

20 September 2017

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: CSD Share Price: \$0.025 (suspended trading)

ABN: 57 126 634 606

### ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

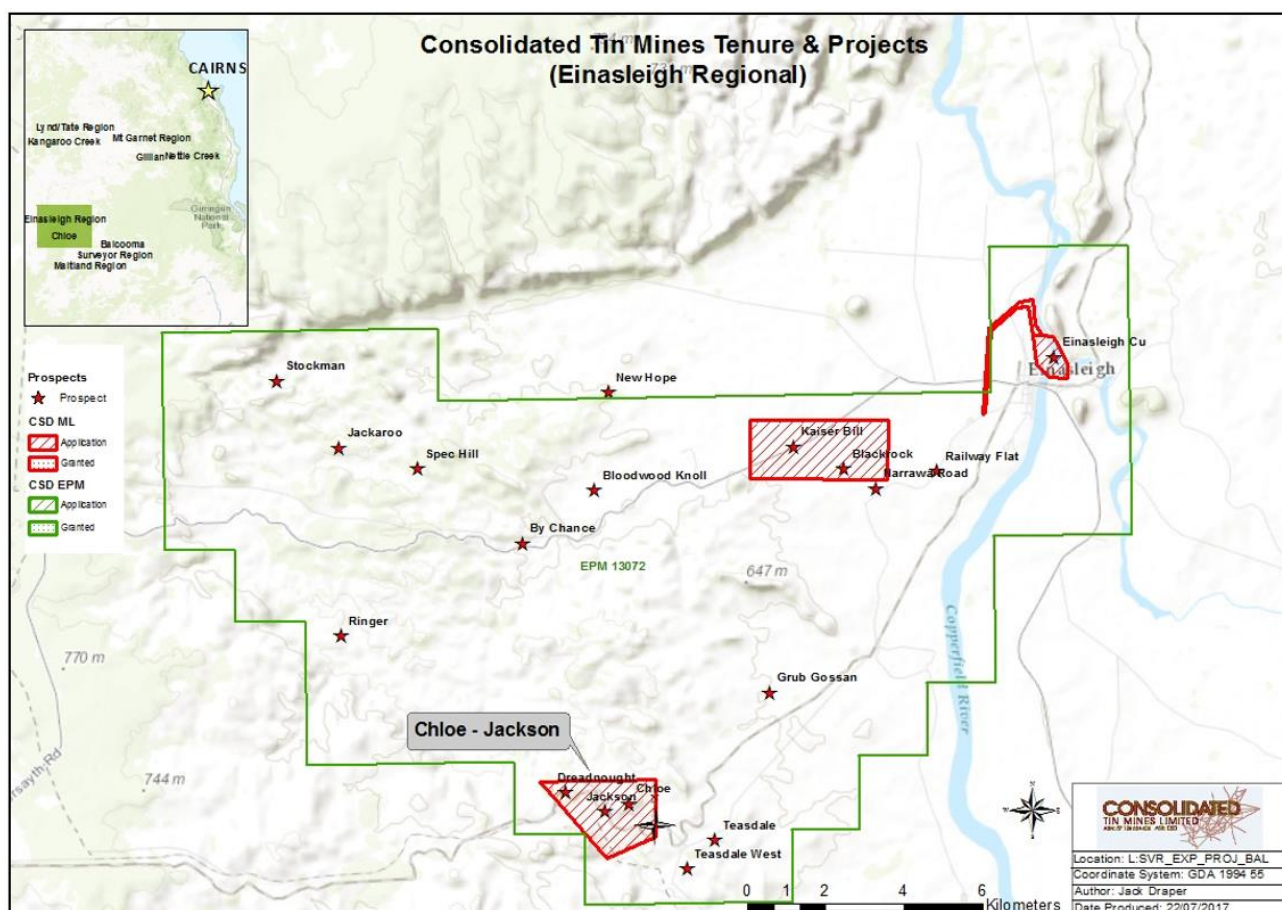
### COMPANY EXPLORATION UPDATE

Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd (ACN 126 634 606) (ASX Code: CSD) (**Company**) is pleased to advise that the current program of drilling at Chloe is completed and drilling is progressing well at the Jackson and Kaiser Bill Deposits. The drilling programs represent the Company's focused exploration strategy to develop new base metal resources to underpin future operations.

Drilling at Chloe has successfully identified extension potential by better defining the plunge of the mineralisation which unlocks an opportunity to extend the known footprint of mineralisation to the east.

Chloe drilling returns several new drill intercepts with significant intercepts being:

- 5.7m @ 7.30% Zn, 2.08% Pb, 37g/t Ag from 237.2m in the extension of historical hole CH114
- 48.4m @ 5.72% Zn, 2.18% Pb, 36g/t Ag from 214.7m in CHDD002
- 16.55m @ 5.51% Zn, 2.31% Pb, 33g/t Ag from 358m in CHR008

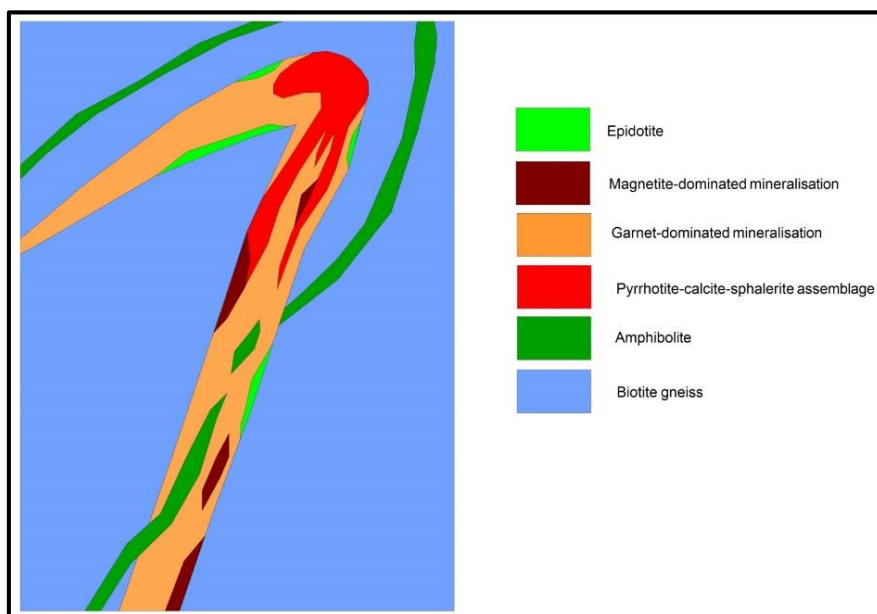


**Figure 1:** Chloe and Jackson Deposit location plan.

## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Chloe and Jackson prospects have clear affinities to “Broken Hill-type” deposits. This group, with Broken Hill and Cannington as archetypal representatives, are typically Pb-Zn-Ag deposits hosted by metasedimentary sequences with high metamorphic grade. Some of the other characteristics of “BHT” include garnet alteration, high silver, high fluorine and variable garnet-quartz-pyroxene/pyroxenoid amphibole-calcite/wollastonite-fluorite gangue. The Chloe deposit sits within the Einasleigh Metamorphics which comprise a lower calc-silicate suit, overlain by metasedimentary biotite gneisses.

The Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnought trend is structurally complex, with multiple generations of folds mapped and a number of orientations of fault structures. The resource lenses appear to thicken in fold hinges. The main mineralisation at Chloe is interpreted to represent a plunging fold hinge.



**Figure 2:** Chloe mineralisation model.

## PROGRESS

The current Chloe drilling program comprised 9 new drill holes and the extension of one historical drill hole for a total of 3,191.6m. This drilling comprised 650m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and 2,541.6m Diamond Core (DD)

Holes were drilled as Diamond Core (DD) from surface or Reverse Circulation (RC) precollars and diamond core (DD) tails. RC precollars were utilized where possible to reduce costs through the predominantly barren hanging wall sequence.

Drilling at Chloe has successfully:

- Tested the extent and continuity of the thicker high grade core of the mineralisation (CHDD002)
- Test mineralisation to the south of the porphyry dyke and confirmed that the trend of mineralisation extends east further to the south than previously thought (CHRD006, CHRD008)
- Tested the “gap” between Chloe and Jackson (CH114 extension)

At the time of this release, 100% of the Chloe drill plan has been completed with assay results for 90% of the sampled drillhole being returned.

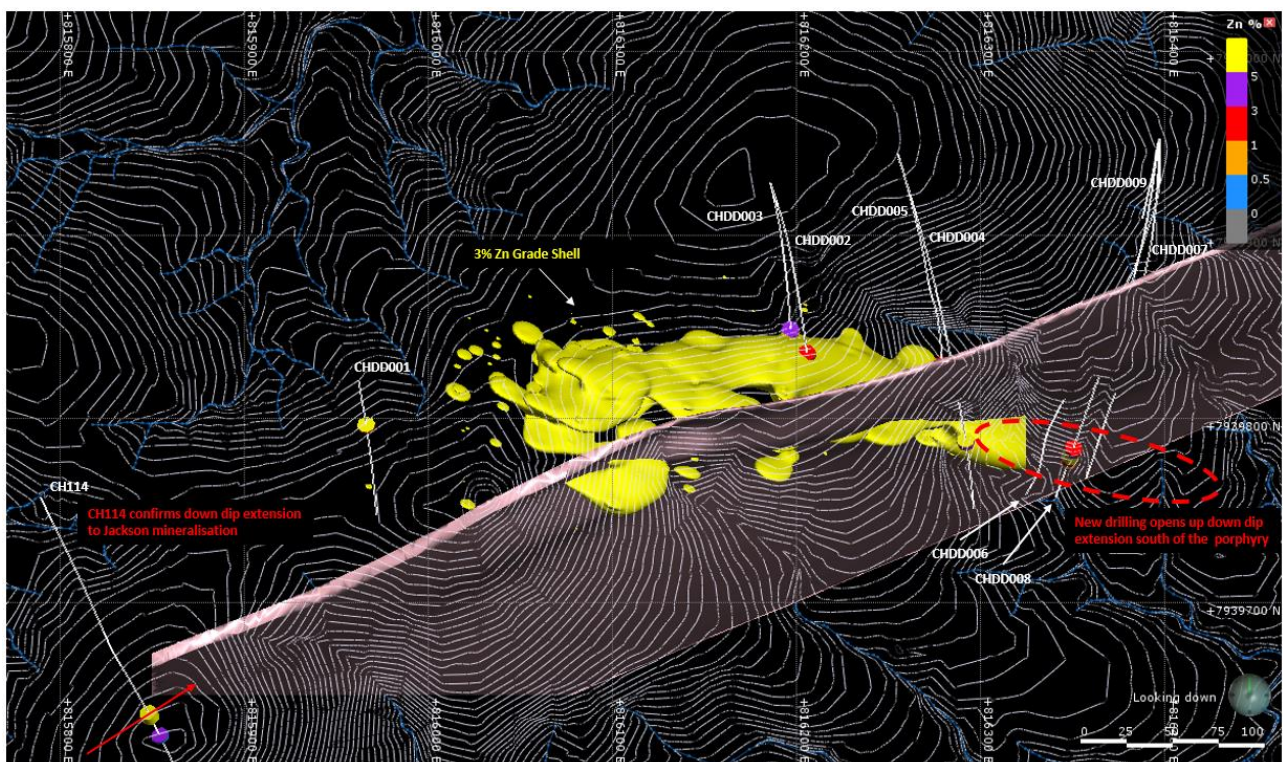
The historical drillhole CH114 was extended to test the area between the Chloe and Jackson Deposits. Review of the Jackson mineralisation, which is more “sheet like” in nature, indicated that mineralisation in the east appeared to plunge moderately to the east. The extension of CH114 was drilled to test this concept. The

success of this drillhole (**5.7m @ 7.30% Zn, 2.08% Pb, 37g/t Ag from 237.2m**) has extended the Jackson mineralisation approximately 100m further east than previously modelled.

Drillholes CHR006, CHR007, CHR008, CHR009 were drilled to test the concept that mineralisation is present south of the porphyry and also that the main trend of the mineralisation is further south than previous interpretations.

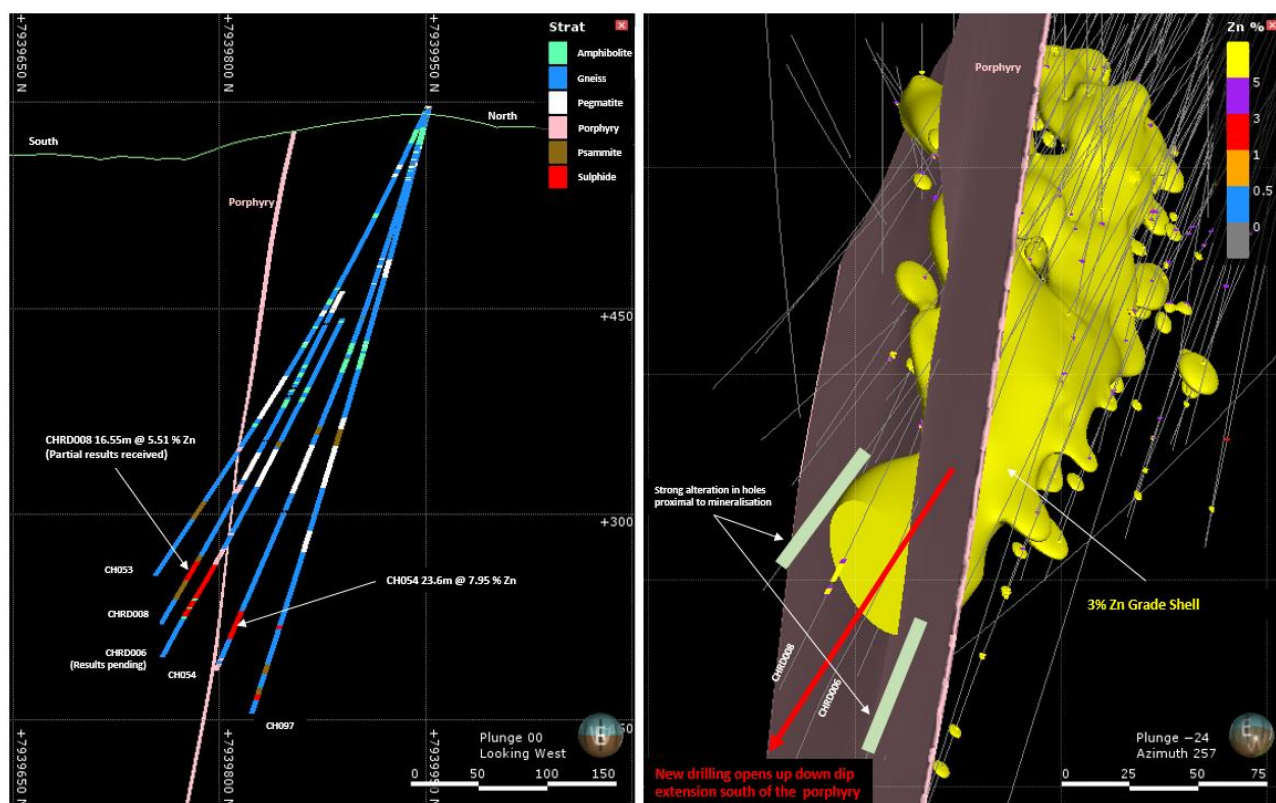
CHR007 intersected a broad zone of epidote alteration indicating it was proximal to mineralisation. On the southern side of the porphyry a review of the historical drillhole CH053 also showed it to have a broad zone of alteration. A distance of ~150m separated these 2 holes and drillholes CHR006 and CHR008 were drilled to target the area between these 2 holes.

Drillholes CHR006 and CHR008 successfully intersected mineralisation confirming that the main core of the Chloe mineralisation crosses the porphyry and has the potential to extend further to the east than previously indicated. CHR008 has returned an interval of **16.55m @ 5.51% Zn, 2.31% Pb, 33g/t Ag from 358m**. Additional samples are pending below this zone. Assay results for CHR006 are pending however logging has defined a mineralised zone ~40m in thickness. These results have the potential to significantly extend the mineralisation at Chloe to the east with further drilling.



**Figure 3:** Chloe drill hole location plan showing 2017 drilling.





**Figure 4:** Chloe X-Section (Left) and 3D image looking North-West

Significant results returned to date include:

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	MGA94 EASTING	MGA94 NORTHING	RL	DIP (Planned)	MGA94 AZIMUTH (Planned)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL	Zn %	Cu%	Pb%	Ag (g/t)
CH114	306.30	815789.44	7939757.75	596.72	-60	157	237.20	242.90	5.70	7.30	0.25	2.08	37
CHDD001	147.30	815962.28	7939820.37	595.46	-61	178	48.40	50.40	2.00	3.16	0.06	1.63	9
CHDD002	282.40	816186.26	7939927.45	604.43	-64	160	214.70	263.10	48.40	5.72	0.18	2.18	36
includes and							219.30	247.90	28.60	7.28	0.24	3.39	47
							256.90	260.00	3.10	7.01	0.12	0.34	26
CHDD003	294.50	816185.88	7939928.03	604.37	-69	166	227.85	235.00	7.15	2.90	0.21	0.93	20
includes							231.70	233.72	2.02	6.94	0.49	2.90	59
							264.50	268.75	4.25	4.59	0.19	1.25	51
							264.50	266.60	2.10	6.60	0.18	2.43	91
CHDD004	342.20	816255.68	7939941.21	601.33	-57	162	278.60	282.20	3.60	3.68	0.05	2.30	23
CHDD005	489.90	816255.05	7939944.27	601.22	-70	160	340.70	350.10	9.40	2.28	0.18	0.76	15
includes							343.35	347.30	3.95	4.11	0.29	1.30	24
							370.60	373.20	2.60	3.65	0.24	0.13	5
							400.30	402.30	2.00	6.97	0.22	0.02	3
							415.00	418.00	3.00	5.74	0.26	0.54	15
CHRD006	436.80	816397.24	7939950.69	579.27	-66	177	Assay results pending						
CHRD007	507.70	816397.18	7939952.20	579.23	-71	176	Strong alteration but no significant visible mineralisation - not yet sampled						
CHRD008	413.30	816396.70	7939951.07	579.27	-64	194	358.00	374.55	16.55	5.51	0.40	2.31	33
includes and							361.60	369.00	7.40	7.48	0.27	3.44	50
							372.00	374.00	2.00	7.65	0.27	2.73	36
							Additional results pending						
CHRC009	150.00	816396.76	7939951.91	579.29	-74.00	189.00	Hole cancelled after review of results from CHRD006 - CHRD008						

**Note:** Significant intersections are determined by combining sample intervals greater than 2m in width and greater than or equal to a cut-off of 1% Zn, which does not include more than 2m of below cut-off grades.

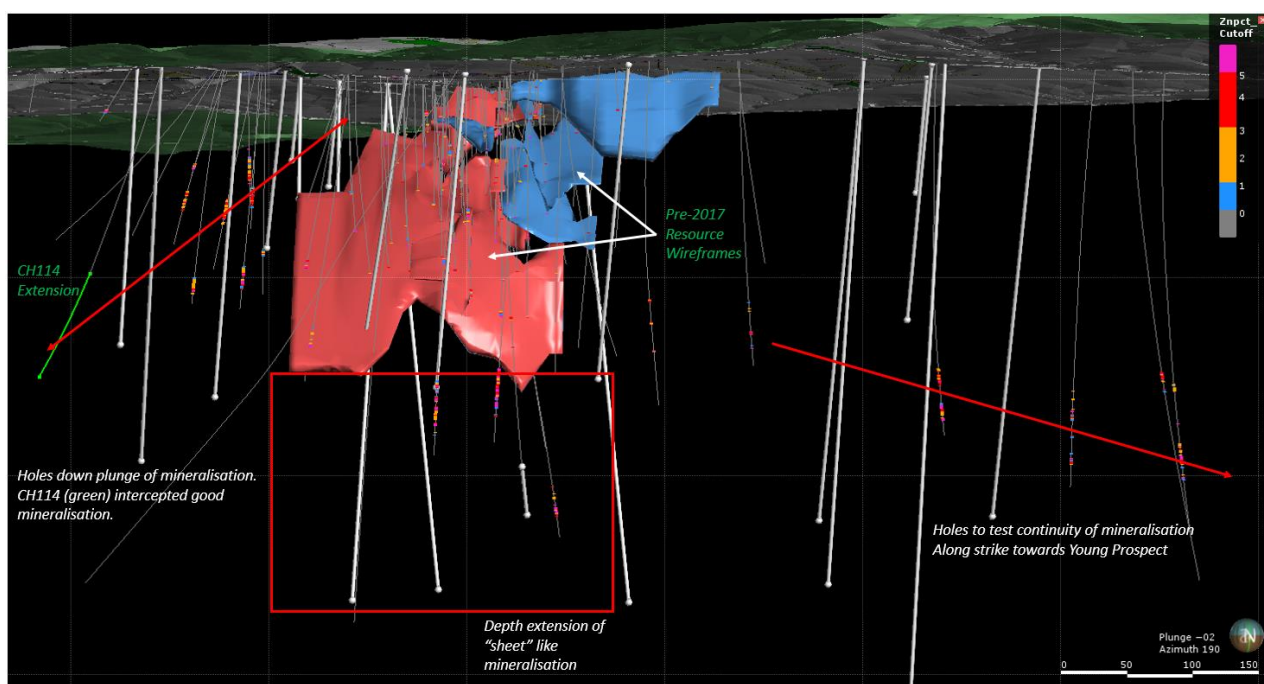
## FURTHER EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

### Einasleigh Project

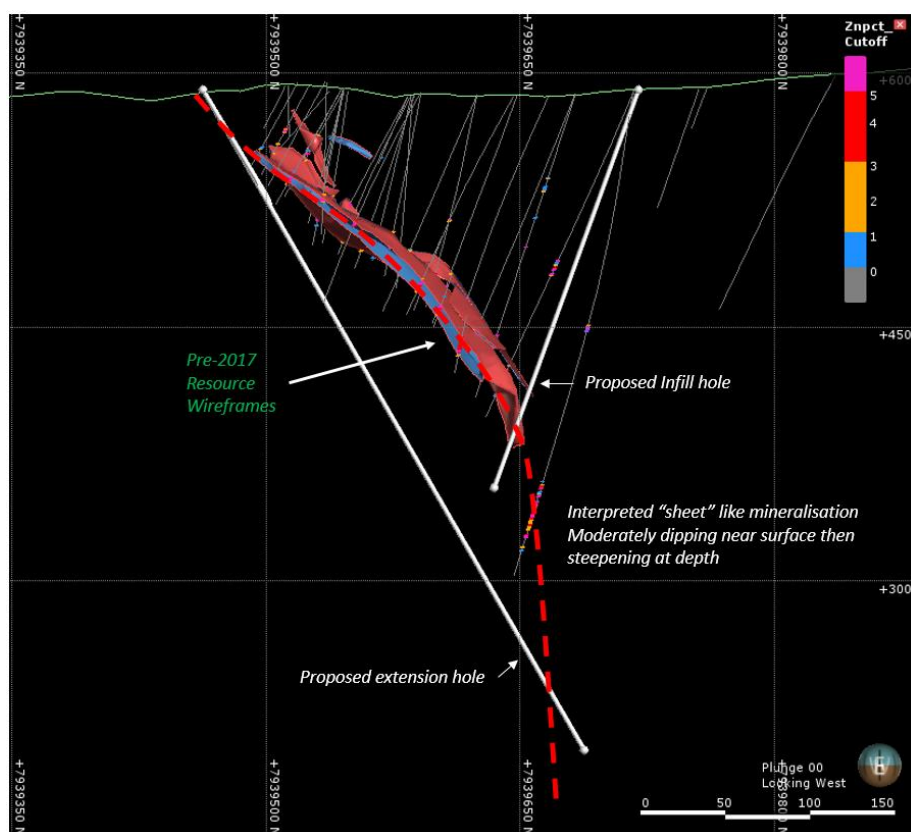
Three drill rigs continue to drill on the Einasleigh Project. Having completed the current program at Chloe drilling is now focused on the Jackson and Kaiser Bill deposits. Planning of the next phase of drilling at Chloe is underway.

Drilling at Jackson comprises twenty-five (25) holes with planned total meters of ~6,700m. The aim of the drilling is to:

- Test extent and continuity of the high grade sheet like mineralisation
- Test the down dip extent of the mineralisation
- Test the near surface mineralisation along strike
- Continue to test the “gap” between Chloe and Jackson which has been successful in identifying mineralisation in the Chloe drilling (extension of CH114)
- Test the strike and continuity of the mineralisation west towards Young

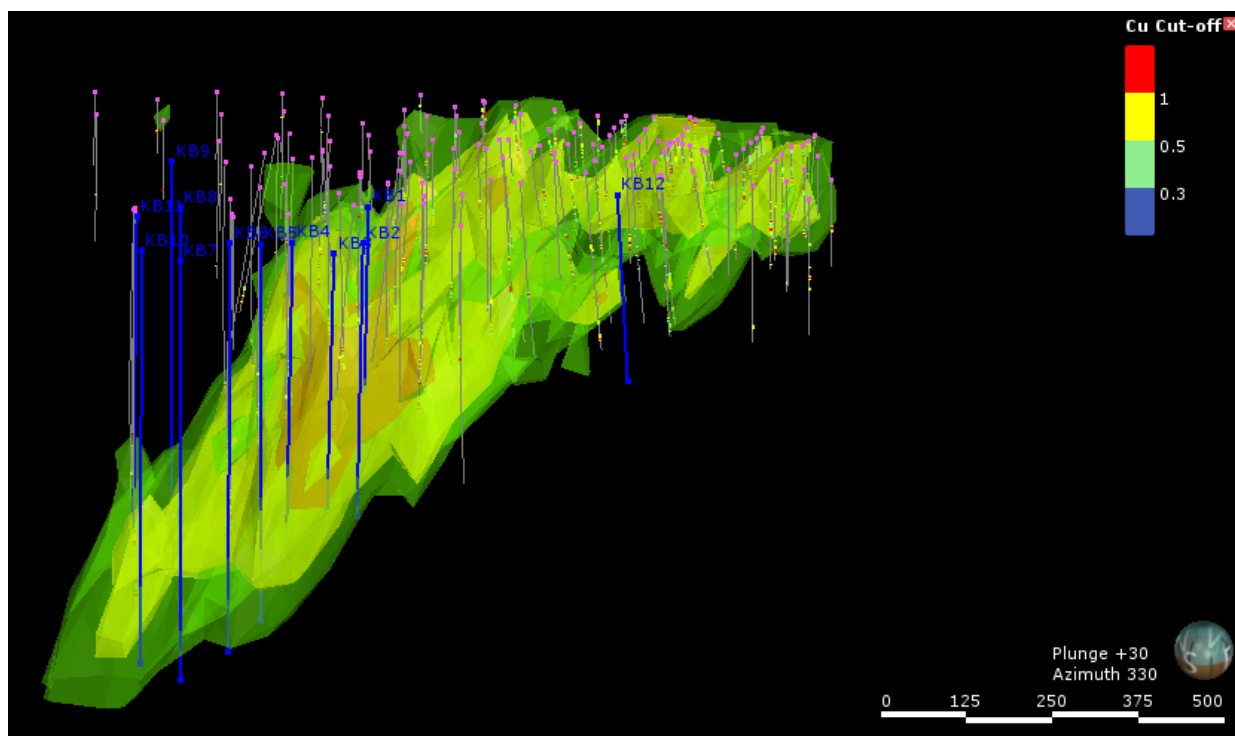


**Figure 5:** Jackson – Proposed drill holes (in white)



**Figure 6:** Jackson – X-Section showing proposed drill holes (in white) and “sheet” like mineralisation

At Kaiser Bill, the proposed drilling which totals ~4,300m, aims to better define the direction and extent of high grade (>1% Cu) zones centred on N7948650 E186750. In addition to this, drilling further to the SW will extend the medium grade (0.5% Cu) zone at depth.



**Figure 7:** Kaiser Bill – Planned drill holes targeting continuation of high grade (red shape inside green) to the south and defining the continuation of grade along strike.

## Surveyor Project

A fourth drill rig recently completed 2 RC programs at the Kingston and Clinker projects. Results are currently being compiled and assay results are pending for these programs. Further drilling is planned at Surveyor around the Balcooma deposit in the coming weeks.

### Competent Person Statement

*The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Jason McNamara, BSc, who is a permanent employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited. Mr McNamara is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and 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 December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr McNamara consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears*

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 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

## APPENDIX 1

PROJECT	DEPOSIT	Hole ID	MGA94 EASTING	MGA94 NORTHING	RL	DIP (Planned)	MGA94 AZIMUTH (Planned)	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	COMMENTS
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CH114	815789.44	7939757.75	596.72	-60	157	306.30	Extension of historical hole from 178.8m
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHDD001	815962.28	7939820.37	595.46	-61	178	147.30	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHDD002	816186.26	7939927.45	604.43	-64	160	282.40	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHDD003	816185.88	7939928.03	604.37	-69	166	294.50	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHDD004	816255.68	7939941.21	601.33	-57	162	342.20	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHDD005	816255.05	7939944.27	601.22	-70	160	489.90	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHRD006	816397.24	7939950.69	579.27	-66	177	436.80	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHRD007	816397.18	7939952.20	579.23	-71	176	507.70	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHRD008	816396.70	7939951.07	579.27	-64	194	413.30	Hole completed
EINASLEIGH	CHLOE	CHRC009	816396.76	7939951.91	579.29	-74	189	150.00	Precollar only completed. DD tail cancelled.



## APPENDIX 2

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 10 drill holes were drilled as Diamond Core (DD) from surface or Reverse Circulation (RC) precollars and diamond core (DD) tails. RC precollars were utilized where possible to reduce costs through the predominantly barren hanging wall sequence.</li> <li>A total of 3,191.6m were completed with 650m of RC and 2,541.6m of DD.</li> <li>At the time of this release 100% of the drill program has been completed with 90% of the sampled holes having assays returned.</li> <li>Sampling of the drillholes reported within this release have been undertaken in the diamond core portion only, by taking a ½ split of the NQ2 diameter diamond drill core.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holes have been drilled towards grid south with dips of approximately 60-70 degrees to optimally intersect the east plunging east-west striking mineralised zone.</li> <li>Drill core has been cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws. Sampling is nominally on 1m intervals but is varied to account for lithological and mineralization contacts with minimum lengths of 0.3m and maximum lengths of 1.5m allowable.</li> <li>The drill hole locations have been surveyed up by the Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (CSD) surveyor using a DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System).</li> <li>Holes detailed in this release have utilised a Reflex EZ-Trac tool for down hole surveys. Down hole surveys have been conducted at 30m intervals however survey intervals are reduced to 15m for better control in areas where hole deviation is occurring.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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 (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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core is logged by CSD geologists who select intervals for laboratory analysis on the visual presence of mineralization.</li> <li>Sub-samples of ~3 kg were sent to the laboratory for assaying. Analysis has been performed by SGS or Intertek laboratories in Townsville. The samples sent to the laboratories follow standard SGS and Intertek crushing and pulverization procedures and a 4 acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible.</li> <li>Both laboratories and CSD insert QC samples into the routine sample stream to monitor sample quality as per industry best practice.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling utilizes 6m rods whilst DD drilling uses 3m drill rods. Diamond drilling has employed a 47.6mm diameter NQ2 'standard tube' core drilling methods. RC drilling has been completed using a 5.25 inch diameter face sampling hammer bit.</li> <li>Diamond drill core is orientated every run with core orientation utilizing a Reflex ACT II orientation tool. Core lengths and orientations are checked by trained CSD personnel or experienced contractors.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the RC section of the drillholes is essentially devoid of mineralization no recovery data is collected for this interval. In holes where mineralisation is intersected and sampled, the total sample weight is recorded to enable a recovery calculation (interval volume * estimated SG) to be undertaken.</li> <li>Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation and depth marking. Recovery is assessed by measuring the recovered drill length against the actual drilled.</li> <li>Diamond core is selected for drilling through the target horizon to provide a high quality sample.</li> <li>Diamond drill recovery has not been assessed at this time however due to the competent nature of the lithologies there has been little core loss experienced to date in the program. Core recovery is monitored by CSD geologists.</li> <li>No detailed analysis of grade versus recovery has been undertaken at this stage however no notable core loss has occurred through the mineralized zones.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill holes have been logged in full and record standard qualitative data such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering and oxidation. Diamond core was quantitatively logged for geotechnical parameters such as recovery and RQD. Structural data such as faults, fractures and veins are also recorded.</li> <li>All RC precollar intervals were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays.</li> <li>All logging is entered directly into LogChief which is a data entry front end for a commercial database. LogChief has a series of validation checks and steps which need to be passed before data is imported into the Datashed Database. The data is then imported into Surpac or Leapfrog software routinely for visual validation.</li> <li>All diamond core and chip trays (from RC drilling) are photographed in a wet and dry state.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holes are sampled taking a representative ½ core split of the NQ2 diamond drill core. Drill core is cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws along a center line. Sampling is nominally on 1m intervals but is varied to account for lithological and mineralization contacts with minimum lengths of 0.3m and maximum lengths of 1.5m allowable.</li> <li>• Core duplicates are taken from the bulk crushed reject by the laboratory at the request of CSD geologists to monitor the representativeness of the sampling process. To date the performance of duplicate samples has been within acceptable limits relative to the mineralization and duplicate method.</li> <li>• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the mineralization present at Chloe.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selected samples sent to SGS or Intertek follow standard crushing and pulverization procedures of each laboratory. Samples then undergo digestion via a 4 acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible with analysis undertaken with an ICP method.</li> <li>• Elements of interest that return values that exceed the upper detection limit are re-assayed using ore grade analysis methods which are designed to cope with large concentrations.</li> <li>• Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, are not utilised as part of the current drill program.</li> <li>• CSD's field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, commercial pulp blanks and standards. Insertion rates of QC samples is at a rate of 1 every 25 samples.</li> <li>• Performance of standards for monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the zinc assay results received from SGS and Intertek are monitored. The standards generally performed well with results falling within prescribed two standard deviation limits.</li> <li>• The performance of the pulp blanks have been within acceptable limits with no significant evidence of cross contamination identified.</li> <li>• Duplicate sample variability is within acceptable limits for the sampling method and mineralization.</li> <li>• SGS and Intertek laboratories undertake industry standard QC checks to monitor performance. Checks from both laboratories have returned acceptable levels during the period of analysis for CSD samples.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are selected by CSD personnel based on the presence of visible mineralization. Significant intersections confirm the visual selection and significant intersections have been verified by at least 2 CSD geologists.</li> <li>Recent drilling has not been designed to provide twin holes, but the program is designed as infill and extension drilling between and around existing holes. To date drilling and assay results confirm the tenor and width of mineralisation encountered in the previous drilling.</li> <li>The formalisation of procedures is currently in progress. Data is collected via industry standard data entry software with inbuilt validation checks.</li> <li>This data is then imported directly via an ODBC link into Leapfrog or SURPAC for visual checks.</li> <li>Assay values designated less than detection are assigned a value 0.5 x LTD limit value. Where the assay value is returned as insufficient or no sample then the assay value is set to absent.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by CSD's surveyor using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS to an accuracy of 0.01m. All drillholes were angled; the azimuth was initially set up using a compass and the inclination was set up using a clinometer on the drill rig mast.</li> <li>Downhole surveys have been undertaken using a digital Reflex EZ Trac multi shot tool which also records the magnetics of the surrounding lithologies to identify any ground conditions which may affect surveys.</li> <li>Collar locations are surveyed using MGA GDA 94 Zone 54 and is well controlled.</li> <li>In 2007 a detailed aerial mapping project was undertaken to develop accurate topographical control over the Chloe and Jackson resource areas. High resolution aerial digital images were taken at 1:11000 scale and cross referenced to ground control points to enable the modelling of surface points to within 250mm of their true elevation. Planned RL's are originally allocated to the drill hole collars using the DTM generated from this survey. The accuracy of the RLs is estimated to be +/- 0.5m.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillholes in the current program are infill or extensional in nature. Infill drilling attempts to target a drill spacing of 20x20m or 40x40m. Whilst extensional drilling is variable in design.</li> <li>The data density is sufficient to demonstrate grade continuity to support a Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) under the 2012 JORC code should the results of the program identify a material difference to the existing resource.</li> <li>The holes in this program have not yet been incorporated into a reported Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement.</li> <li>No sample compositing is undertaken. All RC drilling is sampled at 1m intervals which is standard for the industry. Diamond core is selectively sampled on a nominal 1m interval</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	which is varied to account for geological features with interval ranges from 0.3m to 1.5m.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and controls on mineralization at Chloe are well understood. Holes are drilled towards grid south with dips of approximately 60-70 degrees to optimally intersect the east west striking mineralised zone. The mineralised shoot plunges steeply (~60 degrees) to the ESE.</li> <li>The sampling is considered to be unbiased with respect to drillhole orientation versus strike and dip of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody is managed by site personnel. Samples are stored onsite and delivered to SGS or Intertek Laboratories in Townsville by a commercial courier.</li> <li>Samples submission sheets are in place to track the progress of sample batches and the laboratory provides a web based tracking system to monitor job progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews of the sampling processes has been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling program is being undertaken on MLA 30217 held by Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (CSD) and falls within EPM13072. CSD has purchased all SPM tenures under an Asset Sale Agreement however the transfer of the tenures is yet to take effect, therefore they are still officially registered as being held by Snow Peak Mining.</li> <li>The Mining lease is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the tenement land is subject to the Ewamian People #3 determination area.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The district has an extensive exploration history and the following summary is focused on that work directly related to the Chloe and Jackson areas. Note that the current Chloe and Jackson prospects were historically known as Mount Misery.</li> <li>In 1975 Otter Exploration acquired the tenement covering the area to explore for base metals. A joint venture with CRAE saw this company explore the area between 1976 and 1982. CRA commenced a literature review and rock chip sampling of known lead-zinc gossans in the southern part of the tenement, particularly at Mt Misery, Dreadnought and Teasdale East. As a result of detailed geological mapping, CRAE concluded that the mineralisation in this area occurred in a complexly folded banded epidote-chlorite-garnet-magnetite quartzite at the one stratigraphic level and may be of syngenetic origin (Onley, 1978, 1979).</li> <li>With further reconnaissance, CRAE identified similar horizons and gossans elsewhere in the Einasleigh area and decided its main interest was lead-zinc-silver mineralisation of the Mt Misery type, rather than the copper-rich Kaiser Bill, Teasdale and Teasdale East mineralisation. Mining leases were pegged over the Mt Misery-Dreadnought and Teasdale areas. Detailed mapping, soil geochemistry and diamond drilling were conducted at Mt Misery, Dreadnought and Teasdale West. Mapping and ground magnetics were conducted at Teasdale. This downgraded the area for large deposits, but suggested potential for deposits of up to 10 million tonnes. A resource of 3.65 million tonnes of 2.45% Pb and 5.54% Zn was inferred for Mt Misery (Spencer, 1982).</li> <li>Much of the focus for exploration was on the Einasleigh mine or in the surrounding area. In 2003 Work completed on the tenements by Teck Cominco Australia focused on various prospects including Kaiser Bill, Einasleigh Copper Mine and Teasdale Cu-Au-Ag prospects and the Railway (formally Mount Misery, now Chloe - Jackson) and Bloodwood Knoll Pb-Zn-Ag prospects (Walters et al., 2004).</li> <li>Ground magnetic and EM surveys (either moving or fixed-loop) were undertaken at Kaiser Bill, Einasleigh Copper Mine, Teasdale, Railway and Bloodwood Knoll. This work was supplemented by detailed structural mapping and soil geochemistry at all prospects except the Einasleigh Copper Mine.</li> <li>At Railway (formally Mount Misery, now Chloe - Jackson) one drill hole (RWD01) was designed to test a shallow conductor associated with the eastern gossan zone, but the hole failed to intersect mineralisation, as it appears to have passed through an isoclinal fold hinge above the mineralised horizon.</li> <li>Between 2006 and June 2008 Copper Strike (CSE) undertook extensive drilling on the Chloe and Jackson Deposits. This data formed the basis for a MRE and contributed to the Einasleigh Copper Project Feasibility Study in June 2009.</li> <li>In 2015 Consolidated Tin Mines Limited entered into a Farm-in agreement with Hong Kong based mining company Wanguo International Mining Group (Wanguo). Under the terms of this agreement drilling was undertaken on both the Chloe and Jackson deposits</li> </ul>

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		<p>for a total of 7 holes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In July 2017 and updated MRE was undertaken to incorporate holes drilled during the Wanguo farm in as well as to update the MRE to JORC 2012 compliance.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The base metal deposits in the Einasleigh district (including those of the Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnaught trend) occur within the Proterozoic Georgetown Inlier. In an Australian context, several workers have drawn parallels between the Mt Isa, Broken Hill and Georgetown Inliers, in terms of sequences and mineralisation styles envisaging the “Diamantina Orogen”. In this theory, these Inliers were part of one geological terrane during sedimentation, orogenesis and at least some periods of mineralisation.</li> <li>The Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnought trend is structurally complex, with multiple generations of folds mapped and a number of orientations of fault structures. The resource lenses are generally thin and in some areas multiple lenses are evident. Current interpretation identifies Stella to be part of Jackson and as such has been included as part of Jackson.</li> <li>Chloe and Jackson have similar alteration and mineralisation assemblages and overprinting relationships.</li> <li>There are at least 4 main groups of mineral assemblages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an outer, usually barren quartz-epidote-zoisite assemblage;</li> <li>a garnet-dominated assemblage usually with pale sphalerite,</li> <li>a pyrrhotite-dominated assemblage usually in the core of the thickest mineralization;</li> <li>a magnetite-dominated assemblage which appears to be a retrograde and oxidized version of the pyrrhotite mineralization.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Chloe and Jackson prospects have clear affinities to “Broken Hill-type” deposits. This group, with Broken Hill and Cannington as archetypal representatives, are typically Pb-Zn-Ag deposits hosted by metasedimentary sequences with high metamorphic grade. Some of the other characteristics of “BHT” include garnet alteration, high silver, high fluorine and variable garnet-quartz-pyroxene/pyroxenoidamphibole-calcite/wollastonite-fluorite gangue.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages with no top cut applied on the reporting of grades.</li> <li>• Only those intervals deemed to be significant and are given in this report. Significant intersections are determined by combining sample intervals greater than 2m in width and greater than or equal to a cut-off of 1% Zn, which does not include more than 2m of below cut-off grades. Statistically 1% Zn presents as separate population for the mineralized zone and is considered important in defining mineralization.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent calculations have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results are reported as downhole lengths only.</li> <li>• Drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the east-west strike of mineralization. Mineralisation at Chloe is interpreted to be constrained to the axis of a fold which plunges at ~60 degrees to the ESE. Holes in this program have been drilled with a dip predominantly between - 60 to 70 degrees. True widths have not yet been calculated for the intercepts.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release.</li> </ul>



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<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This release contains all results greater than 1% Zn as detailed above. It is considered impractical and not material to report intervals below 1% Zn.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The collection of magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken on both RC and DD sections of the drill hole with increased magnetics associated with mineralization.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing exploration work will include further drilling to confirm and extend existing targets where appropriate.</li> </ul>