ANNOUNCEMENT

26Th February 2018

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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

ABN: 57 126 634 606

CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES LIMITED

EXPLORATION UPDATE

More Significant Zinc Grades Reported from Chloe and Balcooma Drilling

CHRD006 = 44.7m average 7.19%Zn, 3.41%Pb, 0.23%Cu, 31.16g/t Ag.

Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd (**ASX: CSD**) (''CSD" or the "Company") is pleased to report an additional significant intercept from recent drilling at the Company's Chloe Prospect and also to report assay results received from Balcooma drilling.

The Chloe Prospect result is from a diamond drill hole completed in late 2017 at the Company's 100% owned Einasleigh Project located 250k south west of Cairns in north Queensland, and 140k south west of the Company's wholly owned mineral processing mill at Mt Garnet (see figure 1). This result is in addition to previous high-grade zinc intercepts announced 12 February 2018.

The Balcooma assay result is from RC drilling at the Balcooma Mine, which is part of the Surveyor Project, located approximately 140k south of the Mt Garnet concentrator. Balcooma is a historic open-cut mine that transitioned to an underground mine developed by a previous owner. Some of the underground mine was also previously mined by the Company.

Recent drilling at Balcooma has identified a potential new ore shoot adjacent to the old workings (see figure 2).

The Company's current focus at Surveyor is the Dry River South Mine (DRS), which is another historic high-grade zinc underground mine developed by a previous owner. The Company has rehabilitated the historic decline and is planning to restart mining at DRS in late March/April.

The Company currently has one drill rig operating at Mt Garnet on the Mt Garnet Deeps Project (refer to ASX announcement 1 February 2018 for recent results from drilling at Mt Garnet Deeps).

A second drill rig is scheduled to commence at the Surveyor Project (Balcooma drilling) by the end of February to follow up these recent high-grade results with a 15 hole drill program planned.

Geological field work has now resumed at Einasleigh with mapping and surface sampling underway. Drilling at the Einasleigh Project will resume at the end of the northern wet season. The Company plans to initially locate two drill rigs at the Einasleigh project as soon as weather conditions allow (generally around 1st April)

The Company is preparing a summary of all exploration work done in 2017, which will include the Chloe/Jackson and Kaiser Bill prospects. Geological modelling is now progressing using these recent assay results and it is anticipated that an updated JORC compliant resource will be reported in the second quarter of 2018.

HIGHLIGHTS – CHLOE

CHLOE Hole CHRD006 returning:

- **44.7m at 7.19% Zn, 0.23% Cu, 3.41% Pb and 31.16 g/t Ag from 358.3m**
  Includes 11.9m at 8.44% Zn, 0.26% Cu, 4.08%Pb and 38.23 g/t Ag from 390.10m

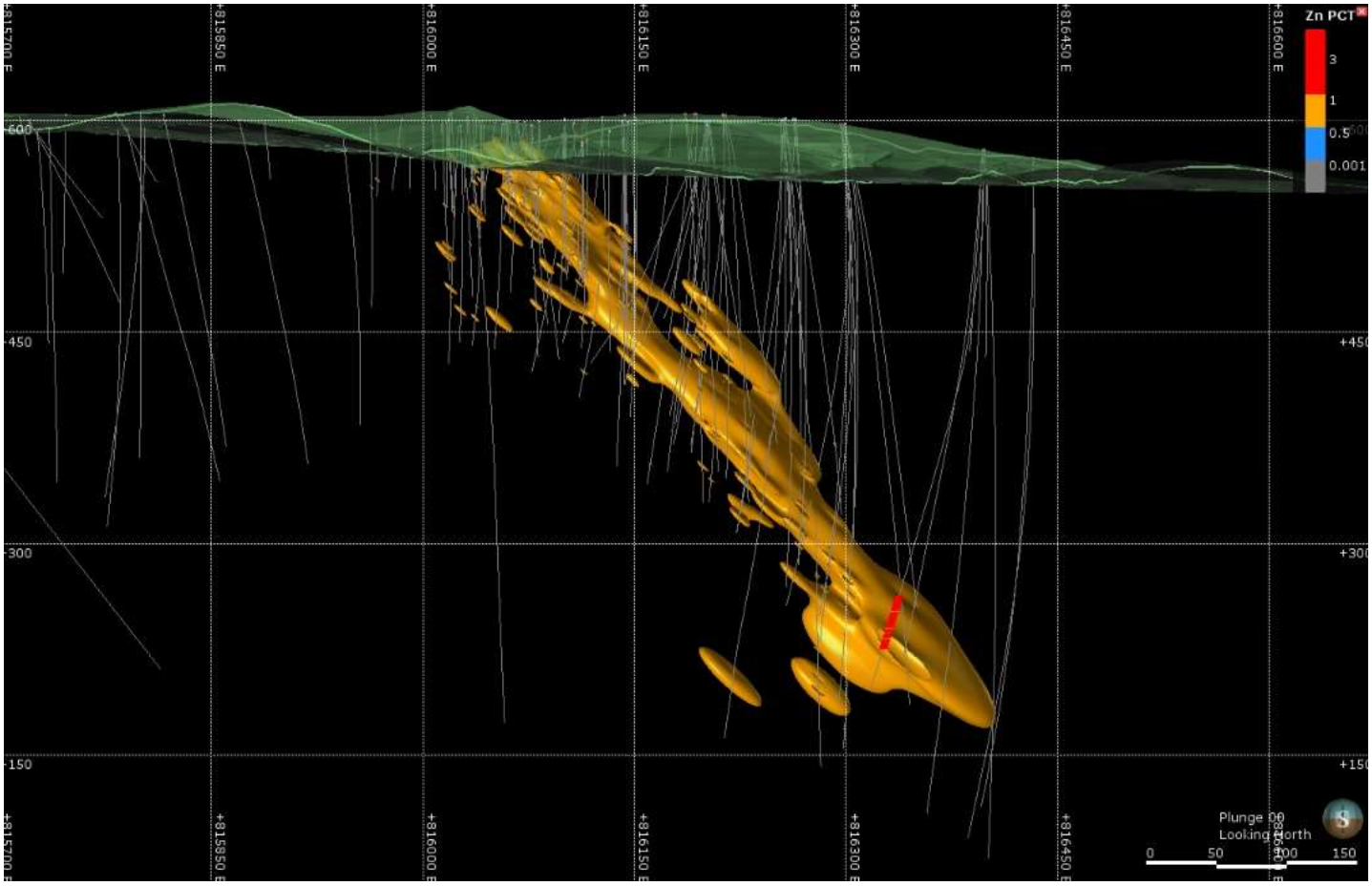

Figure 1: Section looking North, showing the high-grade zinc intercept (red highlight) from drill hole CHRD006.

HIGHLIGHTS – BALCOOMA

- **Hole BARC013 returning:**
  - **11.0m at 7.31% Zn, 0.21% Cu, 4.46% Pb, 34.14 g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au from 86.0m**
- **Hole BARC016 returning:**
  - **9.0m at 4.53% Zn, 0.26% Cu, 3.11% Pb, 32.07 g/t Ag and 0.21g/t Au from 93.0m**
- **Hole BARC021 returning:**
  - **6.0m at 1.51% Zn, 1.00% Cu, 0.79% Pb, 10.16 g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au from 25.0m**
- **Hole BARC003 returning:**
  - **7.0m at 0.12% Zn, 1.42% Cu, 0.01% Pb, 4.68 g/t Ag and 0.03g/t Au from 108.0m**

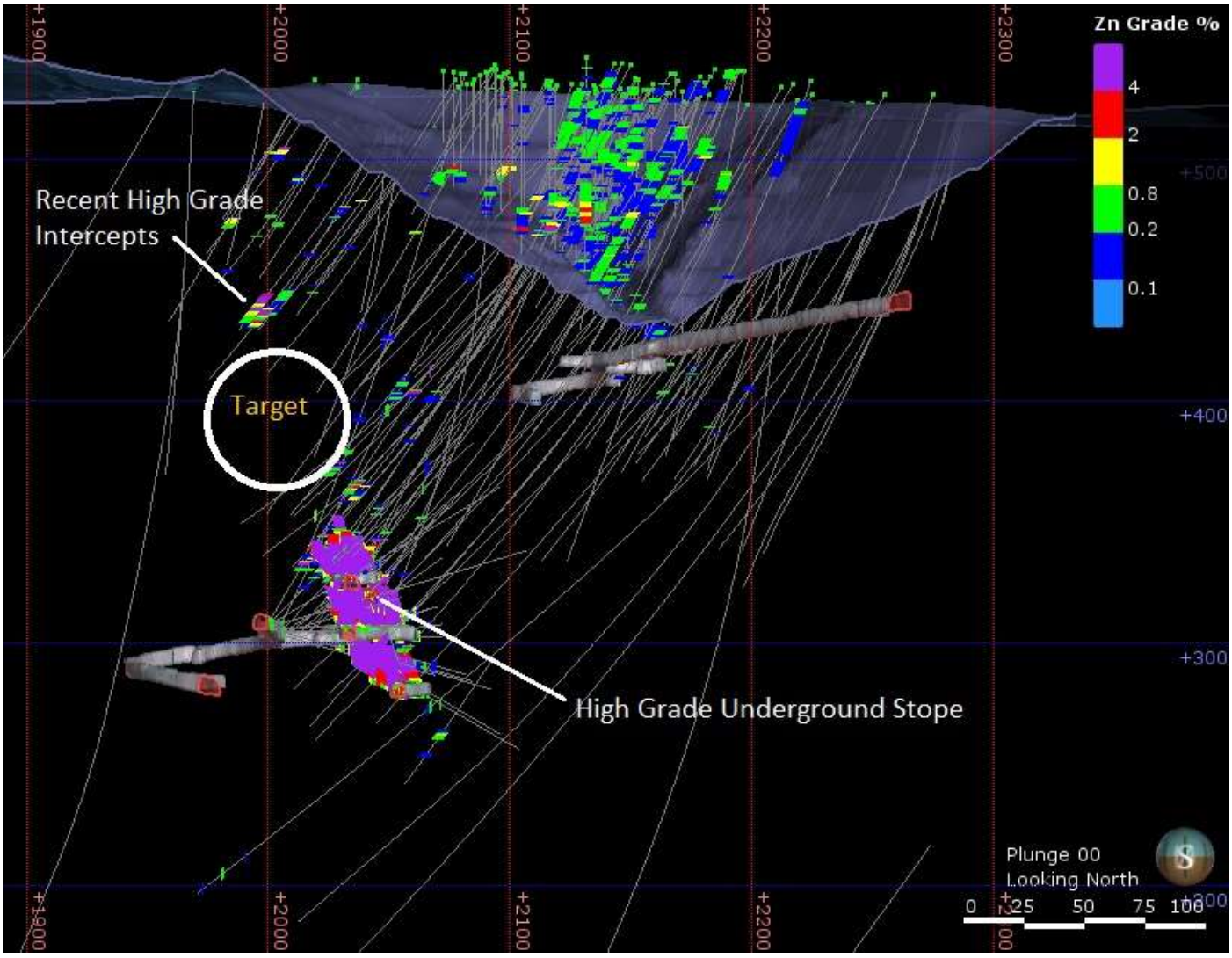

Figure 2: Section at Balcooma looking North, showing area of recent high-grade results and priority target area.

The company looks forward to updating the market with future drilling results as they are returned.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Max Tuesley, BSc, who is a permanent employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited. Mr Tuesley is a Member 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 Tuesley 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.

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HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL	Zn %	Cu%	Pb%	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
CHRD006	358.30	403.00	44.70	7.19	0.23	3.41	31.16	n/a
Includes	***390.10***	***402.00***	***11.90***	***8.44***	***0.26***	***4.08***	***38.23***	n/a
BARC007	50.00	52.00	2.00	0.10	0.38	0.00	1.85	0.02
	74.00	76.00	2.00	0.08	0.62	0.01	3.70	0.05
BARC010	40.00	49.00	9.00	0.03	0.50	0.01	2.78	0.07
BARC011	44.00	51.00	7.00	0.12	0.93	0.02	4.59	0.15
BARC013	59.00	61.00	2.00	0.06	0.45	0.01	3.30	0.09
	86.00	97.00	11.00	7.31	0.21	4.46	34.14	0.17
Includes	***88.00***	***92.00***	***4.00***	***14.32***	***0.27***	***8.68***	***63.13***	***0.29***
BARC016	61.00	67.00	6.00	0.08	0.93	0.01	7.30	0.23
Includes	***64.00***	***66.00***	***2.00***	***0.14***	***1.56***	***0.01***	***12.70***	***0.42***
	93.00	102.00	9.00	4.53	0.26	3.11	32.07	0.21
Includes	***94.00***	***100.00***	***6.00***	***5.80***	***0.33***	***3.91***	***40.37***	***0.24***
BARC018	43.00	47.00	4.00	0.10	1.20	0.03	4.28	0.19
BARC019	60.00	65.00	5.00	0.05	0.47	0.03	3.90	0.09
BARC021	25.00	31.00	6.00	1.51	1.00	0.79	10.16	0.17
Includes	***26.00***	***28.00***	***2.00***	***3.77***	***2.10***	***2.21***	***25.75***	***0.35***
BARD002	144.00	150.00	6.00	0.04	1.28	0.00	2.95	0.01
Includes	***144.00***	***147.00***	***3.00***	***0.04***	***2.14***	***0.01***	***4.97***	***0.01***
	215.00	222.50	7.50	0.01	0.33	0.00	0.82	0.02
BARD003	108.00	115.00	7.00	0.12	1.42	0.01	4.68	0.03
Includes	***112.00***	***114.00***	***2.00***	***0.13***	***3.35***	***0.01***	***11.85***	***0.08***

Table1: Complete list of all significant results.

APPENDIX 1

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
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• At Chloe a total of 16 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. • A total of 6,034.3m was completed with 1,297.3m of RC and 4,737m of DD. • At the time of this release 100% of the drill program has been completed with 100% of the sampled holes having assays returned. • At the Balcooma Project 21 RC holes for a total of 2,214m were completed and a total of 8 DD tails were also undertaken for an additional 1,153m • Sampling of the drill holes reported within this release have been undertaken in both the diamond core portion by taking a ½ split of the NQ2 diameter diamond drill core. RC samples were split using a riffle splitter.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• At Chloe 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 • 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. • At Balcooma, RC chip samples were sampled at 1 m intervals and a 1/8th split using a riffle splitter was taken as a sample for analysis. • Sample intervals are taken only over mineralized intervals with an interval of unmineralised material also sampled above and below the interval. Mineralisation is visually identified by the presence of economic minerals. • The drill hole locations have been surveyed up by the CSD surveyor using a DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core is logged by CSD geologists who select intervals for laboratory analysis on the visual presence of mineralization • Sub-samples of ~3 kg are 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 • Both laboratories and CSD insert QC samples into the routine sample stream to monitor sample quality as per industry best practice
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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. • 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
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Bulk RC sampled intervals were weighed from Stage 2 to Stage 5 to provide an indication of recovery. Of the >4,200 weights taken >80% fall within the expected ranges for a 1m interval. • 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.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core is selected for drilling through the target horizon to provide a high quality sample • 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. • The use of high quality methods such as RC and diamond drilling as well as the measuring and monitoring of recovery has been employed to maximise recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No detailed analysis of grade versus recovery has been undertaken at this stage however no notable core loss has occurred through the mineralized zones.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	parameters such as recovery and RQD. Structural data such as faults, fractures and veins are also recorded. • All RC precollar intervals were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays • All logging is entered directly into LogChief which is a data entry front end for a commercial database. LogCheif 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. • All diamond core and chip trays (from RC drilling) are photographed in a wet and dry state.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the mineralization present at Chloe • RC sampling was predominantly undertaken using a multi-tiered riffle splitter attached to the base of the drill rig cyclone and providing a $^{1}/_{8}$th spilt ranging from 3-5kg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• 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 • Elements of interest that return values that exceed the upper detection limit are re-assayed using an ore grade analysis methods which are designed to cope with large concentrations. • Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, are not utilised as part of the current drill program • CSDs 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. • Performance of standards for monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the zinc assay results received from SGS and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Intertek are monitored. The standards generally performed well with results falling within prescribed two standard deviation limits. • The performance of the pulp blanks have been within acceptable limits with no significant evidence of cross contamination identified • Duplicate sample variability is within acceptable limits for the sampling method and mineralization. • 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. • 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. • The formalisation of procedures is currently in progress. Data is collected via industry standard data entry software with inbuilt validation checks. • This data is then imported directly via an ODBC link into Leapfrog or SURPAC for visual checks. • 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.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by CSDs surveyor using a Real Time Kenetic (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. • 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 • Collar locations are surveyed using MGA GDA 94 Zone 54 and is well controlled • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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. • 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 • The holes in this program have not yet been incorporated into a reported Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement. • 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 which is varied to account for geological features with interval ranges from 0.3m to 1.5m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• 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 • The sampling is considered to be unbiased with respect to drillhole orientation versus strike and dip of mineralisation. • At Balcooma the nature and dip of the mineralization is well understood, drill holes have been orientated to ensure that the intersection is perpendicular to this.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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. • 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling processes has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling program is being undertaken on ML30217 held by CSD Tin Pty Ltd 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. • The Mining lease is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the tenement land is subject to the Ewamian People #3 determination area. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • The Balcooma drilling occurred completely within the mining lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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 • 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). • 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). • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). • 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. • 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. • 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 • In 2015 Consolidated Tin Mines 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 for a total of 7 holes. • 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. • The Balcooma Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) deposit that was mined open cut and underground from 2005 to 2015 by Kagara Ltd and Snow Peak Mining. Balcooma produced from open cut 2.42 Mt of copper ore and 600 Kt of polymetallic ore, and from underground 1.06 Mt of copper ore and 180 Kt of polymetallic ore. • Balcooma VHMS is a mature brownfields project. That had a hiatus in exploration drilling, the last surface exploration hole drilled by Kagara in February 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. • The Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnought trend is structurally complex, with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 • Chloe and Jackson have similar alteration and mineralisation assemblages and overprinting relationships. • There are at least 4 main groups of mineral assemblages; ○ an outer, usually barren quartz-epidote-zoisite assemblage; ○ a garnet-dominated assemblage usually with pale sphalerite, ○ a pyrrhotite-dominated assemblage usually in the core of the thickest mineralization, ○ a magnetite-dominated assemblage which appears to be a retrograde and oxidized version of the pyrrhotite mineralization. • 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. • Balcooma is a complex VHMS deposit with multiple polymetallic lens, folded and fault displaced, and intruded by cross-cutting porphyry dykes. Balcooma is hosted by meta-volcanics and meta-sediments with chloritic altered meta-sediments in the footwall.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the*	• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages with no top cut applied on the reporting of grades • 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. • No metal equivalent calculations have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The results are reported as downhole lengths only • 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The collection of magnetic susceptibility readings are also taken on both RC and DD sections of the drill hole with increased magnetics associated with mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Ongoing exploration work will include further drilling to confirm and extend existing targets where appropriate.