108	1	0.185
14ZLRC001	108	109	1	0.244
14ZLRC001	109	110	1	0.196
14ZLRC001	110	111	1	0.09
14ZLRC001	111	112	1	0.125
14ZLRC001	112	113	1	0.053
14ZLRC001	113	114	1	0.277
14ZLRC001	114	115	1	0.052
14ZLRC001	115	116	1	0.046
14ZLRC001	116	117	1	0.098
14ZLRC001	117	118	1	0.041
14ZLRC001	118	119	1	0.054
14ZLRC001	119	120	1	0.01
14ZLRC001	120	121	1	0.035
14ZLRC001	121	122	1	0.011
14ZLRC001	122	123	1	0.009
14ZLRC001	123	124	1	0.00005
14ZLRC001	124	125	1	0.004
14ZLRC001	125	126	1	0.007
14ZLRC001	126	127	1	0.012
14ZLRC001	127	128	1	0.01
14ZLRC001	128	129	1	0.014
14ZLRC001	129	130	1	0.01
14ZLRC001	130	131	1	0.013
14ZLRC001	131	132	1	0.039
14ZLRC001	132	133	1	0.427
14ZLRC001	133	134	1	0.033
14ZLRC001	134	135	1	0.033
14ZLRC001	135	136	1	0.034
14ZLRC001	136	137	1	0.573

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Sn (%)
14ZLRC001	137	138	1	0.025
14ZLRC001	138	139	1	0.026
14ZLRC001	140	200	60	NSR
14ZLRC002	0	60	60	NSR
14ZLRC003	0	150	150	NSR
14ZLRC004	0	129	129	NSR
14ZLRC004	129	130	1	0.047
14ZLRC004	130	131	1	0.311
14ZLRC004	131	132	1	1.97
14ZLRC004	132	133	1	1.46
14ZLRC004	133	134	1	0.904
14ZLRC004	134	135	1	1.01
14ZLRC004	135	136	1	0.866
14ZLRC004	136	137	1	0.698
14ZLRC004	137	138	1	0.302
14ZLRC004	138	139	1	0.197
14ZLRC004	139	140	1	0.117
14ZLRC004	140	165	25	NSR
14ZLRC004	165	166	1	0.726
14ZLRC004	166	167	1	0.256
14ZLRC004	167	180	13	0.074
14ZLRC005	0	30	30	NSR
14ZLRC005	30	33	3	0.446
14ZLRC005	33	36	3	0.192
14ZLRC005	36	39	3	0.275
14ZLRC005	39	42	3	0.198
14ZLRC005	42	45	3	0.641
14ZLRC005	45	48	3	0.725
14ZLRC005	48	51	3	0.328
14ZLRC005	51	54	3	0.222
14ZLRC005	54	55	1	0.488
14ZLRC005	55	56	1	0.307
14ZLRC005	56	57	1	0.295
14ZLRC005	57	58	1	0.891
14ZLRC005	58	59	1	0.662
14ZLRC005	59	60	1	0.345
14ZLRC005	60	61	1	0.219
14ZLRC005	61	62	1	0.1
14ZLRC005	62	63	1	0.169

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Sn (%)
14ZLRC005	63	64	1	0.148
14ZLRC005	64	65	1	0.146
14ZLRC005	65	66	1	0.126
14ZLRC005	66	67	1	0.113
14ZLRC005	67	68	1	0.108
14ZLRC005	68	69	1	0.121
14ZLRC005	69	70	1	0.171
14ZLRC005	70	71	1	0.152
14ZLRC005	71	72	1	0.113
14ZLRC005	72	73	1	0.181
14ZLRC005	73	74	1	0.131
14ZLRC005	74	75	1	0.126
14ZLRC005	75	76	1	0.194
14ZLRC005	76	77	1	0.141
14ZLRC005	77	78	1	0.172
14ZLRC005	78	79	1	0.078
14ZLRC005	79	80	1	0.069
14ZLRC005	80	81	1	0.046
14ZLRC005	81	82	1	0.047
14ZLRC005	82	83	1	0.044
14ZLRC005	83	84	1	0.06
14ZLRC005	84	85	1	0.055
14ZLRC005	85	86	1	0.064
14ZLRC005	86	87	1	0.081
14ZLRC005	87	88	1	0.062
14ZLRC005	88	89	1	0.132
14ZLRC005	89	90	1	0.297
14ZLRC005	90	91	1	0.26
14ZLRC005	91	92	1	0.175
14ZLRC005	92	93	1	0.12
14ZLRC005	93	94	1	0.065
14ZLRC005	94	95	1	0.102
14ZLRC005	95	96	1	0.061
14ZLRC005	96	97	1	0.028
14ZLRC005	97	98	1	0.034
14ZLRC005	98	99	1	0.011
14ZLRC005	99	100	1	0.036
14ZLRC005	100	101	1	0.066
14ZLRC005	101	102	1	0.076

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Sn (%)
14ZLRC005	102	103	1	0.052
14ZLRC005	103	104	1	0.065
14ZLRC005	104	105	1	0.053
14ZLRC005	106	106	0	0.076
14ZLRC005	107	107	0	0.028
14ZLRC005	108	108	0	0.046
14ZLRC005	109	109	0	0.078
14ZLRC005	110	110	0	0.945
14ZLRC005	111	111	0	0.424
14ZLRC005	112	112	0	0.331
14ZLRC005	113	113	0	0.766
14ZLRC005	114	114	0	0.486
14ZLRC005	115	115	0	0.241
14ZLRC005	116	116	0	0.047
14ZLRC005	117	117	0	0.042
14ZLRC005	118	118	0	0.055
14ZLRC005	119	119	0	0.04
14ZLRC005	120	120	0	0.348
14ZLRC005	120	150	30	NSR
14ZLRC007	0	150	150	NSR
14ZLRC008	0	39	39	NSR
14ZLRC008	39	42	3	0.016
14ZLRC008	42	45	3	0.56
14ZLRC008	45	48	3	0.149
14ZLRC008	48	49	1	0.014
14ZLRC008	49	50	1	0.012
14ZLRC008	50	51	1	0.01
14ZLRC008	51	52	1	0.018
14ZLRC008	52	53	1	0.003
14ZLRC008	53	54	1	0.013
14ZLRC008	54	55	1	0.148
14ZLRC008	55	56	1	0.338
14ZLRC008	56	57	1	0.334
14ZLRC008	57	58	1	0.269
14ZLRC008	58	59	1	0.216
14ZLRC008	59	60	1	0.168
14ZLRC008	60	61	1	0.177
14ZLRC008	61	62	1	0.151
14ZLRC008	62	63	1	0.115

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Sn (%)
14ZLRC008	63	64	1	0.075
14ZLRC008	64	65	1	0.084
14ZLRC008	65	66	1	0.078
14ZLRC008	66	67	1	0.097
14ZLRC008	67	68	1	0.098
14ZLRC008	68	69	1	0.013
14ZLRC008	69	70	1	0.046
14ZLRC008	70	71	1	0.163
14ZLRC008	71	150	79	NSR
14ZLRC009	0	60	60	NSR
14ZLRC009	60	61	1	0.199
14ZLRC009	61	62	1	0.176
14ZLRC009	62	63	1	0.246
14ZLRC009	63	64	1	0.199
14ZLRC009	64	65	1	0.158
14ZLRC009	65	66	1	0.146
14ZLRC009	66	67	1	0.102
14ZLRC009	67	121	54	NSR
14ZLRC009	121	122	1	0.37
14ZLRC009	122	123	1	1.14
14ZLRC009	123	124	1	0.462
14ZLRC009	124	125	1	0.329
14ZLRC009	125	126	1	0.154
14ZLRC009	126	127	1	0.058
14ZLRC009	127	128	1	0.092
14ZLRC009	128	129	1	0.059
14ZLRC009	129	130	1	0.075
14ZLRC009	130	131	1	0.048
14ZLRC009	131	132	1	0.042
14ZLRC009	132	133	1	0.018
14ZLRC009	133	134	1	0.014
14ZLRC009	134	135	1	0.011
14ZLRC009	135	136	1	0.029
14ZLRC009	136	137	1	0.04
14ZLRC009	137	138	1	0.042
14ZLRC009	138	139	1	0.249
14ZLRC009	139	140	1	0.184
14ZLRC009	140	141	1	0.099
14ZLRC009	141	162	21	NSR

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - "Table 1"

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.	Current drilling at the Zealous prospect is carried out on 50m line spacing with holes spaced at 25m. It has been sampled with a combination of Diamond, Reverse circulation (RC) and Air-core (AC) drilling. 27 holes have been drilled to date for 2640m. Holes have been drilled at azimuths between 070-090 and 270 at a dip of -60^0.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drillhole location is picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling is carried out following industry standard and applying QA-QC procedures as per industry best practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Logging of chips helps determine where the mineralisation occurs down the hole. Samples are taken at 1m interval in the ore zone but are composited to 3m in the non-ore zone. In the lab samples were crushed, dried and pulverised. The samples will be assayed for Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Rb , Mn, Sn an, Cu, Pb, Zn, Li and Fe.
	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.	3m samples were collected in the hanging wall and 1m interval samples were collected through suspected mineralised zones.
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).	Drilling was carried out using an RC rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Visual sample recovery methods were used and details included in the geological logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	An effort was undertaken to ensure samples stayed dry. Dry samples were split using a riffle splitter and composites collected using a PVC tube.
	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 bias has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Geological logging included recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit and wetness. Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is carried out on a routine basis recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit, wetness and magnetic susceptibility. Core is photographed dry and wet with close up photography also used for specific zones of interest.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged from start to finish.
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core sampling was undertaken in this instance.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Dry samples are riffle split and composites are sampled using a sampling tube.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation at the lab follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing and pulverisation to create a 250g sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures includes the use of standards, blanks and duplicates as well as lab duplicates. At the end of each programme 5% of samples are sent to a different laboratory for cross-checking as part of the QAQC programm.
	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.	Sampling was carried out according to Trafford protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples are routinely checked against originals at a rate of 5% of the total sample submission.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
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.	All assay methods have been specifically chosen for each element according to advice from the laboratory, in order to get the most accurate total results. An analytical pulp of 250g was taken, weighed and put analysed using a mixed acid digest with ICP-MS finish (Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Rb, Mn, Sn) and ICP-OES (Cu, Pb, Zn, Li, Fe). The elements Sn, U and W were assayed via Lithium Borate fusion whereby a sample is fused with lithium borate and then digested in nitric acid with ICP-OES finish.
	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.	No handheld tools were used.
	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.	Field QAQC involves the use of standards and blanks using certified reference material from Ore Research as well as the use of duplicates. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Trafford's Chief Geologist has confirmed the visual nature of mineralisation at Zealous.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled yet
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using Field Marshall software using a Toughbook laptop. This data was then sent to Trafford's database manager for validation and entry into the database using Geobank.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.

Sampling Techniques and Data Continued

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.	Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a handheld GPS with the height being adjusted according to DTM data procurred from previous magnetic surveys. Down hole surveys are carried out by the drillers using a single shot 'camera' with shots every 40m
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid sytem is MGA94, zone 53
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic data is accurate to 0.5m using data collected from magnetic and gravity surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill lines are spaced at 50m with drilling along the lines variable spaced. At this stage of exploration this spacing is considered adequate.
	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.	The current drill hole spacing is not adequate to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	3m sample compositing is used for zones observed by the geologist as being non-ore bearing.
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.	At this early stage of exploration, the drilling orientation is testing the mineralisation trend and structure.
	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.	As more drilling is required to confirm the orientation of the mineralised body it is possible that the mineralised interval is not the true width of the body. This will be verified in the next planned holes.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored on site and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of the sampling technique has been carried out

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 Zealous prospect is located within EL4162 which is part of the Wilcherry Hill project, owned 100% by Trafford Resources.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area has been a target for mineral exploration since the 1980's by multiple companies. All of the known work has been appraised by Trafford Resources and has formed an important component in the work carried out so far by the company.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Wilcherry Hill project is underlain by Hiltaba age Granites which are believed to be the source and driving force for mineralising fluid transport throughout the area. Proterozoic Calc-silicates derived from Carbonates have been found to be the host for a variety of mineral accumulations, mostly in a skarn style. At Zealous the Calc-silicates appear to be amenable to the mineralisation of Tin. Mineralisation so far has been found to be focused within sheared contacts.
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:	Please see Table 1 In the main body of text
	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.	
	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 the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	The results consist of weighted average by sample length. A visual cut off at approximately 0.5% Tin was used to identify the reported significant intercept(s)
	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.	Weighted average technique by sample length was used to define the significant intercept in order to give a balance representation of the mineralisation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The result of the drilling and interpretation of a detailed ground magnetic survey indicates that the mineralisation is near vertical.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known.
	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').	True width is not yet known.
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 figures in main body of text.
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.	Results reported in the body of text represent the significant intercept of the Tin mineralisation encountered in the hole. A full account of the result for the diamond hole is reported in the appendix.
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 relevant geological and geophysical data collected so far have been 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).	The drilling program is still underway and will be testing the orientation of the mineralisation, as well as its continuity downdip and along strike.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in main body of text.