CONSOLIDATED
TIN MINES LTD
ABN 57 126 634 606

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Total Element and Soluble Element Report from Mt Garnet Project Drill Program

Australian tin exploration and development company Consolidated Tin Mines (ASX: CSD) is pleased to provide the following detailed report on assay results from drilling at the Company's three key projects at its Mt Garnet Project area.

In June and July, Consolidated Tin conducted a RC drill program at the Gillian, Pinnacles and Deadmans Gully Projects, located in the Herberton Tin Field near Cairns in far north Queensland. The program was designed to test the strike extent of tin mineralisation highlighted by previous exploration in the 1970s and early 1980s.

The tin mineralisation at the three projects is hosted in an iron rich rock and hence the company decided to assay for iron, as well as tin. Assaying was done using the fused disc XRF method, as it provides the most accurate tin and iron element assay for material high in iron content.

The XRF method provides a total element concentration in the assayed sample and if more than one mineral containing that element is identified then further assay work can be undertaken, if deemed necessary, to identify the other minerals.

Historic exploration work at the Gillian Project identified tin mineralisation not only occurring as the mineral cassiterite tin oxide, which is the main economic tin bearing mineral, but also as an iron-tin hydroxyl, occurring within goethite iron. This mineral has been given a local name of gillianite. Gillianite was identified as a significant component of the tin content in some of the historic assayed drill samples. The tin in gillianite was known to be acid dissolvable, and could be brought into a solution from which assay could be undertaken. The element tin can also partition into skarn mineral silicates, like garnets.

The historic exploration work at the Pinnacles Project identified cassiterite, and possible tin in spinels. No soluble tin mineral was identified.

The historic exploration at the Deadmans Gully Project identified cassiterite and stannite, a tin copper iron sulphide. Stannite is dissolved in acid.

Consolidated Tin assayed one metre drill-collected samples which were geologically identified as being potentially mineralised. Split samples of approximately 1kg were prepared and sent to Burnie Research Laboratories in Tasmania for assessment, and total tin and iron assays were recorded.

Following the receipt of the XRF results, all samples that returned better than 0.2% tin were re-sampled from the 1kg splits and subjected to multi-acid digest. The solutions were then read by AAS for soluble tin, soluble iron, copper, lead, zinc and silver.

The multi-acid digest was designed to bring the iron into solution and also bring all the soluble tin, copper, lead, zinc and silver elements into solution. The acid digest method brings tin in stannite into solution. Cassiterite is not dissolvable in acid, and so it would remain as a residue powder at the end of the digest time. The residue powder also contained silica and other silicates that are not acid dissolvable.

The June-July drill program was across a total of 26 holes; holes 1 to 10 were drilled at Gillian, holes 11 to 23 were drilled at Pinnacles, and holes 24 to 26 were drilled at the Deadmans Gully Project.

Table 1 (below) highlights significant widths of very good tin and iron grades at the Gillian Project, some good tin and iron results at Pinnacles, and some excellent widths at good grades of tin and iron from the Deadmans Gully Project. (Results from Table 1 are also outlined in the company's 2008 Annual report).

Table 1 - Better average grade intersections

Gillian

Hole 1	22-25 metres down hole	3 metres @ 2.82%Sn, 34.5%Fe
	35-45 metres down hole	10 metres @ 0.82%Sn, 38.3%Fe
Hole 2	36-38 metres down hole	2 metres @ 0.65%Sn, 27.4%Fe
	53-55 metres down hole	2 metres @ 2.07%Sn, 40.6%Fe
	(Hole 2 ended in mineralisation at 55 metres)	
Hole 3	29-31 metres down hole	2 metres @ 1.65%Sn, 18.8%Fe
Hole 4	14-27 metres down hole	13 metres @ 2.02%Sn, 44.8%Fe
	37-41 metres down hole	4 metres @ 0.89%Sn, 43.3%Fe
Hole 5	46-69 metres down hole	20 metres @ 0.55%Sn, 25.3%Fe
Hole 7	14-35 metres down hole	21 metres @ 1.14%Sn, 32.7%Fe
Hole 8	12-17 metres down hole	5 metres @ 1.02%Sn, 51.2%Fe
Hole 9	5-7 metres down hole	2 metres @ 0.25%Sn, 29.1%Fe
Hole 10	3-4 metres down hole	1 metre @ 0.49%Sn, 37.5%Fe

Pinnacles

Hole 11	6-14 metres down hole	8 metres @0.26% Sn, 9.0% Fe
	19-22 metres down hole	3 metres @0.42% Sn, 29.0% Fe
Hole 12	22-26 metres down hole	4 metres @0.42%SN, 28.6%Fe
	32-34 metres down hole	2 metres @ 0.28%Sn, 24.9%Fe
Hole 13	22-30 metres down hole	8 metres @ 2.36%Sn, 31.7%Fe
	30-36 metres down hole	6 metres @ 0.76%Sn, 31.7%Fe
Hole 17	22-23 metres down hole	1 metre @ 0.31%Sn, 20.6%Fe
	24-25 metres down hole	1 metre @ 0.43%Sn, 20.4%Fe
Hole 20	14-20 metres down hole	6 metres @ 0.76%Sn, 17.0%Fe
Hole 21	21-22 metres down hole	1 metre @ 0.39%Sn,16.34%Fe
Hole 23	0-23 metres down hole	23 metres @ 0.39%Sn, 11.6%Fe

Deadmans Gully

Hole 24	0-15 metres down hole	15 metres @ 0.24%Sn, 46.1%Fe
Hole 25	0-22 metres down hole	22 metres @ 0.49%Sn, 37.5%Fe
	(includes 9-14 metres down hole5 metres @0.34%Sn, 54.1%Fe)	
Hole 26	7-14 metres down hole	7 metres @ 0.24%Sn, 34.2%Fe
	14-22 metres down hole	8 metres @ 0.47%Sn, 33.3%Fe
	22-24 metres down hole	2 metres @ 2.38%Sn, 22.3%Fe

Table 2 shows the soluble tin, soluble iron, copper, lead, zinc and silver assay results total tin results of greater than 0.2%Sn.

Table 2 – Total and Soluble Element Assay

Downhole (m)		Total Tin (%)	Soluble Tin (ppm)	Total Iron (%)	Soluble Iron (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
H1-Gillian							
from	22	4.69	9839	35.3	34.3	1093	2884
	23	2.86	10200	46.5	46	1145	3838
	24	0.91	2583	21.8	21	666	1476
	35	1.54	833	47	45.8	234	383
	36	1.36	905	48	44.8	210	682
	37	0.9	1344	39.4	38	320	740
	38	0.58	870	47.7	46.8	349	1032
	39	1.1	1151	39.7	39.2	384	836
	40	0.84	2345	30.8	29	342	528
	41	0.67	1765	42.8	42.6	292	405
	42	0.16	314	15.6	14.6	149	232
	43	0.57	2380	27.5	27.2	245	996
	44	0.48	1065	44.7	43.6	103	528
H4- Gillian							
from	14	3.64	74	36.6	35.7	1403	3998
	15	4.98	181	47.9	44.7	3283	4971
	16	3.08	233	33.8	32.9	1787	3034
	17	3.76	261	45.1	43.2	1625	5199
	18	2.18	23	39.8	38.4	1128	2734
	19	1.8	126	52.6	51.7	1180	3719
	20	1.68	158	60.4	58.8	553	2610
	21	1.03	89	54.3	53.5	419	3151
	22	0.66	136	39.8	38.3	691	2733
	23	1.06	299	43.6	42.8	372	1521
	24	0.69	183	39.4	37.7	318	772
	25	0.49	281	43.5	41.6	701	2438
	26	1.23	2891	45.7	45.1	1374	3223
	37	0.88	3992	39.9	35.7	433	4006
	38	0.85	4622	47.6	45.9	236	2974
	39	1.09	5305	44.4	42.4	166	3018
	40	0.75	3298	41.2	38.9	203	3841
H7- Gillian							
from	14	0.64	748	18.2	16.7	9701	14400
	15	0.59	1069	16.4	14.2	7938	14900
	15	0.95	1167	26	24.8	6720	14000
	16	1.91	1073	33.4	30	8131	18700
	17	1.95	1165	29.9	29.1	6546	15900
	18	1.73	622	33.9	32.9	8283	25200
	19	1.25	437	34.7	35	8755	21100
	20	1.14	228	36.4	36.1	6270	14300
	21	1.44	367	39.7	37.1	5039	10100
	22	1.1	93	31.6	28.9	12700	25700
	23	0.85	50	24	21.8	13200	28000
	24	1.35	491	35.8	32.3	11400	21200
	25	0.14	0	12.4	11.5	4754	5316
	26	0.16	85	12.5	11.4	3936	3550
	27	1.39	429	35.2	33.8	3394	2985
	28	1.58	905	37.6	35.4	4944	4389
	29	0.34	536	33	31.9	6650	6517
	30	1.44	813	52.6	52.7	4710	4662
	31	0.85	560	45.8	44.1	6296	6913

32	0.63	481	57.9	57.2	1722	1826
33	2.4	4169	46.7	46.9	2959	3591
33	1.6	2793	39.1	38.2	2404	3058
34	1.09	1318	19.1	17.5	1822	1983
H13- Pinnacles						
From 22	1.96	1903	23.7	24.1	914	1006
23	5.82	6334	31.3	28.8	1153	1678
24	1.15	561	30.4	29.9	734	1136
25	1.46	731	30	30.3	910	1327
26	2.93	166	30.5	29.6	927	1157
27	1.59	288	34.4	33.7	1037	1570
28	2.82	529	32.6	29.4	1220	1349
29	1.14	426	40.7	39.2	2362	3129
30	0.79	179	33.1	33.2	1499	1808
31	0.55	353	30.9	31	2780	3574
32	0.83	232	33.3	33.4	2777	3249
33	0.8	367	34.2	32.8	2284	2482
34	0.76	877	28.6	29.7	2287	2520
35	0.82	1068	29.8	29.4	2261	2346
H24- Deadmans Gully						
from 0	0.38	139	9.2	4.48	14	623
1	0.38	54	9.4	5.24	12	684
2	0.31	40	13	1.31	22	954
3	0.34	51	10.1	8.85	20	984
4	0.34	147	10.9	9.74	15	1200
5	0.45	902	8.5	8.44	10	838
6	0.42	629	9.1	9	9	738
7	0.42	367	10.9	10.8	10	806
8	0.43	1343	7.8	7.58	13	860
9	0.38	444	11.7	10.9	9	1181
10	0.41	893	10.5	9.86	9	1226
11	0.36	834	12.5	11	10	1273
12	0.45	1126	10.8	9.94	11	855
13	0.39	1031	12.7	12	20	1037
14	0.4	1092	11.1	10.7	14	1316
15	0.37	1227	11.5	11	28	1426
16	0.45	335	14.8	12.8	22	1406
17	0.45	763	10.8	10	23	1110
18	0.36	875	13.9	12.8	22	1334
19	0.39	818	15.8	15	20	1204
20	0.34	234	14.4	14.3	35	1546
21	0.46	209	15.4	14	35	1446
22	0.28	520	11.9	12.3	109	1771

At the Gillian Project, many of the highest total tin results were low to very low in soluble tin. This was an unexpected result as the historic work suggested a broader spread of soluble tin, with soluble tin being found in the highest total tin material. The copper in holes 5 and 7, and to a lesser extent zinc, is very encouraging with these holes being consistently mineralised at grades that may be economic.

At the Pinnacle Project, the soluble tin results were low, which supports the historic exploration of tin occurring as cassiterite. While Pinnacles generally has average total tin results around 0.4%, the intercept in hole 13, of 8 metres @ 2.36%Sn is very encouraging for the potential to locate very good grade mineralisation. There is some copper mineralisation in holes 11, 12 and 13. The

Deadmans Gully results support the presence of stannite occurrence, with high readings of soluble tin and copper (although some high copper readings alone suggests copper minerals are present).

The better mineralised sections of Holes 1, 4,7,13 and 24 are shown in Table 2.

To further examine these sections, XRD examination was undertaken on acid digest residue from high grade sections of; **holes 4** (14-19 downhole) (Composite 1 [Table 3]), **hole 7** (16-20 metres downhole) (Composite 2 [Table 3]) and **hole 24** (15-19 metres downhole) (Composite 3 [Table 3]).

For these residue studies, Burnie Research Laboratories was instructed to prepare composites from these three holes, complete acid digestion on the composite and collect the residue for assay and XRD examination. This study was undertaken to confirm the grade of the tin in the residue and identify the tin mineral in the residue after acid digest.

The XRD study was undertaken by McKnight Mineralogy.

The Burnie Research Laboratories assays of the three composites are shown below in Table 3.

Table 3 – Composite Assay Results

Sample	Number	Pulv y/n	Snt Fusion XRF	FeT Fusion XRF
Composite 1	376085	n	10.67	0.68
Composite 2	376086	n	4.96	5.87
Composite 3	376087	n	3.93	8.72

Gillian hole 1 intersected two high grade tin mineralised zones. The shallower intersection is the shorter intersection, and also the more soluble tin-rich intersection. The grade is good, (average 2.8%Sn) and soluble tin is approximately 25% of the total tin.

A similar total tin/soluble tin intersection is seen in holes 2 and 3, suggesting a distinct lens of mineralisation can be correlated across strike and down dip. The deeper intersection of hole 1, 10 metres @ 0.8%Sn, is a good grade with a generally minimal soluble tin content, and again a dip and strike comparison can be made to intersections in holes 2 and 4.

Gillian hole 4 is a well mineralised hole. A shallower intersection of 13 metres @ 2.02%Sn is a near surface high tin and high iron intersection. Soluble tin is minimal. Composite 1 (Table 3) was taken from 14-19 metres within this intersection, and the tin mineral in the acid digest residue was recognised as cassiterite. A deeper intersection, 4 metres @ 0.89%Sn, had approximately 50% soluble tin.

Gillian holes 5 and 7 are separated by approximately 40 metres in strike spacing, and hole 5 is testing a deeper extent of mineralisation. There is a similar width of mineralisation - 20 metres - but the tin mineralisation is different. Hole 5 averages 0.55% Sn and soluble tin is approximately 50% of the total tin. Hole 7 averages 1.1%Sn and has minimal soluble tin. In both holes, copper results average better than 0.5%, and hole 7 has a zinc grade of 11 metres @1.9%. Composite 2 (Table 3) was taken from 16-20 metres within Hole 7. The tin mineral in the acid digest residue was recognised as cassiterite.

Pinnacles hole 13 has a very well mineralised intersection of 8 metres @ 2.4%Sn. This is well above the average grades of other Pinnacles holes, which are around 0.4%Sn. Hole 13 is located in a cluster of mineralisation outlined by holes 20, 23, 11, 12 and 14 over approximately 200 metres of strike. High grade intersections, like hole 13, highlight the exploration potential of this area, as this grade is also above historic drilled results.

Deadmans Gully hole 24 is well mineralised with tin and iron. The company's drilling had confirmed the flat dipping nature to the mineralisation. Within this hole, a better graded section of 4 metres @1.7%Sn was composited, Composite 3 (Table 3), and Cassiterite was identified as the tin mineral in the residue.

Summary

The total tin assay results at all three projects produced good grades. There is some physical separation of the high soluble tin intersections from the low soluble tin, which could aid some selective mining, if required. It should aid intersection correlation for outlining the 3 dimension lens outline. The highest total tin grades are those of low soluble tin content, and the insoluble tin (the acid digest residue) is cassiterite.

Soluble tin occurs at Gillian, but does not occur at Pinnacles, and it is likely that stannite, rather than gillianite, is present at Deadmans Gully.

The company's August drill program was designed to test the dip extent of mineralisation at the Gillian and Pinnacles Projects. The results of this program will be released as they become available.

The full report including complete table of all assay results to date and McKnight Mineralogy report is available from CSD website:

http://www.consolidatedtinmines.com.au/announcements/8-announcements/37-report-on-total-element-soluble-element-drill-program