

10 March 2016



Snapshot:

Current **CSD Share Price: \$0.031**
 Current LME Price **Tin: US\$17,349**
Zinc: US\$1,834
Copper: US\$5,000
Lead: US\$1,896

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	11.6%
Ralph De Lacey	5.8%
HSBC Cust Ltd	2.1%
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

Continued Positive Drilling Results

CORRECTION TO PREVIOUS RELEASE

Correction made to Appendix 2 Assay Tables to reflect % as per heading and not PPM as previously presented in ASX release dated 23 February 2016. (Note: To convert PPM to % each figure is divided by 10000).

No other changes were made to the release.

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

Highlight assays include:

- Hole KB153 – **22m @ 1.57% Cu** from 259m down hole (includes **12m @ 2.3% Cu** from 263m down hole);
- Hole KB155 – **14m @ 1.59% Cu** from 305m down hole (includes **7m @ 2.08% Cu** from 308m down hole);
- Hole KB155 – **4m @ 3.3% Cu** from 323m down hole;
- Hole JA087b – **14m @ 4.3% Zn, 1.6% Pb, 0.3% Cu** from 370m down hole (includes **6m @ 6.4% Zn, 2.5% Pb, 0.42% Cu** from 372m down hole);
- Hole JA088 - **5m @ 4.2% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 0.18% Cu** from 207m down hole;

Further assay details are provided in Appendix 2.

KB153 and KB155 are at Kaiser Bill which has a 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.** (Refer Kagara Limited ASX release 25 October 2011)(1).

JA087b and JA088 are at Jackson, part of the Chloe/Jackson polymetallic deposit, which has a combined resource for Chloe-Jackson (Inferred plus Indicated, under JORC 2004) of **4.6Mt at 4.9% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 0.2% Cu and 52 g/t Ag.** (Refer Kagara Limited ASX release 25 October 2011)(1).

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Ongoing exploration drilling is planned for Kaiser Bill, Chloe and Jackson resource extensions as well as infill drilling, focusing on potential high grade areas. The aim of these planned programs is to advance inferred and indicated resources to indicated and measured status. The 2016 drilling program will recommence after the traditional North Queensland wet season.

Summary of Results

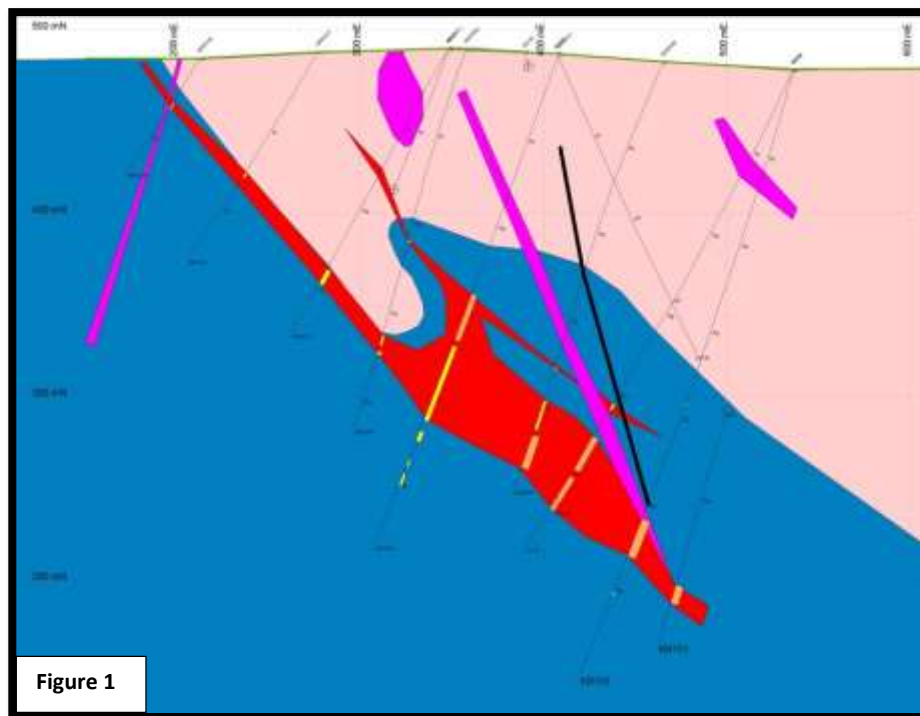
Kaiser Bill

Following on from significant mineralisation achieved in drill hole KB151 (ASX release 15th October 2015), further drill testing of the southern down-dip edge of Kaiser Bill was undertaken. KB153 was collared at 186870E, 7948448N (MGA94z55) with an azimuth of 326.5 degrees AMG whilst KB155 was collared at 186870E, 7948490N with an azimuth of 316.5 degrees AMG.

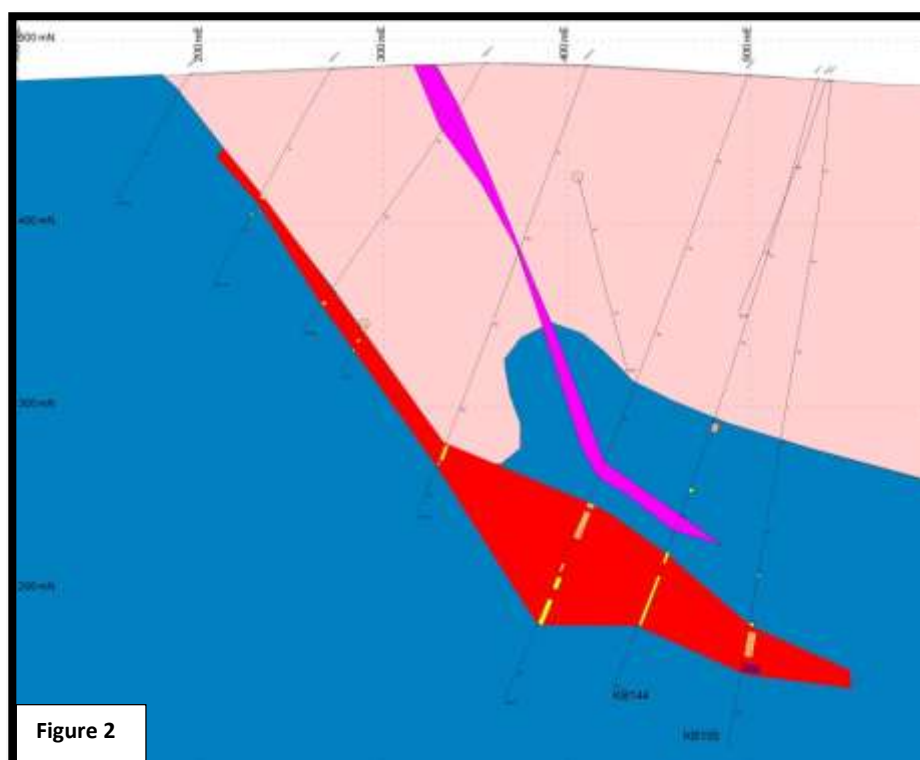
The intersections in KB153 and KB155 extend the Kaiser Bill resource to the south-east, where it remains open. Of particular note is that the copper and gold grades are well above the grades of the current resources. The Kaiser Bill sulphide resource dips south at approximately 30 degrees, and plunges to the west-south-west.

Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi (AMG)
KB153	7948448	186780	478.4	333.9	-75	326.5°
	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
includes	259	281	22	1.57	1.3	0.34
	263	275	12	2.3	4.8	0.54
Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi (AMG)
KB154	7948490	186872	477	321.6	-70	316.5°
	No significant intercepts					
Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi (AMG)
KB155	7948490N	186870E	478	351.7	-75	316.5°
	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Includes	305	319	14	1.59	5.55	0.27
	308	315	7	2.08	6.14	0.32
KB155	323	327	4	3.3	13.5	0.74

Cross-section of drill Hole KB 153 (looking north-east) in relation to existing drilling of Kaiser Bill, with projected drill hole traces (Figure 1). Histogram values: yellow 0.4-1.0% Cu; orange 1.0-2.0 % Cu. Geology: red; sulphide mineralisation; blue, biotite gneiss; pink; leucogneiss; purple, dolerite; black, fault. Fiducials are arbitrary, RLs are accurate.



Cross-section of drill Hole KB 155 (looking north-east) in relation to existing drilling of Kaiser Bill, with projected drill hole traces (Figure 2). Histogram values: yellow 0.4-1.0% Cu; orange 1.0-2.0 % Cu, purple >2.0% Cu. Geology: red, sulphide mineralisation; blue, biotite gneiss; pink; leucogneiss; purple, dolerite. Fiducials are arbitrary, RLs are accurate.



Jackson

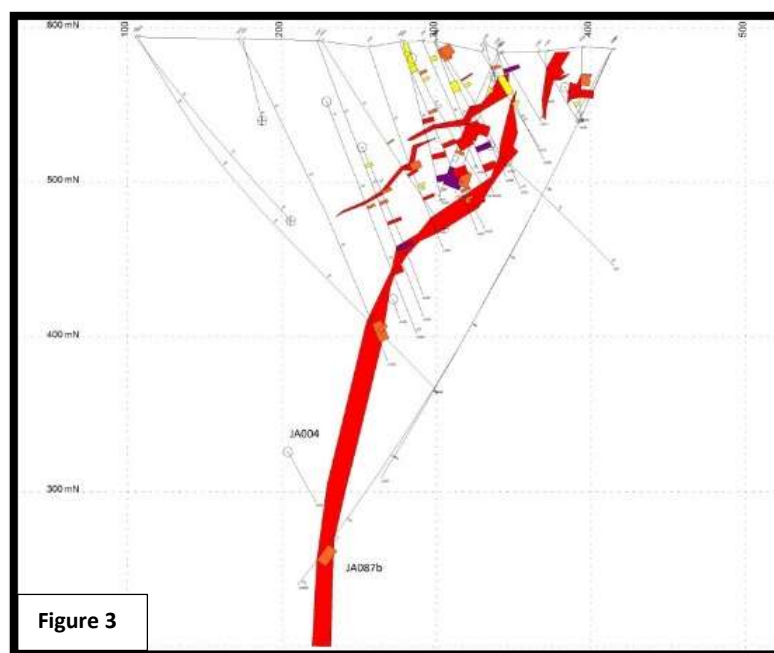
Following on from significant mineralisation intersected in JA086 (ASX release 15th October 2015), further drill testing to extend the Jackson resource was undertaken. JA087b was collared at 815486E, 7939486N (MGA94 55) with an azimuth of 356.5 degrees AMG whilst JA088 was collared at 815630E, 7939663N (MGA94, z54) with an azimuth of 141.5 degrees AMG. Both holes targeted the extension of the north-dipping, sheet-like deposit beyond the limits of the currently defined resources.

Much of the Jackson resource is a relatively simple north-dipping sheet. An early hole, JA004, suggested this sheet terminated; however JA087b shows that the sheet-like lens steepens but is still present. This opens up a significant area of potential mineralisation.

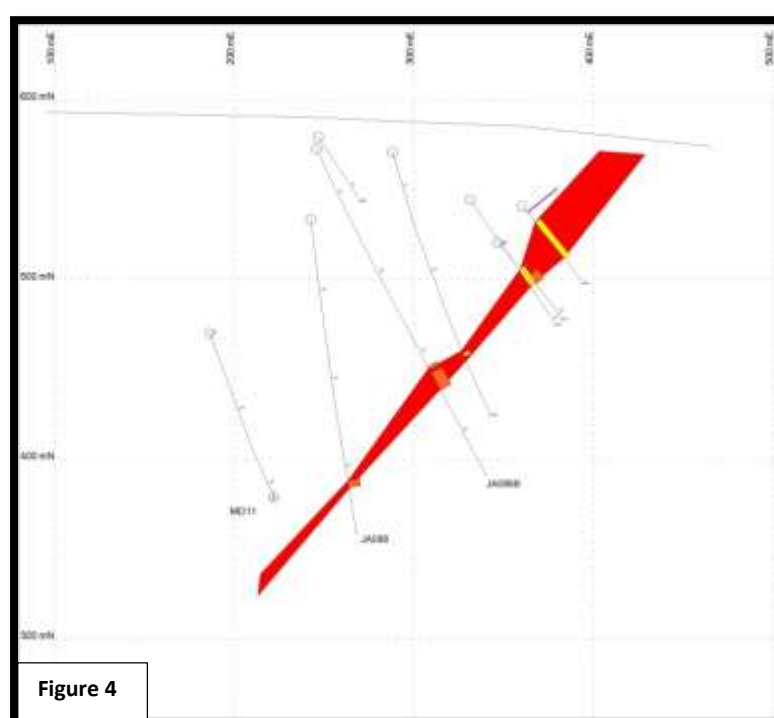
JA088 confirms the presence of the north-dipping sheet beyond the currently defined resource, in an area not previously drilled.

Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi (AMG)	
JA087b	7939486	815486	586.5	402.7	-65	356.5°	
	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	Ag g/t
	370	383	14	1.6	4.3	0.3	42.8
Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi (AMG)	
JA088	7939663	815630	593	237.8	-82	141.5°	
	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	Ag g/t
	207	212	5	1.1	4.2	0.18	75.8

Cross-section of drill Hole JA087B (looking east), with projected drill hole traces (Figure 3). Histogram values; yellow 3-5% Pb+Zn, orange 5-7% Pb+Zn, purple >7% Pb+Zn. Red polygon, north-dipping sulphide mineralisation. Fiducials are arbitrary, RLs are accurate.



Cross-section of drill Hole JA088B (looking east) with projected drill hole traces (Figure 4). Histogram values; yellow 3-5% Pb+Zn, orange 5-7% Pb+Zn, purple >7% Pb+Zn. Red polygon, north-dipping sulphide mineralisation. Fiducials are arbitrary, RLs are accurate.



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. The Company is required to again seek shareholder approval for the ASA transaction to proceed. 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 SPM's Mount Garnet concentrator located approximately 140km south west of Cairns in Northern Queensland. SPM through a free carry farm in agreement is actively exploring within the highly prospective Einasleigh/Greenvale area in North Queensland. 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 SPM'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 will continue to fund and manage all exploration activity as well as be responsible for all environmental and reporting requirements.

Refer ASX release dated 24th October 2014 for details of the Wanguo agreement.

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 Michael Hicks (BScHons, MAIG), who is an employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited. Mr Hicks is a geologist of 20 years' experience and 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 Hicks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- (1) With respect to the resource statements for these projects Snow Peak Mining Limited has relied on the veracity of the original resource statements. Snow Peak mining Pty Ltd confirms it is not aware of any material changes to the resource statements. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC 2004 Edition. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC 2012 Edition on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

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APPENDIX 1





Drill Hole JA087B



Drill Hole JA088

Appendix 2

Assay Table – Kaiser Bill KB 153 and KB155

HOLE	From	To	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t
KB153	259	260	0.574	0.08	<LOD
KB153	260	261	0.871	0.12	<LOD
KB153	261	262	0.066	<LOD	<LOD
KB153	262	263	0.248	0.04	<LOD
KB153	263	264	2.18	0.31	4
KB153	264	265	1.89	0.43	<LOD
KB153	265	266	2.43	0.71	3
KB153	266	267	2.97	1.65	5
KB153	267	268	1.85	0.43	<LOD
KB153	268	269	4.26	0.85	8
KB153	269	270	3.11	0.62	5
KB153	270	271	1.82	0.34	<LOD
KB153	271	272	1.2	0.22	<LOD
KB153	272	273	2.01	0.27	4
KB153	273	274	2.08	0.4	<LOD
KB153	274	275	1.47	0.26	<LOD
KB153	275	276	0.946	0.06	<LOD
KB153	276	277	0.396	0.07	<LOD
KB153	277	278	1.04	0.15	<LOD
KB153	278	279	1.48	0.23	<LOD
KB153	279	280	1.42	0.23	<LOD
KB153	280	281	0.305	0.05	<LOD
KB155	300	301	1.33	0.19	7
KB155	301	302	0.384	0.04	<LOD

HOLE	From	To	% Cu	Au g/t	Ag g/t
KB155	302	303	0.0075	<LOD	<LOD
KB155	303	304	0.0085	0.01	<LOD
KB155	304	305	0.0185	<LOD	<LOD
KB155	305	306	0.988	0.15	3
KB155	306	307	0.524	0.08	<LOD
KB155	307	308	0.33	0.05	<LOD
KB155	308	309	2.39	0.3	9
KB155	309	310	1.04	0.25	5
KB155	310	311	1.43	0.25	4
KB155	311	312	2.96	0.36	11
KB155	312	313	1.92	0.23	4
KB155	313	314	2.56	0.44	5
KB155	314	315	2.29	0.47	5
KB155	315	316	1.08	0.26	<LOD
KB155	316	317	1.48	0.34	<LOD
KB155	317	318	1.43	0.33	<LOD
KB155	318	319	1.81	0.35	4
KB155	319	320	0.028	0.02	<LOD
KB155	320	321	0.005	0.02	<LOD
KB155	321	322	0.0035	0.02	<LOD
KB155	322	323	0.006	0.01	<LOD
KB155	323	324	2.88	0.64	9
KB155	324	325	5.08	1.12	17
KB155	325	326	3.04	0.66	13
KB155	326	327	2.18	0.54	15

*<LOD = less than limit of detection

Assay Results – Jackson JA087b

HOLE	FROM	TO	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	Ag g/t
JA087B	352	352.5	0.013	0.445	0.026	<LOD
JA087B	352.5	353.6	0.0195	0.0215	0.0115	<LOD
JA087B	353.6	354.6	0.077	3.65	0.138	<LOD
JA087B	358	359	<LOD	0.0245	0.004	<LOD
JA087B	359	360	0.126	0.191	0.071	<LOD
JA087B	360	361	0.0195	1.15	0.097	<LOD
JA087B	361	362	0.025	0.149	0.0445	<LOD
JA087B	362	363	0.011	0.168	0.066	<LOD
JA087B	363	364	0.026	2.78	0.118	<LOD
JA087B	364	365	0.624	1.49	0.0395	27
JA087B	365	366	0.328	2.51	0.0995	10
JA087B	366	367	0.0115	0.0785	0.016	<LOD
JA087B	367	368	0.028	0.209	0.02	<LOD
JA087B	368	369	0.0925	0.192	0.0125	<LOD
JA087B	369	370	0.0455	0.0965	0.037	<LOD
JA087B	370	370.8	0.0245	0.171	0.0405	<LOD
JA087B	370.8	372	0.515	5.1	0.395	11
JA087B	372	373	0.12	0.489	0.125	<LOD
JA087B	373	374	3.19	7.86	0.283	54
JA087B	374	375	3.22	7.05	0.715	55
JA087B	375	376	2.13	7.21	0.339	43
JA087B	376	377	1.11	2.68	0.189	37
JA087B	377	378	2.47	6.91	0.684	57
JA087B	378	379	2.83	6.66	0.368	52
JA087B	379	380	1.22	1.93	0.151	43
JA087B	380	380.5	1.97	4.62	0.58	63
JA087B	380.5	381	0.188	0.294	0.0925	<LOD
JA087B	381	382	1.87	5.14	0.255	29
JA087B	382	383	2.25	4.24	0.305	27
JA087B	383	384	0.0935	0.192	0.021	<LOD

*<LOD = less than limit of detection

Assay Results – Jackson JA088

HOLE	FROM	TO	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	Ag g/t
JA088	164	165	<LOD	0.018	0.011	<LOD
JA088	165	166	<LOD	0.017	0.013	7
JA088	166	167	<LOD	0.011	<LOD	<LOD
JA088	187	188	0.015	0.01	<LOD	<LOD
JA088	188	189	0.006	0.016	<LOD	<LOD
JA088	189	190	0.005	0.014	0.004	<LOD
JA088	190	191	0.004	0.018	0.005	<LOD
JA088	191	192	0.003	0.024	0.006	<LOD
JA088	192	193	0.003	0.015	0.006	<LOD
JA088	193	194	0.004	0.041	0.005	<LOD
JA088	194	195	0.007	0.114	0.008	<LOD
JA088	195	196	0.017	0.18	0.205	<LOD
JA088	196	197	0.009	0.688	0.514	4
JA088	197	198	0.021	0.46	0.085	<LOD
JA088	198	199	0.061	0.273	0.058	<LOD
JA088	199	200	0.011	0.142	0.142	<LOD
JA088	200	201	0.01	1.63	0.142	<LOD
JA088	201	202	0.402	2.86	0.218	30
JA088	202	203	0.013	0.036	0.004	<LOD
JA088	203	204	0.066	0.095	0.017	<LOD
JA088	204	205	0.011	0.115	0.01	<LOD
JA088	205	206	0.307	1.42	0.068	<LOD
JA088	206	207	0.101	0.09	<LOD	<LOD
JA088	207	208	0.107	0.411	0.038	5
JA088	208	209	0.374	2.62	0.09	46
JA088	209	210	0.441	5.34	0.25	36
JA088	210	211	2.35	7.11	0.316	187
JA088	211	212	1.91	5.77	0.236	105
JA088	212	213	0.033	0.074	0.012	<LOD
JA088	213	214	0.01	0.067	0.009	<LOD
JA088	214	215	0.038	0.137	0.009	<LOD
JA088	215	216	0.02	0.076	0.014	<LOD
JA088	216	217	0.013	0.036	0.033	<LOD

*<LOD = less than limit of detection

Appendix 3

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting KB151 and JA086B 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, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W and Zr determined by 4 acid digest with ICP AES finish; Au determined by 30g fire assay and AAS finish. Assays (>50000 ppm Cu, Zn) were re-assayed for ore-grade results with 4 acid digest and ICP/AES 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. Within the mineralized intervals of all four holes, core loss was insignificant.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No measures, as both all holes drilled are diamond core with good recoveries.
	<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>	There is no sample bias as all sampled material is 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>	Detailed geological logging was undertaken on all diamond core. Kaiser Bill has Inferred and Indicated Resources reported by Copper Strike Ltd in 2010; Jackson has Inferred and Indicated Resources reported by Copper Strike Ltd in 2008.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is conventional qualitative; all core geologically logged and 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 from the same side of BoH.
	<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 laboratory certified blank and Laboratory certified low grade ore sample, at random intervals but averaging every 20 samples. QAQC standards are also used in-house by the laboratory. Ongoing laboratory check samples are submitted to a separate laboratory to ensure accuracy of results.
	<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>	Half core is appropriate.
	<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. Ore grade assays (>50000 ppm Cu, Zn) were re-assayed with 4 acid digest and ICP/AES finish.
	<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</i>	The current QAQC regime involves the submission of laboratory certified blanks and Laboratory certified low grade ore samples (standards), at random intervals but averaging every 20 samples. QAQC standards are also used in-house by the laboratory. Accuracy and precision

	<i>accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	are at an acceptable level. External laboratory checks will be undertaken as more results are returned and to double check the precision of ore-grade assays
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>	At Kaiser Bill, the previous Resource Report for Copper Strike (Golder Associates, 2010), recommended cutting Cu grades >8% Cu to that level, and Au grades >0.9 g/t Au to that level. Both uncut and cut grades are reported.
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 collars located with GPS. All holes are surveyed with single shot down-hole device, normally every 30m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 zone55 (KB153, KB155), MGA94 zone54 (JA087B, KB088).
	<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>	KB153, KB155, JA087B and JA088 were drilled outside the currently defined resources, and appear likely to expand those resources if further drilling is successful.
	<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>	KB153, KB155, JA087B and JA088 were drilled outside the currently defined resources in order to expand these resources. No resources are currently being attached to these holes.
	<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 drill holes appear to be consistent with the styles, thicknesses and grades for their locations within or on the margins of the Kaiser Bill and Jackson deposits, respectively.
	<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>	The orientation of both drill holes is at a relatively high angle to the deposits, as currently understood. Structures likely to introduce sample bias were not intersected.
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 or CSD staff to the laboratory.

Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been conducted.
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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 and Chloe-Jackson 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. Kaiser Bill has been referred to as an 'IOCG' (Iron-oxide Copper Gold) deposit.</p> <p>The Chloe-Jackson trend contains a Pb-Zn-Ag mineral system, now present as a series of deposits that have geological similarities to "Broken Hill type" deposits in terms of host rocks, alteration, mineralogy and chemistry. The sulphide system is hosted by altered calc-silicates, now a quartz-epidote-garnet assemblage, within metasedimentary biotite gneiss. Chloe is a north-dipping, east-plunging, lens-like zinc-lead-silver massive sulphide deposit, while the nearby Jackson deposit is a folded, north-dipping sheet-like deposit.</p>
Drill hole information	<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> <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> 	<p>KB153 collar: 186780E, 7948448N (MGA94 z55), RL 478.4m. Az 326.5°AMG, dip -75°, total length 333.9m.</p> <p>KB155 collar: 186870E, 7948490N (MGA94 z55), RL 478m. Az 316.5°AMG, dip -70°, total length 351.7m</p> <p>JA087b collar: 815486E, 7939486N, (MGA94 z54), RL 586.5m. Az 356.5°AMG, dip -65°, total length 402.7m.</p> <p>JA088 collar: 815630E, 7939663N, (MGA94 z54), RL 593. Az 141.5°AMG, dip -82°, total length 237.8m.</p>

- Down hole length and interception depth
- Hole length

Full assays for relevant metals are included, and summary down hole intercepts in Tables.

Data aggregation methods

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.

At Kaiser Bill, the previous Resource Report for Copper Strike (Golder Associates, 2010), recommended cutting Cu grades >8% Cu to that level, and Au grades >0.9 g/t Au to that level. Both uncut and cut grades are reported. At Kaiser Bill, 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.

At Jackson, previous resource calculations by Copper Strike Ltd, in 2008 used a 3% Zn equivalent cutoff grade, over a minimum 2 metres. Here the cutoff grade used is 3% (Pb+Zn) over minimum 2 metres, as a proxy for the Zn equivalent calculation. No cutting of high grades is required. Intercepts were calculated by summing assays of 1m intervals, and applying a cut-off grade 3% (Pb+Zn) over a minimum 2 metres.

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.

All samples in these results are 1 metre lengths.

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, apart from the use of Pb+Zn in the cut-off grade calculations.
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>	KB153 and KB155 intersect the south-dipping sulphide deposit at c. 65 - 70°, so the estimated true thickness is 90% of the intersected width. JA087B and JA088 intersect the north-dipping sheet-like deposit at c. 65°, so the estimated true thickness is 96% of the intersected width.
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>	Cross-sections of each of the holes are included in announcement.
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>	The respective Cu/Au and Pb/Zn/Cu/Ag results of all samples from the two holes at Kaiser Bill and two holes at Jackson are included.

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 the earlier resource reports of Copper Strike Ltd.
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>	Further work is planned at both Kaiser Bill and Chloe-Jackson, and is waiting for end of current wet season to continue with exploration drilling.