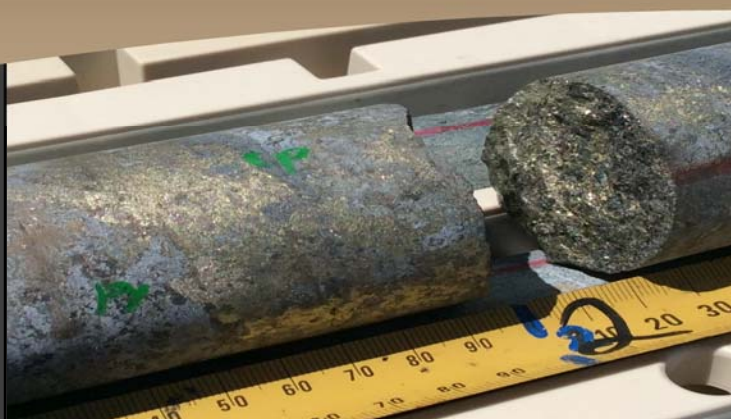


08 October 2015

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE



Snapshot:

Current CSD Share Price: **\$0.042**

Current LME Price Tin: **US\$15,825**

Zinc: **US\$1,636**

Copper: **US\$5,175**

Lead: **US\$1,619**

ASX CODE: CSD



ABOUT CSD

Consolidated Tin Mines (ASX: CSD) is a base metal producing company with a significant tin project in advanced stage DFS



SHARES ON REGISTER

279,770,521

TOP 5 SHAREHOLDERS

Snow Peak Int'l	22.8%
ARM (NQ) Pty Ltd	10.4%
Ralph De Lacey	5.8%
HSBC Cust Ltd	2.8%
Baoxian Ji	1.9%



OBJECTIVE

To become a fully diversified producer of base metals in concentrate and to develop the tin project through to production thus minimising metal price fluctuation risk



STRATEGY

To develop and establish tin production and focus on increasing mine life and production profile by developing other tin and base metal production opportunities within the broader Mt Garnet/Greenvale/Einasleigh region

Einasleigh Exploration Program

Continuous 170m mineralised sulphide intersection

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (ASX: CSD) is pleased to provide an update on the Einasleigh Exploration Program under the farm-in agreement between Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd and Wanguo International Mining Group (Wanguo)(The agreement transfers to CSD as part of the Asset Sale Agreement (ASA) set out on a notice of meeting on 1st December 2014)

Results from drill hole number KB150 have identified a significant intercept of massive sulphide mineralisation (Refer to core photographs in Appendix 1) of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and minor galena, sphalerite and magnetite. This mineralised intercept commenced at 102 meters down hole with the intersected **mineralisation length continuing for 170 meters @ average of 0.6% Cu**, to 272 meters down hole. The hole was drilled to a depth of 288.1 meters.

Highlight assays include:

- 9m @ 1.23% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au from 142m depth down hole including 4m @ 2.4% Cu
- 30m @ 1.03% Cu and 0.17g/t Au from 157m depth down hole
- 24m @ 1.25% Cu and 0.28 g/t Au from 201m depth down hole including 5m @ 2.79% Cu

Further assay details are provided in Appendix 2

Kaiser Bill had a previous JORC resource (based on the JORC code 2004 edition) of 13,500,000 indicated tonnes at 0.8% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag and 1,500,000 inferred tonnes at 0.9% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au and 11 g/t Ag.9 (Refer Kagara Limited ASX release 25 October 2011) Further work on structural interpretation and assessment of existing drilling data is underway to develop a follow up drilling program to explore for further potential mineralisation and to update the JORC resource to the current 2012 guidelines.

Further ground base IP and magnetic surveys are planned for the known resource areas of Kaiser Bill, Chloe/Jackson, and also within the Surveyor/Balcooma areas. Several drill targets were identified with an initial drill program of 2,300meters commenced in July 2015. Further near term drilling plans will focus on Kaiser Bill, Chloe and Jackson extensions as well as infill drilling to focus on potential high grade areas and to advance existing inferred and indicated resources to indicated and measured status.

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This area forms part of the Regional Exploration drilling program on an identified resource known as “Kaiser Bill” within the Einasleigh District, situated approximately 290kms west-northwest of Townsville and 250km southwest of Cairns in North Queensland. John Banning, Managing Director, states “The significant intercept and results confirm to the company the upside potential of the Kaiser Bill resource contained within the Einasleigh Project area and the potential for existing high class resource increase and future resources to be located within this area.”

Summary of Results

KB 150 was collared at 186814E, 7948718N (MGA94z55) with an Azimuth of 203 Degrees and targeted to intersect the north-east dipping Hill Fault with the south-west plunging main Kaiser Bill Deposit. The Kaiser Bill sulphide resource dips south at approximately 30 degrees, and plunges to the west-south-west, therefore KB150 drilled partially down-dip and partially down-plunge.

Hole_	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi
KB150	7948718N	186814E	483	288.1	-60	203 Degrees
	FROM:	TO:	INTERVAL:	%Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
KB150	102	105	5	0.79	0.0	0.07
KB150	110	117	7	0.75	4.7	0.09
KB150	124	137	13	0.92	4.8	0.16
KB150	142	151	9	1.23	7.2	0.12
Includes	143	147	4	2.40	16.0	0.24
KB150	157	170	13	0.82	1.5	0.14
KB150	157	187	30	1.03	1.8	0.17
KB150	201	225	24	1.25	5.8	0.28
Includes	215	220	5	2.79	17.6	0.66
KB150	233	240	7	0.81	0.6	0.22
KB150	254	271	17	0.87	2.2	0.15

About Consolidated Tin Mines Limited

Consolidated Tin Mines is finalising the acquisition and transfer of all assets held by SPM under an Asset Sale Agree (ASA) set out in a notice of meeting released to ASX on 1st December 2014 . When complete the Company will become a base metal producing company producing Zinc, Lead and Copper concentrates with a Silver co-product. During the transitional period the company manages the SPM operations which produce polymetallic ore with the ore processed at the Mount Garnet concentrator located approximately 140km south west of Cairns in Northern Queensland. As part of the acquisition of SPM assets the company is actively exploring within the highly prospective Einasleigh/Greenvale area in North Queensland held by SPM through a free carry farm in agreement. The company is also a focused tin explorer and developer. Its major tin development project, comprised of the Gillian and Pinnacles deposits, is located at Mount Garnet in North Queensland. All CSD projects are located in established mining areas in close proximity to the company's owned and operating concentrating infrastructure.

Wanguo International Mining Group

Wanguo is a Hong Kong listed public company and is principally engaged in the business of mining, with an operating copper mine in the Jiangxi Province, China. Wanguo's farm in to earn a 50% interest requires them to develop an additional 20 Mt JORC Measured Resource or complete 150,000m of drilling on the exploration areas.

Wanguo has and will continue to fund and manage all exploration activity as well as be responsible for all costs, environmental and reporting requirements.

Wanguo commenced ground exploration activities in November and December 2014 focusing initially on the Surveyor-Balcooma and Einasleigh district tenements. The team returned in May 2015 with a team of eight experienced technical personnel.

Competent Person's Statement

The information regarding the exploration activities and information set out in this ASX Release is based on information compiled by Mr Terry Lees, a Competent Person, who is a consultant to the Wanguo exploration program, and a Fellow of Australian Institute of Geoscientist. Mr Lees has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Lees consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information please contact:

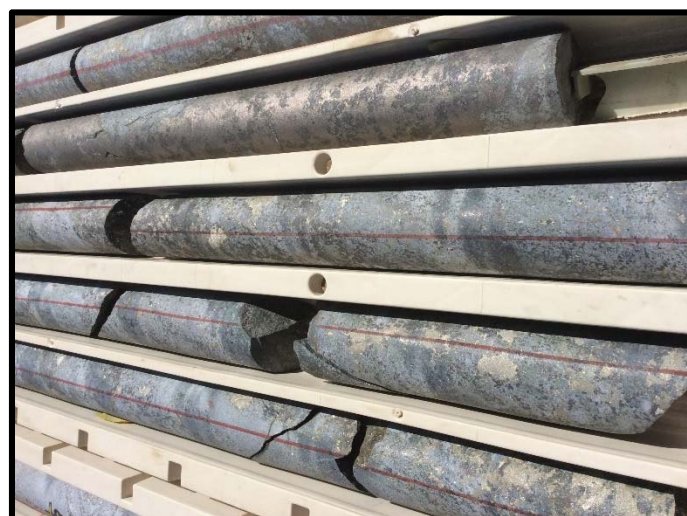
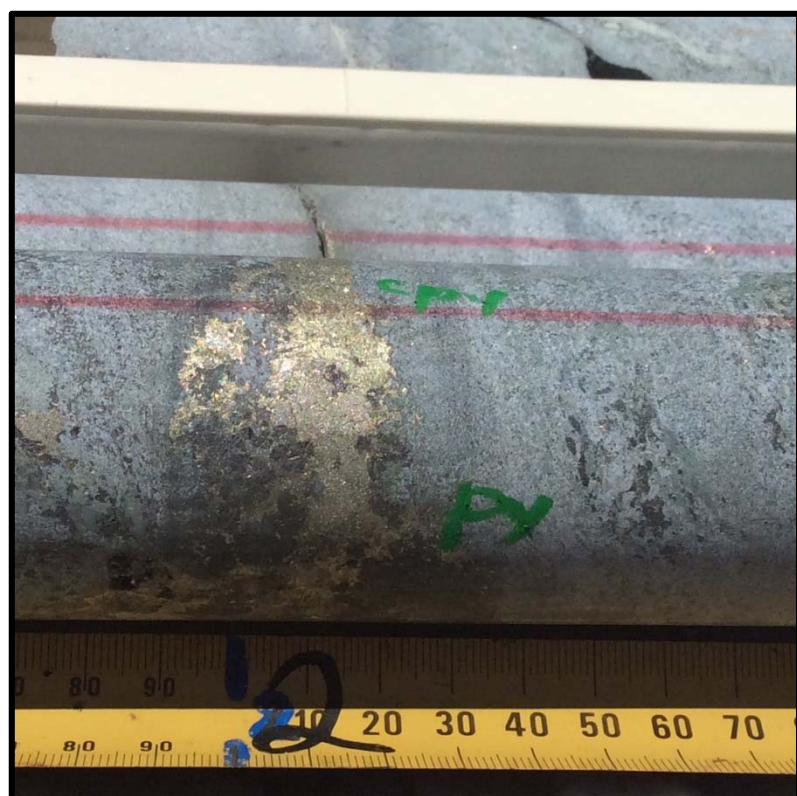
Cairns Corporate Headquarters

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APPENDIX 1



Appendix 2

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
98	99	0.01	<LOD	<LOD
99	100	0.03	<LOD	<LOD
100	101	0.05	<LOD	<LOD
101	102	0.31	<LOD	3
102	103	0.54	0.02	<LOD
103	104	0.85	0.08	<LOD
104	105	0.72	0.07	<LOD
105	106	1.09	0.12	<LOD
106	107	0.74	0.07	<LOD
107	108	0.31	0.04	<LOD
108	109	0.11	<LOD	<LOD
109	110	0.33	0.02	<LOD
110	111	0.89	0.14	6
111	112	0.76	0.13	6
112	113	0.64	0.05	4
113	114	0.69	0.07	4
114	115	0.86	0.12	7
115	116	0.55	0.05	<LOD
116	117	0.84	0.06	6
117	118	0.18	<LOD	<LOD
118	119	0.22	<LOD	<LOD
119	120	0.07	<LOD	<LOD
120	121	0.07	<LOD	<LOD
121	122	0.09	<LOD	<LOD
122	123	0.04	<LOD	<LOD
123	124	0.36	0.04	<LOD
124	125	0.46	0.03	<LOD
125	126	1.03	0.16	5
126	127	1.82	0.45	6
127	128	0.64	0.09	4
128	129	0.85	0.64	16
129	130	1.88	0.22	14
130	131	1.07	0.06	8
131	132	0.31	0.07	<LOD
132	133	0.36	0.03	<LOD
133	134	0.48	0.03	<LOD
134	135	0.36	0.04	<LOD
135	136	1.23	0.11	5
136	137	1.45	0.16	5
137	138	0.32	<LOD	<LOD
138	139	0.03	<LOD	<LOD

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
139	140	0.03	<LOD	<LOD
140	141	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
141	142	0.04	<LOD	<LOD
142	143	0.48	0.09	<LOD
143	144	1.60	0.2	11
144	145	1.94	0.1	19
145	146	4.48	0.45	27
146	147	1.45	0.21	8
147	148	0.14	<LOD	<LOD
148	149	0.09	<LOD	<LOD
149	150	0.42	0.03	<LOD
150	151	0.49	0.04	<LOD
151	152	0.32	0.03	<LOD
152	153	0.11	0.03	<LOD
153	154	0.24	0.02	<LOD
154	155	0.03	<LOD	<LOD
155	156	0.04	<LOD	<LOD
156	157	0.09	<LOD	<LOD
157	158	1.04	0.1	9
158	159	1.20	0.19	6
159	160	0.97	0.14	<LOD
160	161	0.84	0.09	<LOD
161	162	0.74	0.08	<LOD
162	163	0.87	0.05	<LOD
163	164	1.05	0.34	<LOD
164	165	1.10	0.35	<LOD
165	166	1.10	0.25	<LOD
166	167	0.15	0.02	<LOD
167	168	0.56	0.04	5
168	169	0.38	0.03	<LOD
169	170	0.69	0.08	<LOD
170	171	0.19	<LOD	<LOD
171	172	0.20	<LOD	<LOD
172	173	0.15	<LOD	<LOD
173	174	0.32	<LOD	<LOD
174	175	0.72	0.1	<LOD
175	176	0.40	0.05	<LOD
176	177	0.70	0.11	<LOD
177	178	2.10	0.41	5
178	179	0.34	0.04	<LOD
179	180	0.30	0.14	<LOD

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
180	181	0.22	0.02	<LOD
181	182	0.74	0.1	<LOD
182	183	1.08	0.12	6
183	184	0.44	0.06	<LOD
184	185	0.50	0.04	<LOD
185	186	0.61	0.1	<LOD
186	187	0.55	0.07	<LOD
187	188	0.07	<LOD	<LOD
188	189	0.48	0.05	<LOD
189	190	0.03	<LOD	<LOD
190	191	0.05	<LOD	<LOD
191	192	0.14	0.02	<LOD
192	193	0.51	0.03	<LOD
193	194	0.26	0.01	<LOD
194	195	0.06	<LOD	<LOD
195	196	0.00	<LOD	<LOD
196	197	0.01	0.02	<LOD
197	198	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
198	199	0.01	<LOD	<LOD
199	200	0.03	0.02	<LOD
200	201	0.27	0.03	<LOD
201	202	0.64	0.19	<LOD
202	203	0.93	0.24	<LOD
203	204	1.53	0.33	4
204	205	1.20	0.25	3
205	206	0.58	0.11	4
206	207	0.65	0.18	<LOD
207	208	1.21	0.25	3
208	209	0.80	0.13	4
209	210	0.59	0.09	3
210	211	1.80	0.35	9
211	212	1.29	0.25	5
212	213	1.42	0.23	5
213	214	0.84	0.12	<LOD
214	215	0.94	0.22	<LOD
215	216	1.96	0.44	5
216	217	3.42	0.94	13
217	218	4.42	1.24	30
218	219	1.59	0.29	13
219	220	2.57	0.42	27
220	221	0.10	0.02	<LOD

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
221	222	0.12	0.03	<LOD
222	223	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
223	224	0.12	0.02	<LOD
224	225	1.21	0.42	12
225	226	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
226	227	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
227	228	0.00	<LOD	<LOD
228	229	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
229	230	0.02	0.03	<LOD
230	231	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
231	232	0.00	<LOD	<LOD
232	233	0.14	<LOD	<LOD
233	234	0.60	0.15	<LOD
234	235	0.33	0.04	<LOD
235	236	1.37	0.25	<LOD
236	237	1.60	0.46	<LOD
237	238	0.80	0.32	<LOD

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
238	239	0.27	0.13	<LOD
239	240	0.72	0.17	4
240	241	0.06	0.02	<LOD
241	242	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
242	243	0.01	<LOD	<LOD
243	244	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
244	245	0.02	<LOD	5
245	246	0.33	0.04	<LOD
246	247	0.21	0.21	<LOD
247	248	0.06	<LOD	<LOD
248	249	0.06	<LOD	<LOD
249	250	0.02	<LOD	<LOD
250	251	0.42	0.05	<LOD
251	252	0.37	0.09	<LOD
252	253	0.05	<LOD	<LOD
253	254	0.15	0.01	<LOD
254	255	2.84	0.64	9

DRILL HOLE - KB 150				
From	To	Cu %	Au g/T	Ag g/T
255	256	1.03	0.19	<LOD
256	257	1.03	0.15	<LOD
257	258	0.67	0.12	<LOD
258	259	0.50	0.06	<LOD
259	260	0.50	0.07	<LOD
260	261	0.56	0.06	<LOD
261	262	0.66	0.1	<LOD
262	263	0.63	0.13	<LOD
263	264	0.33	0.03	<LOD
264	265	0.16	0.02	<LOD
265	266	0.68	0.04	5
266	267	0.49	0.05	<LOD
267	268	0.81	0.23	<LOD
268	269	0.49	0.16	<LOD
269	270	2.52	0.45	16
270	271	0.93	0.13	7
271	272	0.36	0.03	7

*<LOD = less than limit of detection

Appendix 3

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting KB150 drilling results on tenement EPM 13072

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	Diamond drill core (NQ2 size) was sampled.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Drill core was oriented by the drilling company using a standard Reflex orientation device on the core barrel. The bottom of hole line (BoH) was used to mark where to split the core, and the same side sampled if possible.
	<i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	Assay intervals are determined geologically; typically 1m intervals, but not more than 1.5m. The whole sample crushed to <6mm; pulverised up to 3kg in LM5 to 85% passing 75um. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, S determined by 4 acid digest with ICP AES finish; Au determined by 30g fire assay and AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i>	Diamond drilling NQ2, with oriented core from standard Reflex core orienting tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	During logging core loss was documented. In the mineralized interval core loss was insignificant.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No measures, as entire hole is diamond core with good recovery.
	<i>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.</i>	No sample bias as all drill core, with very good drill core recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	NA. Kaiser Bill has Inferred and Indicated Resources reported by Copper Strike Ltd in 2010.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is conventional qualitative; all core is photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn along 'BoH' orientation line (if present), and half core taken.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	NA.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Diamond sawing of core and sampling half core is appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The current QAQC regime involves the submission of one blank sample and one certified low grade sample, at random intervals but averaging every 30 samples. QAQC standards are also used in-house by the laboratory.
	<i>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.</i>	The drill hole targeted a specific intersection of a fault and the main sulphide deposit. The hole was not designed to drill across strike, and was drilled partly down dip and partly down plunge.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Half core is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Dissolution by 4 acids is considered "near-total" digestion. Au by fire assay and ICP up to ore grade for base metals is appropriate.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools or XRF instruments were used for any results in this report.
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests continued	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The current QAQC regime involves the submission of one blank sample and one certified low grade sample, at random intervals but averaging every 30 samples. QAQC standards are also used in-house by the laboratory. Accuracy and precision are at an acceptable level. External laboratory checks will be undertaken as more results are returned.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were not checked by an independent company or person. Assay results were checked against logging as a validation.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not at this time.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	In accord with the company's "Exploration Procedures Manual".
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collar located with GPS. KB150 is a few metres from an earlier, accurately surveyed drill hole collar. The hole was surveyed with single shot down-hole device, normally every 30m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 zone55
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic coverage is adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	KB150 targeted the intersection of fault with the main sulphide deposit, and reflects the partly down-dip and down-plunge orientation of the drill hole. KB150 is drilled within the previous defined Inferred and Indicated resources.
	<i>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.</i>	NA; as an exploration hole. However the hole may help establish continuity in a future resource calculation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The hole targeted a fault intersection, thought from evidence of other, surrounding holes to be a locus of high grades. KB150 tested this intersection appropriately, with the fault intersected 124-127m, but the fault here appears not to be particularly well mineralised.
	<i>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.</i>	KB150 targeted the intersection of the fault with the main sulphide deposit, the broad intercepts in KB150 reflects the partly down-dip and down-plunge orientation of the drill hole.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples kept in the company's core storage facility until transported by commercial carrier to the lab.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been conducted

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	EPM13072, held by Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd. Located 250km south west of Cairns. Subject to Assets Sales Agreement to Consolidated Tin Mines Limited, as approved by Company shareholders on 12 January 2015 and farm-in Agreement with Wanguo International Mining Group. Granted under Private Indigenous Land Use Agreement with Ewamian Native Title Parties.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Significant previous work by Copper Strike Ltd, and before that Teck Cominco.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p>The host sequence of Kaiser Bill is the Palaeoproterozoic Einasleigh Metamorphics, consisting of amphibolite-grade or higher, calc-silicate, pelitic to psammitic gneiss, amphibolite and leucogneiss, intruded by Permo-Carboniferous felsic dykes.</p> <p>Kaiser Bill in its' current configuration comprises disseminated and stringer sulphides with magnetite, locally to massive sulphide, within a weak but pervasive breccia, astride the contact between leucogneiss (interpreted as a metamorphosed felsic volcanic or intrusive rock) and metasedimentary biotite gneiss. Geometry, textures and alteration indicate the deposit is a syn-metamorphic replacement of both units the deposit straddles; leucogneiss and biotite gneiss. Silica-chlorite-magnetite alteration is intimately associated with mineralisation.</p>
Drill hole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>Hole length</i> 	KB150 collar: 186814E, 7948718N (MGA94z55), RL 483m. Az 203° AMG, -60°, total length 288.1m. Down hole intercepts in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregated 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.</i></p>	<p>None applied.</p> <p>Intercepts were calculated by summing assays of 1m intervals, and applying a cut-off grade of 0.4% Cu over a minimum 2 metres. The 0.4% Cu cut-off is the same as that used in previous resource calculations by Copper Strike Ltd, the latest in 2010.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods continued.	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No assumptions.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	The mineralization intersection is not true width; the hole is drilled partly down-dip and partly down-plunge of the main sulphide deposit.
Diagrams	<i>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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	A cross-section of the drill hole is not included as would not be representative of the deposit.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This reports on one hole only.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.</i>	Covered by earlier resource reports.
Further Work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.</i>	One further drill hole KB151 has been completed and results awaited. Further drilling is planned and waiting approval.