ANNOUNCEMENT

9 April 2018

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE
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CONSOLIDATED
TIN MINES LIMITED

2017 Exploration Summary

Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd (**ASX: CSD**) is pleased to provide a summary of drilling carried out during 2017 at the Company's Mt Garnet, Surveyor and Einasleigh Projects.

Managing Director/ Joint Chairman Ralph De Lacey commented "The support of new cornerstone investor Cyan Stone in late 2016 opened up the opportunity for the Company to plan an extensive drill program for 2017. The Company is in the enviable position of holding some of the most prospective exploration areas in north Queensland and, with Cyan Stone support and funding, has opened up exploration momentum for the Company in 2017.

The focus in 2017 was to drill known priority targets and in parallel build a strong Geology Department with ability to utilise the extensive data base held by the company and identify opportunities missed by earlier explorers. One example of success is the Mt Garnet Deeps Project. This was speculated on by previous holders but never located. One successful hole by CSD led to a different interpretation that resulted in a very successful outcome. Refer below for details of this and other successes.

The momentum commenced in 2017 and will increase in 2018. The Company has established a dynamic Geology Department consisting of 15 staff, including 8 highly experienced and skilled geologists and two experienced database experts.

The activities in 2018 will continue across all areas with a twofold outcome focus:

1. Developing ore resources. That is, ore that can be hauled to the operating Mt Garnet mill; and
2. Developing known targets that will add to the current JORC resource.

The Geology Team has 'hit the ground running' in 2018 with two drill rigs currently operating and a third drill rig due to commence on site in mid-April. The Company has also purchased the Einasleigh Caravan Park as a permanent exploration/ development base at Einasleigh for the Geology Team.

An independent JORC Resource review is currently underway incorporating 2017 drilling."

A summary of 2017 drilling activity is set out below.

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Mount Garnet

1 Mount Garnet Deeps

Background

The historic Mt Garnet mine is characterised by two lenses of mineralisation, staggered vertically, and plunging gently to the north. During the mining of the Mt Garnet underground there was speculation that the ore forming processes and structural controls responsible for the original ore body may not be isolated. This gave rise to considering the potential of a mineralising structural repeat vertically below the main deposit, within the Skarn bounding host lithology. The extremity of the conceptual 'Mt Garnet Deeps Lens' were encountered in previous drilling conducted by Kagara Ltd as indicated by significant intercepts, firstly south of the main deposit and secondly central at depth, well below the modelled resource.

A drilling program was undertaken by CSD in 2017 to test this zone, culminating in three separate drilling campaigns, with successive programs initiated based on encouraging results. The third program was partially completed by year end with two out of the five holes drilled. The final three holes were drilled in 2018.

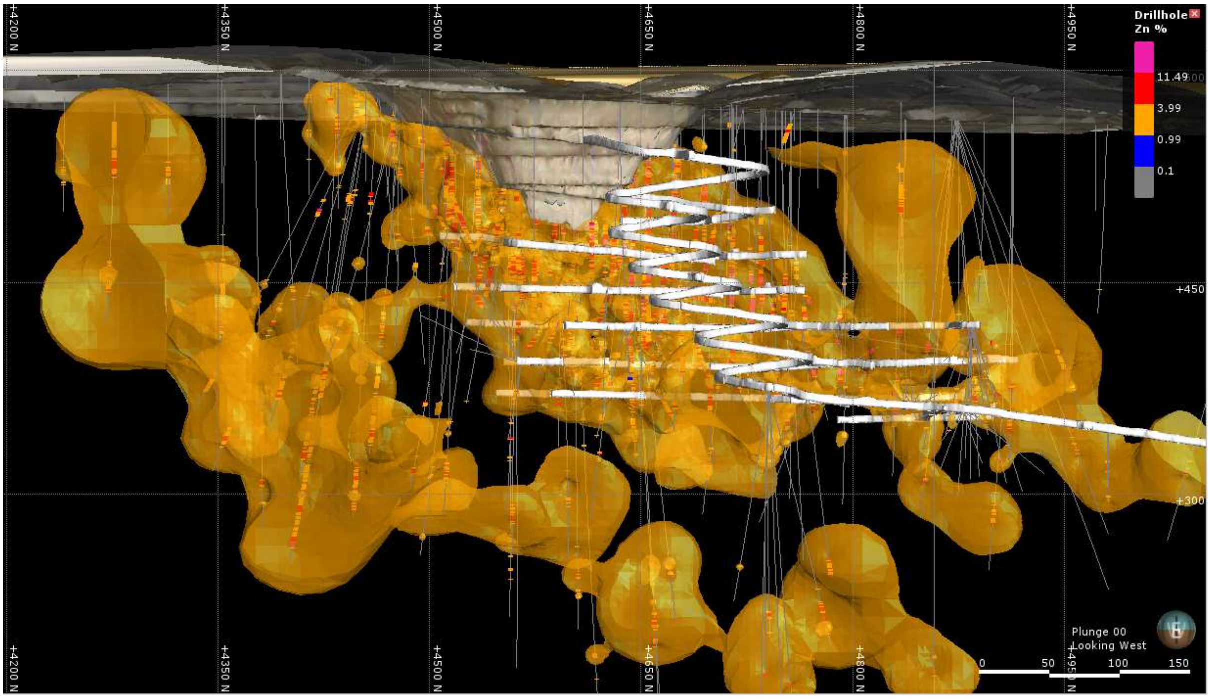

Figure 1 - Long Section looking West.

First Program

An initial 17 drill holes (GTD238 to GTD254) were collared from surface, 14 of which were successfully completed and reached designed drill hole depth. Significant mineralising intercepts were returned in the majority of drill holes, identifying two areas of elevated grade termed Area 1 'up plunge' to the south, and Area 2 'down plunge' ~ situated 150m vertically beneath the main Mt Garnet deposit – Figure2.

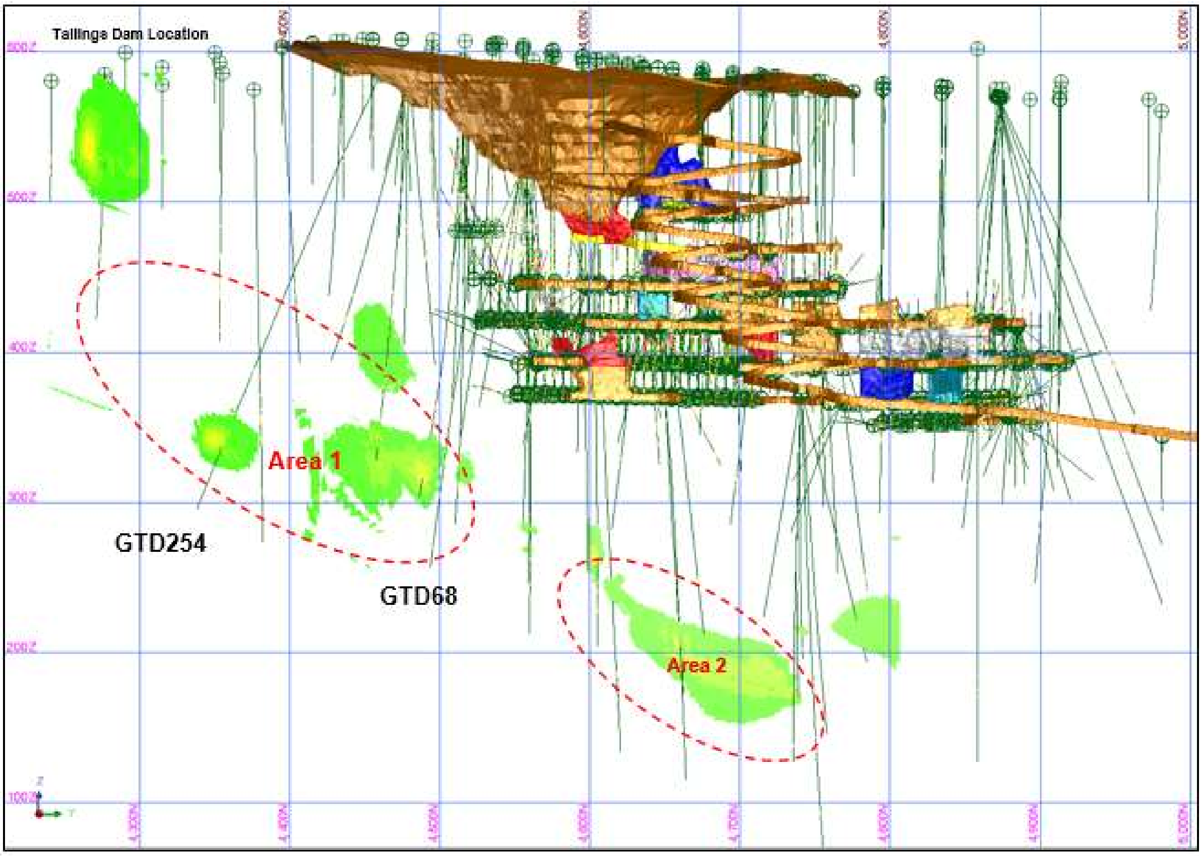

Figure 2 - West looking long section view of the preliminary block model showing blocks >3% Zinc in Area 1 and Area 2.

Access to Area 1 is less than 200m south of the current level development in the Mt Garnet underground mine and therefore represents an opportunity to be brought into production quickly if proven economic. Mine planning suggests extending a spiral decline to access Area 2 for further mineralisation investigation by future underground drilling programs once ore production from Area 1 commences.

The decision was made to focus further drilling on Area 1 to develop the model.

Significant intercepts received from the first program of drilling intersecting Area 1 include:

- GTD254 3.6m @ 9.24% Zn
- GTD241 3.0m @ 6.13% Zn

The above mineralised intercepts extend the southern zone of potentially economic (>5% Zn) grades and incorporates the historical, narrow high-grade intercept in GTD11. Previously, mineralisation in GTD11 was not included in the geological model due to its excessive distance (136m) from GTD68 and is particularly narrow at 1.4m, however the average zinc grade for the interval is 14.45%. In developing the geological model further, along with associated wireframes, it became apparent that the intercept in GTD11 potentially represents the up dip/up plunge footwall mineralised position and was included within Area 1 – Figure 3 below.

Significant intercepts from historical drilling intersecting Area 1 include:

- GTD11 1.4m @14.45% Zn
- GTD68 6m @ 5.3% Zn, 0.4% Cu, 32g/t Ag

Orthogonal dimensions of Area 1 approach ~ 200m plunge extent and approximate 120m dip extent to the mineralising envelope and is not closed off by drilling to the south.

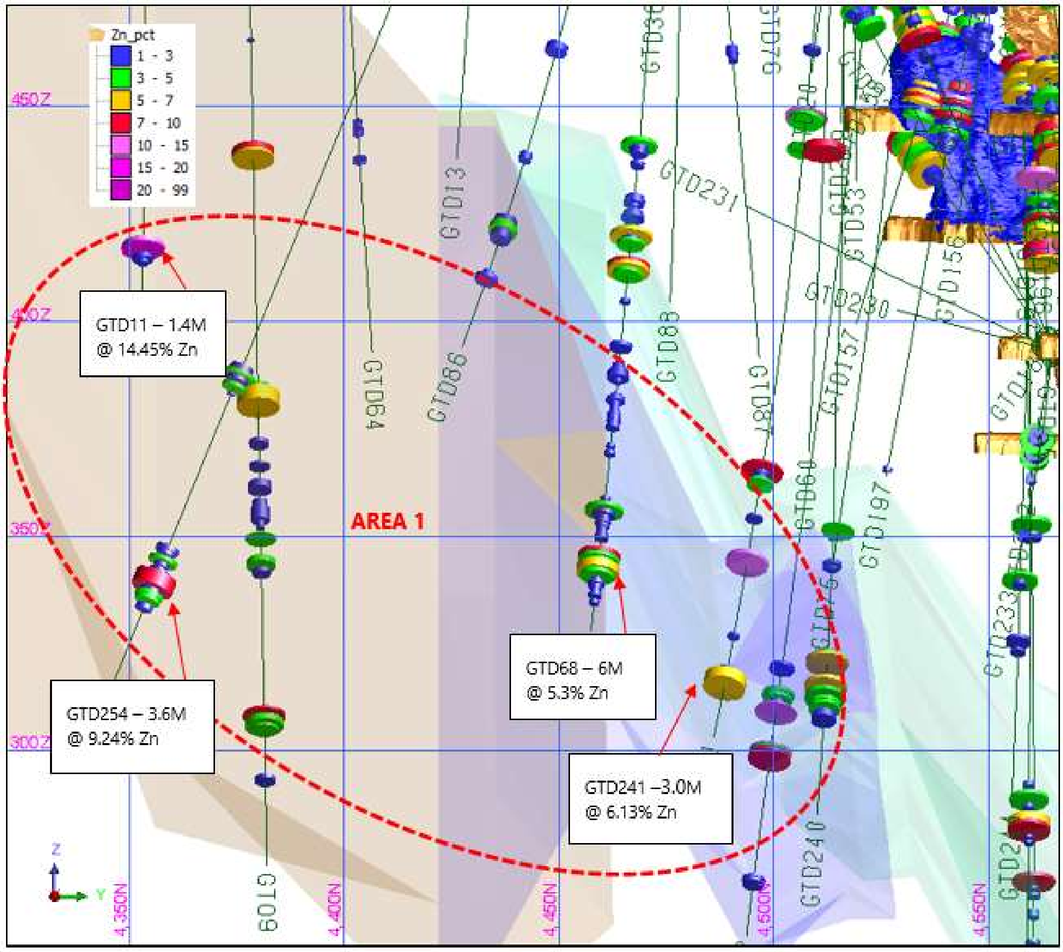

Figure 3 - West looking long section view of significant Zinc intercepts within the early mineralisation model of Area 1.

Second Program

The second round of drilling was designed to test and improve geological confidence within the Area 1 wireframe by following up on the initial results for a further 7 drill holes (GTD255 – GTD261), of which six successfully reached the target zone (H2-6). The drill holes were all collared from surface – **Figure 4**.

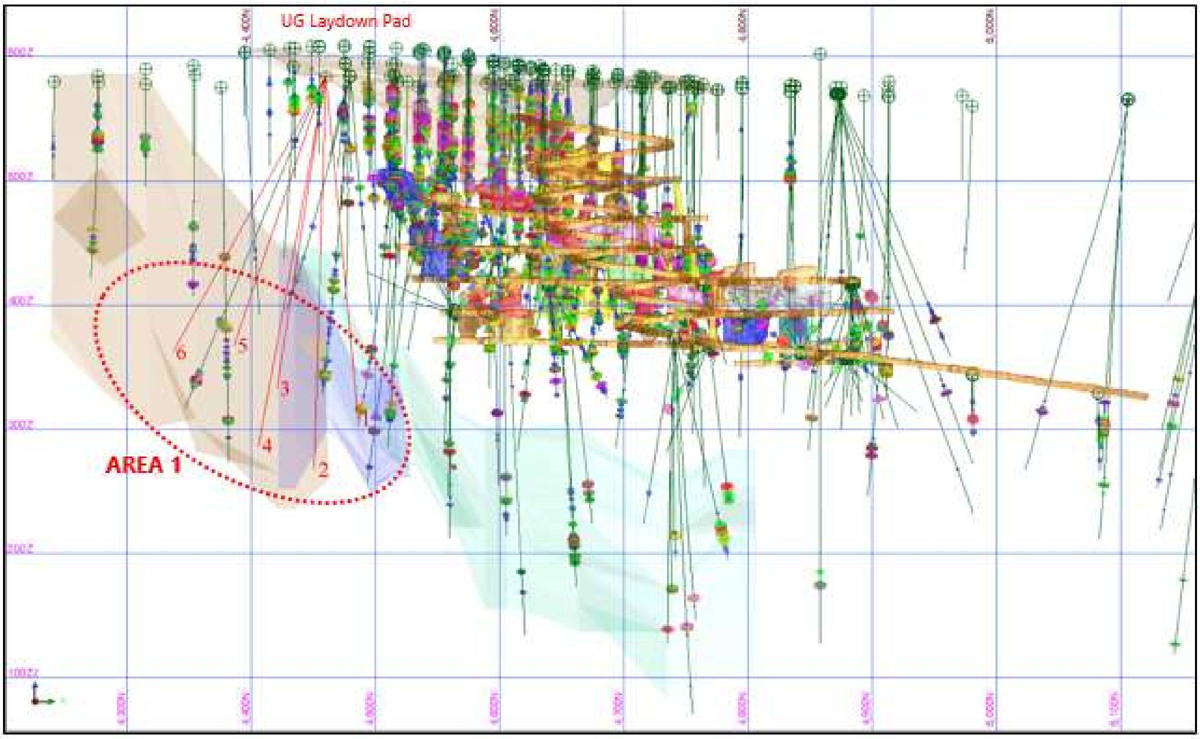

Figure 4 - West looking long section view of the second drill hole surface program targeting Area 1.

The second program of drilling provided significant intercepts and confirmed a contiguous curtain of sphalerite dominant mineralisation in what has been described as the footwall position within the host skarn lithological envelope. The updated mineralising 'Mt Garnet Deeps' model with second round intercepts generated a strike length of 213m, chiefly from 4257mN to 4470mN, and 195m down dip extents with a moderate plunge of 35 degrees to the north, similar to the original Mt Garnet orebody and approximately on average 4-5m in true width.

A selection of significant intersections reported from the Second Program drilling include:

- 29m @ 3.27% Zn from 277m includes **5m @ 5.68%** Zn (GTD256)
- 15m @ 3.98% Zn from 231m includes **2.2m @ 10.2%** Zn (GTD257)
- 38.8m @ 3.95% Zn from 313m includes **4.2m @ 7.88%** Zn and **7.4m @ 9.59%** Zn (GTD258)
- 20.9m @ 3.71% Zn from 174.4m includes **4.7m @ 5.78%** Zn (GTD260)
- 21.7m @ 2.97% Zn from 226m includes **8.4m @ 5.11%** Zn (GTD260)
- 23.9m @ 3.12% Zn from 229m includes **2.0m @ 5.59%** Zn (GTD261)

The significant intersection in GTD258 (**7.4m @ 9.59% Zn**) and GTD254 (**3.6m of 9.24% Zn**) (first program) indicate that the mineralisation is potentially open at depth with an increasing Zn grade tenor – **Figure 5**.

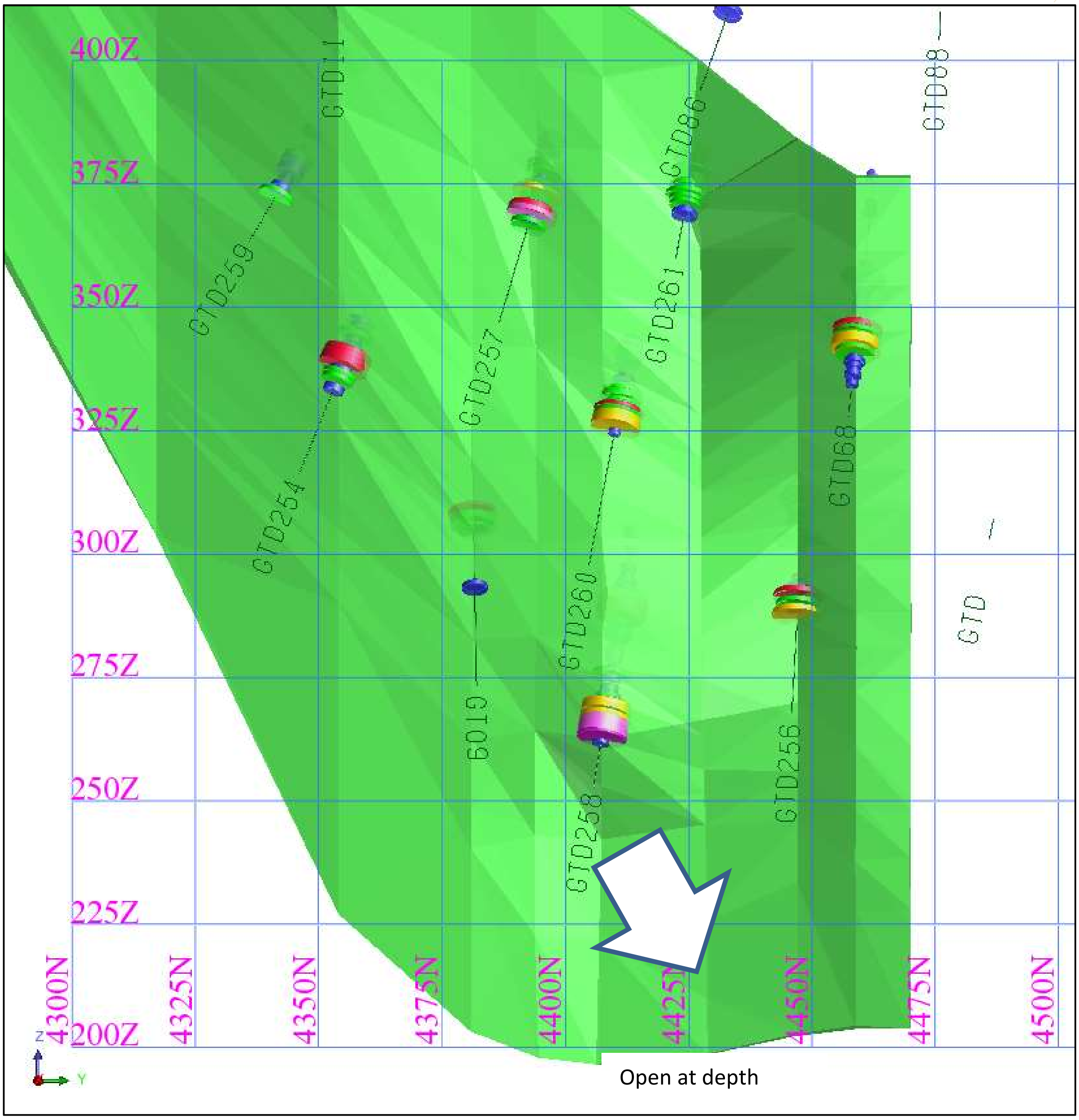

Figure 5 - West looking long section view of the updated 'Mt Garnet Deeps' model from second round significant intercepts (GTD256-GTD261)

Third Program

A five-drill hole (H1-5) program was proposed to test down dip/strike extensions of the Mt Garnet Deeps mineralisation which remains open at depth. Four of the five holes will test the current mineralisation limits on selected sections to provide an average grid spacing of 50 x50m in the plane of the mineralisation envelope – **Figures 6-7.**

The final drill hole will test a critical position between intercepts in GTD254 and GTD258 where a low grade historical drill hole GT09 intersects the model. This drill hole (GT09) is unreliable in assay and survey, highlighted by previous workers who suggest not using the results returned from this hole in mineralisation estimation.

By year end two drill holes were completed on the five targets GTD262 (H2) and GTD263W (H5) both returned significant intercepts resulting in a 25m dip/plunge mineralisation model extension.

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
GTD262	**322.3**	**325.17**	**2.87**	**4.12**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**20.98**
GTD262	**333.6**	**335.95**	**2.35**	**2.21**	**0**	**0**	**0.93**
GTD262	**341.04**	**353.41**	**12.37**	**5.05**	**0.02**	**0**	**0.62**
Includes	*343.7*	*352.3*	*8.6*	*6.35*	*0.03*	*0*	*0.71*
GTD262	**361.86**	**366.7**	**4.84**	**1.95**	**0**	**0**	**0.37**
GTD262	**381.7**	**388.46**	**6.76**	**5.82**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**3.81**
Includes	*385.56*	*387.62*	*2.06*	*9.55*	*0.02*	*0*	*1.86*
GTD263W	**157**	**162.2**	**5.2**	**1.05**	**0.08**	**1.44**	**8.94**
GTD263W	**243.7**	**247**	**3.3**	**1.43**	**0**	**0.19**	**28.14**
GTD263W	**314.1**	**316.2**	**2.1**	**10.18**	**0.46**	**0.05**	**11.58**
GTD263W	**343.3**	**352**	**8.7**	**3.89**	**0.46**	**0.02**	**9.11**
Includes	*344*	*348.6*	*4.6*	*5.99*	*0.8*	*0.02*	*13.49*
GTD263W	**355.9**	**360**	**4.1**	**1.15**	**0**	**0**	**0.64**
GTD263W	**369**	**382.4**	**13.4**	**5.72**	**0.07**	**0**	**0.93**
Includes	*374*	*381.7*	*7.7*	*8*	*0.09*	*0*	*0.97*

Table 1 – Significant results from Third Program drilling.

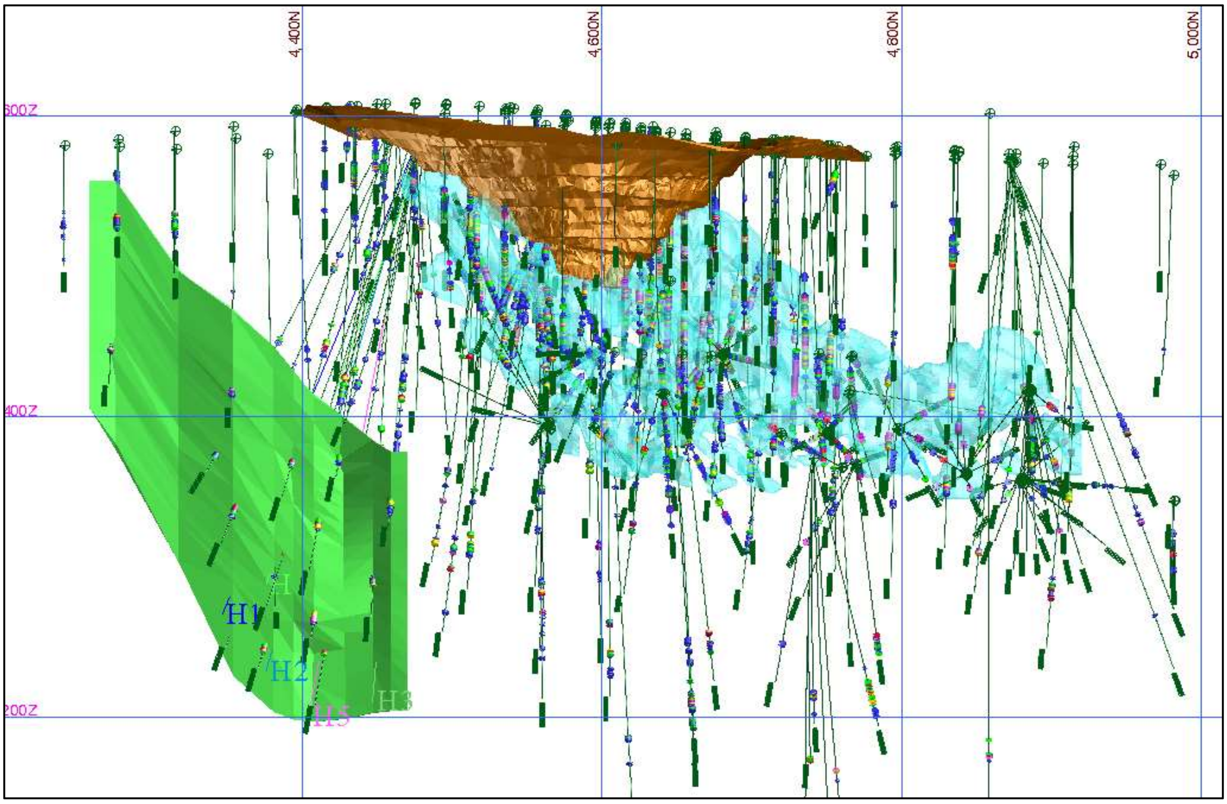

Figure 6 - West looking Global long section view - Mt Garnet Deeps, Open Pit and historic Mt Garnet mine.

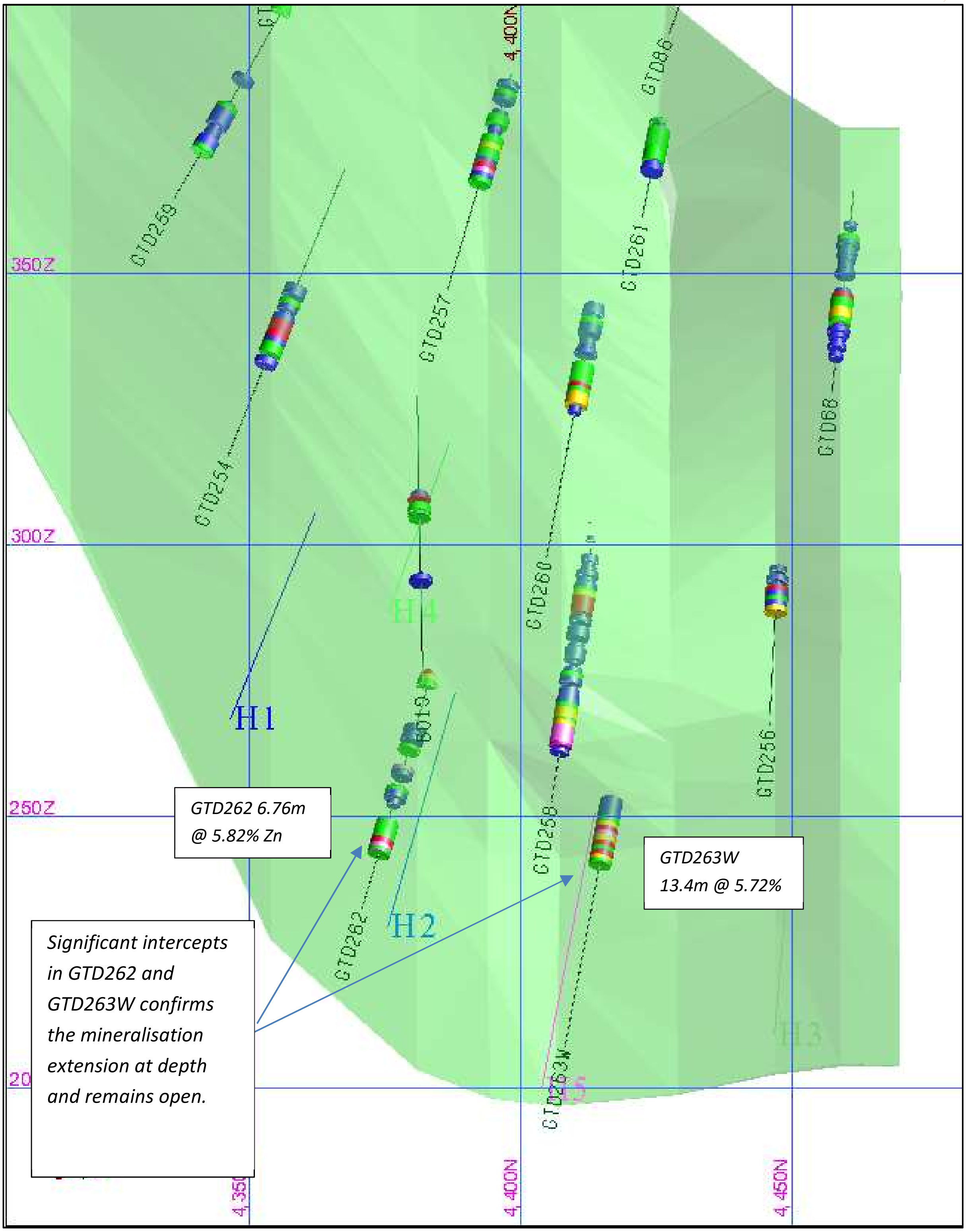

Figure 7 - West looking long section view - Mt Garnet Deeps Third Drill Program (H1-H5). Drill holes completed GTD262 (H2) and GTD263W (H5)

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
GTD240	**300.3**	**303.2**	**2.9**	**4.49**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**17.28**
GTD240	**308.1**	**319**	**10.9**	**2.77**	**0.25**	**0.06**	**21.63**
Includes	*308.1*	*316*	*7.9*	*3.01*	*0.19*	*0.01*	*13.9*
GTD241	**253.3**	**257.6**	**4.3**	**2.89**	**0.09**	**0.41**	**55.37**
GTD241	**310.6**	**315.6**	**5**	**4.22**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**15.8**
Includes	*312.6*	*315.6*	*3*	*6.13*	*0.1*	*0.03*	*15.33*
GTD242	**310**	**316.4**	**6.4**	**2.3**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**26.23**
Includes	*311*	*313.2*	*2.2*	*3.56*	*0.17*	*0.16*	*31.09*
GTD242	**327.02**	**329.4**	**2.38**	**7.19**	**1.63**	**2.07**	**105.29**
GTD243	**141**	**144.1**	**3.1**	**4.62**	**0.61**	**4.66**	**59.45**
Includes	*141*	*143*	*2*	*5.89*	*0.72*	*6.33*	*74*
GTD243	**230**	**233.2**	**3.2**	**1.69**	**0.17**	**0.07**	**9.12**
GTD243	**319**	**335.25**	**16.25**	**2.07**	**0.39**	**0.06**	**25.16**
Includes	*329*	*332*	*3*	*6.22*	*0.33*	*0.12*	*27.67*
GTD244	**291**	**294.7**	**3.7**	**1.14**	**0**	**0**	**13.27**
GTD246	**250.5**	**254.5**	**4**	**2.03**	**0.24**	**0.15**	**15.5**
GTD246	**341.1**	**346.85**	**5.75**	**2.36**	**0**	**0.04**	**16.63**
GTD246	**350**	**352**	**2**	**1.39**	**0**	**0.01**	**13**
GTD246	**368**	**370.1**	**2.1**	**1.26**	**0.41**	**0.11**	**27.76**
GTD247	**201.1**	**203.35**	**2.25**	**8.55**	**1.85**	**0.62**	**170.62**
GTD247	**207.8**	**210**	**2.2**	**5.1**	**0.24**	**1.53**	**16.64**
GTD247	**337**	**344.1**	**7.1**	**0.76**	**0.06**	**0.1**	**26.18**
GTD248	**364.8**	**368.4**	**3.6**	**4.72**	**0.72**	**0.01**	**16.44**
GTD248	**388.05**	**393**	**4.95**	**2.6**	**0**	**0.04**	**16.12**
GTD248	**405.3**	**409.05**	**3.75**	**1.44**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**16.73**
GTD249	**443.8**	**447.8**	**4**	**2.42**	**0.72**	**0.1**	**26.5**
GTD250	**385.3**	**387.5**	**2.2**	**9**	**0.07**	**0.04**	**14.18**
GTD250	**393.7**	**402.5**	**8.8**	**1.61**	**0.27**	**0.04**	**16.68**
GTD251	**381.6**	**386.3**	**4.7**	**2.24**	**1.13**	**0.06**	**26.66**
GTD251	**425**	**441**	**16**	**3.2**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**11.32**
Includes	*430.8*	*436*	*5.2*	*5.87*	*0*	*0.03*	*11.37*
GTD253	**402**	**405.9**	**3.9**	**2.21**	**0**	**0**	**9.49**
GTD253	**449**	**458**	**9**	**3.49**	**0.24**	**0.12**	**18.57**
GTD254	**88**	**90**	**2**	**2.03**	**0.49**	**0.64**	**29.5**
GTD254	**96**	**102**	**6**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**1.33**	**49.67**
Includes	*96*	*100*	*4*	*5.9*	*0.01*	*1.69*	*65.5*
Includes	*96*	*98*	*2*	*9.72*	*0.01*	*3.01*	*114*
GTD254	**175**	**177.3**	**2.3**	**2.11**	**0.22**	**1.01**	**28.17**
GTD254	**185**	**189**	**4**	**4.61**	**0.5**	**0**	**50.25**
Includes	*187*	*189*	*2*	*7.98*	*0.66*	*0.01*	*69*
GTD254	**223.2**	**230.6**	**7.4**	**2.15**	**0**	**0.01**	**11.73**
GTD254	**270.9**	**287.3**	**16.4**	**3.74**	**0.05**	**0**	**10.99**
Includes	*278.3*	*285*	*6.7*	*6.36*	*0.13*	*0*	*10.97*
Includes	*278.3*	*281.9*	*3.6*	*9.24*	*0.23*	*0*	*11.5*
GTD256	**77**	**87**	**10**	**3.44**	**0.73**	**1.1**	**38.7**
Includes	*78*	*80*	*2*	*5.94*	*0.91*	*1.66*	*60.5*

GTD256	**206**	**209.2**	**3.2**	**3.67**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**12.25**
GTD256	**277**	**306**	**29**	**3.27**	**0**	**1.26**	**25.4**
Includes	*277*	*282*	*5*	*5.68*	*0*	*2.87*	*41.66*
GTD256	**311**	**320**	**9**	**3.07**	**0**	**0**	**10**
GTD257	**75**	**78**	**3**	**1.56**	**0.58**	**0.06**	**33.67**
GTD257	**151.3**	**155.4**	**4.1**	**6.79**	**0.04**	**0.05**	**14.44**
Includes	*153*	*155.4*	*2.4*	*8.7*	*0.04*	*0.07*	*17.58*
GTD257	**157.7**	**163**	**5.3**	**1.73**	**0.01**	**0**	**16.08**
GTD257	**193**	**196**	**3**	**1.33**	**0.02**	**0.27**	**27.33**
GTD257	**205**	**207**	**2**	**1.94**	**0**	**0.06**	**15**
GTD257	**216.6**	**220.3**	**3.7**	**2.05**	**0**	**0.03**	**11.62**
GTD257	**225**	**228.8**	**3.8**	**1.95**	**0**	**0**	**9.47**
GTD257	**231**	**246**	**15**	**3.96**	**0**	**0**	**9.45**
Includes	*236.3*	*246*	*9.7*	*4.93*	*0*	*0*	*9.71*
Includes	*241.8*	*244*	*2.2*	*10.06*	*0*	*0*	*9*
GTD258	**78**	**87**	**9**	**3.43**	**0.84**	**1.83**	**52.89**
Includes	*79*	*83*	*4*	*5.25*	*1.13*	*2.74*	*80.25*
GTD258	**263**	**303**	**40**	**1.68**	**0.1**	**0.08**	**14.78**
Includes	*263*	*267*	*4*	*4.7*	*0.96*	*0.28*	*23.5*
GTD258	**305.8**	**344.6**	**38.8**	**3.95**	**0.09**	**0**	**9.57**
Includes	*313*	*317.2*	*4.2*	*7.88*	*0*	*0*	*8.48*
Includes	*335*	*343.4*	*8.4*	*8.83*	*0.37*	*0*	*11.64*
Includes	*336*	*343.4*	*7.4*	*9.59*	*0.42*	*0*	*12.14*
Includes	*339.5*	*343.4*	*3.9*	*13.21*	*0.79*	*0*	*16.23*
GTD259	**161**	**165**	**4**	**1.32**	**0.3**	**0.65**	**23.5**
GTD259	**209.5**	**218**	**8.5**	**1.66**	**0**	**0.04**	**14.59**
GTD259	**222**	**227.6**	**5.6**	**3.22**	**0**	**0.03**	**12.39**
GTD259	**248**	**259**	**11**	**2.29**	**0**	**0**	**8.71**
GTD260	**80**	**87**	**7**	**2.51**	**1.31**	**0.99**	**41.57**
Includes	*83*	*87*	*4*	*3.57*	*2.12*	*1.28*	*65*
GTD260	**174.4**	**195.3**	**20.9**	**3.71**	**0.19**	**0.06**	**28.55**
Includes	*174.4*	*179.1*	*4.7*	*5.78*	*0.28*	*0.17*	*30.81*
GTD260	**219**	**226.9**	**7.9**	**1.46**	**0.09**	**0.39**	**22.92**
GTD260	**231.2**	**236**	**4.8**	**2.42**	**0**	**0.39**	**44.79**
Includes	*234*	*236*	*2*	*3.54*	*0*	*0.63*	*65.5*
GTD260	**239**	**244**	**5**	**2.95**	**0**	**0.17**	**27.4**
GTD260	**246.8**	**252.8**	**6**	**3.64**	**0**	**0.49**	**47.57**
GTD260	**266**	**287.7**	**21.7**	**2.97**	**0**	**0.09**	**14.1**
Includes	*278*	*286.4*	*8.4*	*5.11*	*0*	*0*	*8.5*
GTD261	**81**	**86**	**5**	**1.48**	**0.4**	**0.12**	**25**
GTD261	**176.6**	**181**	**4.4**	**3.59**	**0.17**	**0.19**	**31.73**
GTD261	**226**	**249.9**	**23.9**	**3.12**	**0**	**0.07**	**19.42**
Includes	*229*	*231*	*2*	*5.59*	*0*	*0.08*	*20.5*
GTD262	**322.3**	**325.17**	**2.87**	**4.12**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**20.98**
GTD262	**333.6**	**335.95**	**2.35**	**2.21**	**0**	**0**	**0.93**
GTD262	**341.04**	**353.41**	**12.37**	**5.05**	**0.02**	**0**	**0.62**
Includes	*343.7*	*352.3*	*8.6*	*6.35*	*0.03*	*0*	*0.71*
GTD262	**361.86**	**366.7**	**4.84**	**1.95**	**0**	**0**	**0.37**

GTD262	**381.7**	**388.46**	**6.76**	**5.82**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**3.81**
Includes	*385.56*	*387.62*	*2.06*	*9.55*	*0.02*	*0*	*1.86*
GTD263W	**157**	**162.2**	**5.2**	**1.05**	**0.08**	**1.44**	**8.94**
GTD263W	**243.7**	**247**	**3.3**	**1.43**	**0**	**0.19**	**28.14**
GTD263W	**314.1**	**316.2**	**2.1**	**10.18**	**0.46**	**0.05**	**11.58**
GTD263W	**343.3**	**352**	**8.7**	**3.89**	**0.46**	**0.02**	**9.11**
Includes	*344*	*348.6*	*4.6*	*5.99*	*0.8*	*0.02*	*13.49*
GTD263W	**355.9**	**360**	**4.1**	**1.15**	**0**	**0**	**0.64**
GTD263W	**369**	**382.4**	**13.4**	**5.72**	**0.07**	**0**	**0.93**
Includes	*374*	*381.7*	*7.7*	*8*	*0.09*	*0*	*0.97*

Table 2 - 2017 Mt Garnet Significant Intercept Summary.

This drill program was resumed in 2018 and the results returned during the first quarter continue to highlight the significance of the Mount Garnet Deeps Project.

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
GTD266	**167.2**	**171.1**	**3.9**	**7.29**	**1.12**	**6.9**	**94.77**
GTD266	**176**	**179**	**3**	**1.2**	**0.12**	**0.75**	**9.87**
GTD266	**369**	**370**	**1**	**4.87**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**1.4**
GTD269	**353.5**	**363**	**9.5**	**6.14**	**0.17**	**0.03**	**5.34**

Table 3 - 2018 Mt Garnet Significant Intercept Summary.

2 Nanyetta

The anomaly defined as the Nanyetta prospect, is located three kilometres along strike to the north of the existing Mt Garnet mill and underground zinc mine. Nanyetta is hosted in the Nanyetta Volcanics, and considered to be associated with the intrusion of the Elizabeth Creek Granite. The Nanyetta Volcanics are felsic to intermediate volcanics, with a thickness of up to 150 metres, that unconformably overlie the folded Chillagoe Formation.

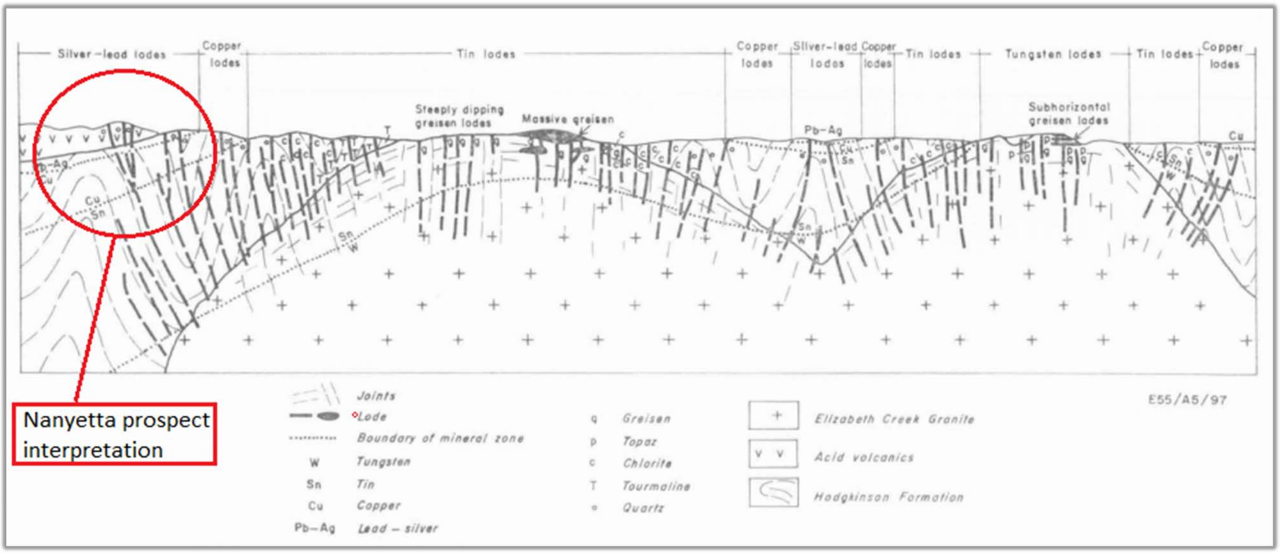

Figure 8 - Diagrammatic section showing relationships between lode types, district mineral zones, and country rocks" (Blake, 1972). Highlighted is the interpreted theoretical position of the Nanyetta prospect.

Mineralisation through this region forms steeply dipping pipe-like orebodies, that are generally associated with narrow shear zones (Blake, 1972); refer to **Figure 8**. Many of the mineral deposits in this area consist of ore shoots irregularly distributed within steeply dipping pipe-like orebodies, and are generally associated with narrow shear zones in sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Blake, 1972). Another theory for the emplacement of mineralisation at Nanyetta is through the Palmerville Fault system, a vertical migration of mineralisation through the skarn alteration of the underlying Chilligoe formation.

Exploration by RC drilling on soil anomalies intercepted mineralised zones with pyrite, sphalerite and galena; this mineralisation is hosted within the Nanyetta Volcanics. Drilling did not go deep enough to intersect the Chilligoe formation.

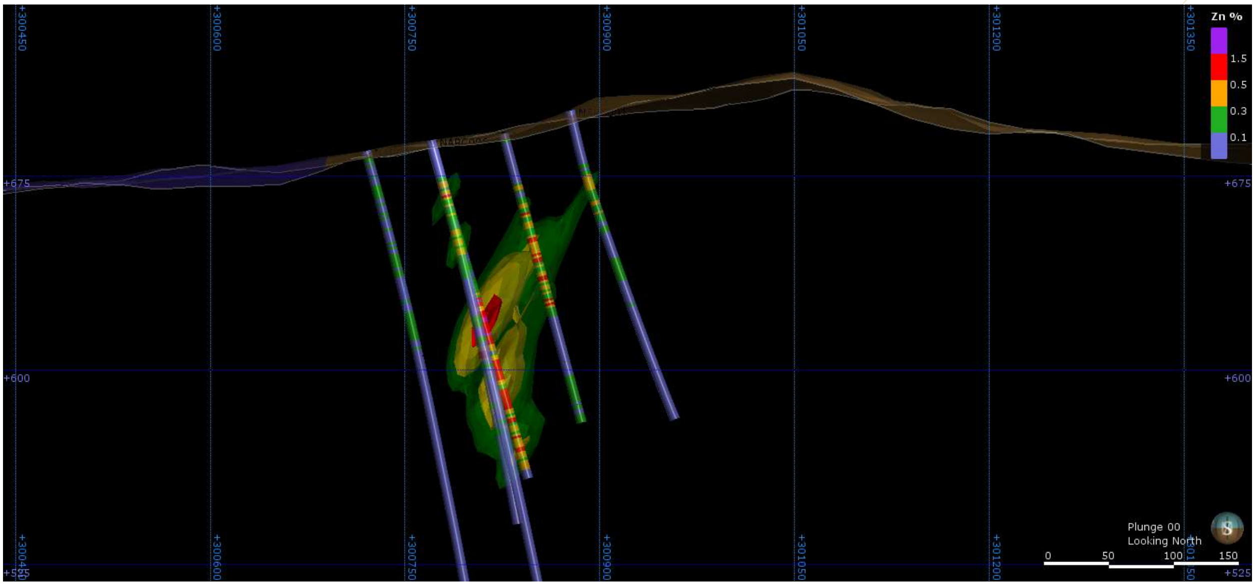

Figure 9 - Cross-section demonstrating the mineralised horizon plunging steeply to the SW.

Two drilling programs were undertaken at Nanyetta in 2017, consisting in total of six RC holes drilled July-August 2017. Drilling was to test the coincident surface Pb, Zn, Mn, As and Cu soil anomalies. The initial three RC holes intercepted polymetallic mineralisation, with the follow up program having limited success. The highest results were recorded in NARC003, with 69m (69-138) with 0.7*% Zn, 0.5% Pb & 15 g/t Ag*. This includes 20m (69-89) with *1.1% Zn, 0.5% Pb & 31 g/t Ag* & a further 2m (78-80) with *2.1% Zn, 2.0% Pb & 85 g/t Ag.*

HOLE	From	To (m)	Interval	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
NARC003	70	73	3	1.14	0.03	0.87	33.83
NARC003	76	89	13	1.24	0.03	0.85	35.07
NARC003	111	113	2	1.19	0.05	0.81	20

Table 4 - Significant intercepts at Nanyetta

The current interpretation is that mineralisation is the result of the upward migration of hydrothermal solutions during the solidification of the Elizabeth Creek Granite, distal from the source, typical of lead/zinc deposits. Alteration state of the host lithologies is consistent with skarn type mineralisation. The presence within the system of these skarn minerals, such as garnet and pyroxene, is important because it indicates a restricted geo-chemical environment. In some deposits, possibly Mt Garnet, the pyroxene: garnet ratio and the manganese content of pyroxene increases systematically along the fluid pathway (Palmerville fault). This strategy has been used on skarn deposits worldwide and was successful at identifying proximal and distal zones within individual skarn deposit systems. What this means for us is that an exploration strategy with geochemistry implemented properly is critical to the success of future drilling.

Further drilling is designed to test the Nanyetta Volcanics and Chillagoe Formation, the contact between these two units, and to define any mineralising structures. Holes have been designed as RC/diamond holes to test along strike and down dip of previous mineralised zones in NARC001-006, to intercept the Chillagoe Formation and to provide structural information. Note previous drilling did not intercept the Chillagoe Formation.

3 Gillian Zinc

Basement geology of the Gillian Tin Project area is a roof pendent of Silurian aged Chillagoe Formation, surrounded by members of the O'Briens Creek supersuite intrusives. The outcropping dimensions of the pendent containing the ironstone are approximately 1 kilometre by 200 metres. Broader extents of non-ironstone bearing roof pendent are exposed north-east and south-west of the ironstone area. The Chillagoe Formation included limestone and calcareous sediments, generally steeply dipping and of a 5-20 metre true width. The remaining sediments are fine sandstone to siltstone beds. The contact of these limestones and the granite has produced a high iron oxide content skarn alteration which carries significant tin and minor zinc mineralisation. The skarn occurrence is now seen as a north-east trending outcrop of ironstone.

The tin magnetite Gillian skarn is situated above a narrow, north easterly trending, granitic saddle which plunges at each extremity of the deposit, this is particularly the case towards the north east as noted in drilling with rapidly increasing depths to the granite contact historically termed the northern basin ironstone (520 metres of strike extent). The south eastern extend of the deposit is termed the southern basin ironstone (250 metres of strike extent).

RC and Diamond drilling campaigns conducted at Gillian have returned significant zinc grades concentrated in a cluster of drill holes towards the south-western extent of the tin mineralisation with peak grades reached in hole H662 of 6.94% Zn over 5m from 83-88m. The north-easterly extent of the mineralisation also contains one key drill hole HD702 with a significant intercept of 6.83% Zn over 3m from 134-137m.

Gillian Zinc significant zinc intercepts for drill holes H662, HD702:

- HD702 (collar – 8041422N, 294476E)
    - 106 – 110m, 4m @ 2.85% Zn
    - 130 – 141m, 11m @ 2.65% Zn – Includes 134-137m, 3m @ 6.83% Zn
- H662 (collar – 8040726N, 293858E)
    - 69 – 100m, 31m @ 3.59% Zn – includes 83-88m, 5m @ 6.94% Zn

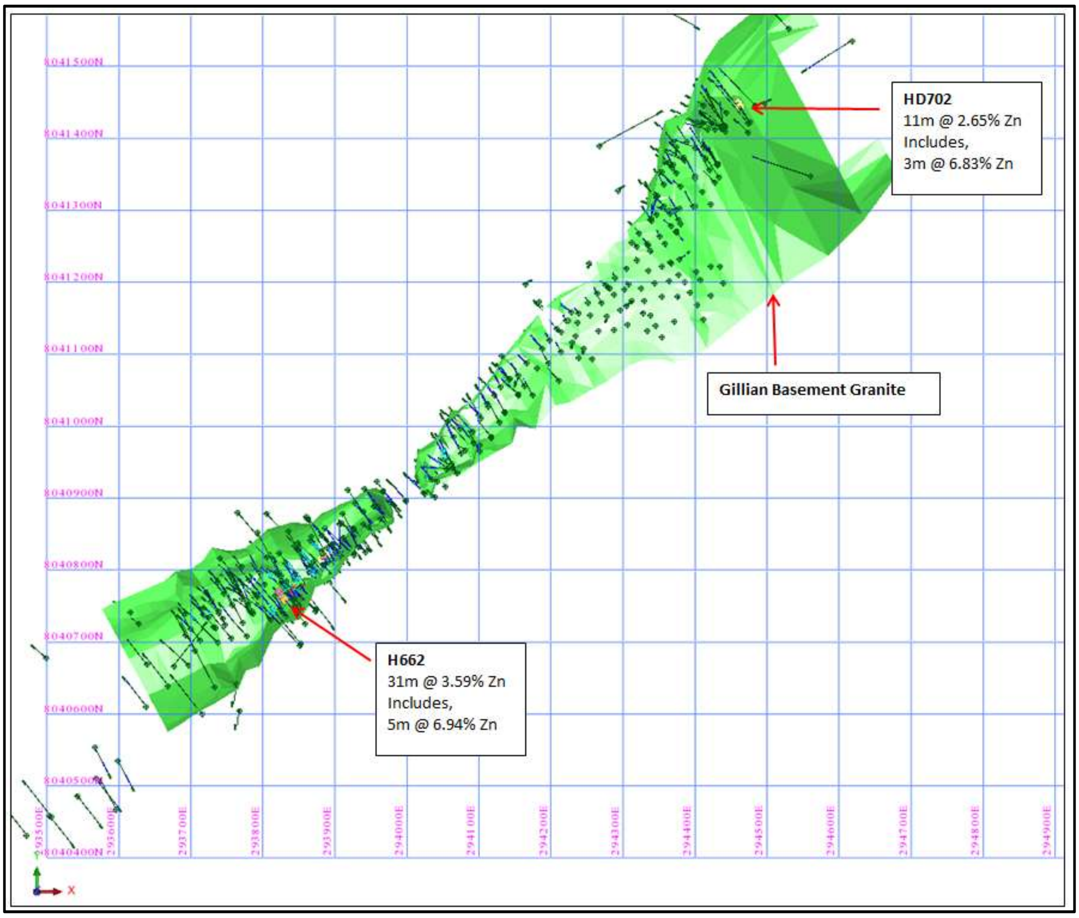

Figure 10 - Plan view Gillian drilling, featuring significant zinc intercepts in holes HD702, H662 and the basement granite – green DTM.

Using the nearby historic Mt Garnet mine zinc magnetite skarn deposit as a proximal analogy to the genesis of the zinc mineralisation at Gillian serves to increase the prospectivity of zinc mineralisation contained within or near to the tin magnetite Gillian skarn.

To test the prospective zinc horizon the 2017 drilling consisted of 11 RCDD holes designed to:

a) establish if the zone of zinc mineralisation continues below the level of complete oxidation at depth and along strike; and
b) build an inferred-indicated zinc resource.

Of the 11 planned holes only 4 RCDD holes were drilled and completed for a total of 873.2m.

A major limiting factor which negatively impacted the program was the high degree of difficulty in drilling through highly oxidized and partially oxidized material to much greater depths than previously expected. This resulted in increased costs and limited the possibility of encountering fresh rock and primary sulphide mineralisation. The host rocks were oxidized all the way to the basement granite contact hance the drill program was unsuccessful in reaching fresh rock.

HOLE	From	To (m)	Interval	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
GLRD002	**41**	**47**	**6**	**1.19**	**0.1**	**0**	**1.5**
GLRD002	**74**	**80**	**6**	**1.64**	**0.38**	**0.01**	**1.5**
GLRD002	**83**	**101**	**18**	**1.14**	**0.15**	**0.01**	**1.5**
GLRD002	**108**	**124**	**16**	**3.41**	**0.16**	**0.01**	**2.11**
Includes	*117*	*124*	*7*	*6.53*	*0.15*	*0.03*	*2.9*
GLRD003	**155.1**	**163.9**	**8.8**	**1.24**	**0.22**	**0.05**	**1.97**
GLRD003	**186.2**	**193.6**	**7.4**	**2.45**	**0.92**	**0.09**	**6.09**
Includes	*189.9*	*192.5*	*2.6*	*3.99*	*1.8*	*0.07*	*6.15*
GLRD004	**216**	**240**	**24**	**2.62**	**0.28**	**0.1**	**3.46**
Includes	*232*	*238*	*6*	*5.32*	*0.23*	*0.08*	*3.7*

Table 5 - Gillian Significant Intercepts (Base Metals) 2017

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Sn (%)	W (%)
GLRD001	**2**	**15**	**13**	**0.22**	**0.08**	**0.03**	**4.46**	**0.63**	**0**
Includes	*9*	*14*	*5*	*0.35*	*0.15*	*0.06*	*9.2*	*1.35*	*0*
GLRD004	**196.2**	**203.5**	**7.3**	**0.45**	**0.09**	**0.01**	**6.44**	**0.69**	**0.01**
Includes	*197*	*202.2*	*5.2*	*0.48*	*0.1*	*0*	*7.3*	*0.9*	*0.01*
Includes	*198*	*200*	*2*	*0.51*	*0.06*	*0.01*	*2.9*	*1.16*	*0.01*
GLRD004	**219**	**221.6**	**2.6**	**1.27**	**0.33**	**0.09**	**5.85**	**0.68**	**0.02**

Table 6 - Gillian Significant Intercepts (Tin and Tungsten) 2017

Surveyor

4 Balcooma

Balcooma is a Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) deposit that was mined by open cut and underground methods from 2005 to 2015 by Kagara Ltd and Snow Peak Mining. Balcooma produced 2.42 Mt of copper ore and 600 Kt of polymetallic ore from open cut, and from underground 1.06 Mt of copper ore and 180 Kt of polymetallic ore.

Balcooma is a complex VHMS deposit with multiple polymetallic lenses, 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.

Balcooma VHMS is a mature brownfields project that had a hiatus in exploration drilling, the last surface exploration hole was drilled by Kagara in February 2012.

Two drilling programs were completed by CSD at Balcooma in 2017. The first program was designed to target areas poorly drilled with the potential for further mineralisation and to test near previous significant intercepts; refer to **Figure 11**. The other program was designed to better define shallow mineralisation intersected by historical drilling. Drilling included:

- Program 1) 19 holes with combined RC and diamond for total of 4,639 meters, with 3,000 m RC and 1,639 m diamond – targeting areas poorly drilled or near high historic intercepts. 13 holes were completed from this program; BARC001-007 & BARD001-008. 2 holes were abandoned, one due to intersecting underground workings and the other as the hole was off target.
- Program 2) 14 RC holes for a total 1,100 meters – targeting shallow mineralisation in the NW corner of Balcooma. All 14 planned shallow RC holes were drilled; BARC008-021.

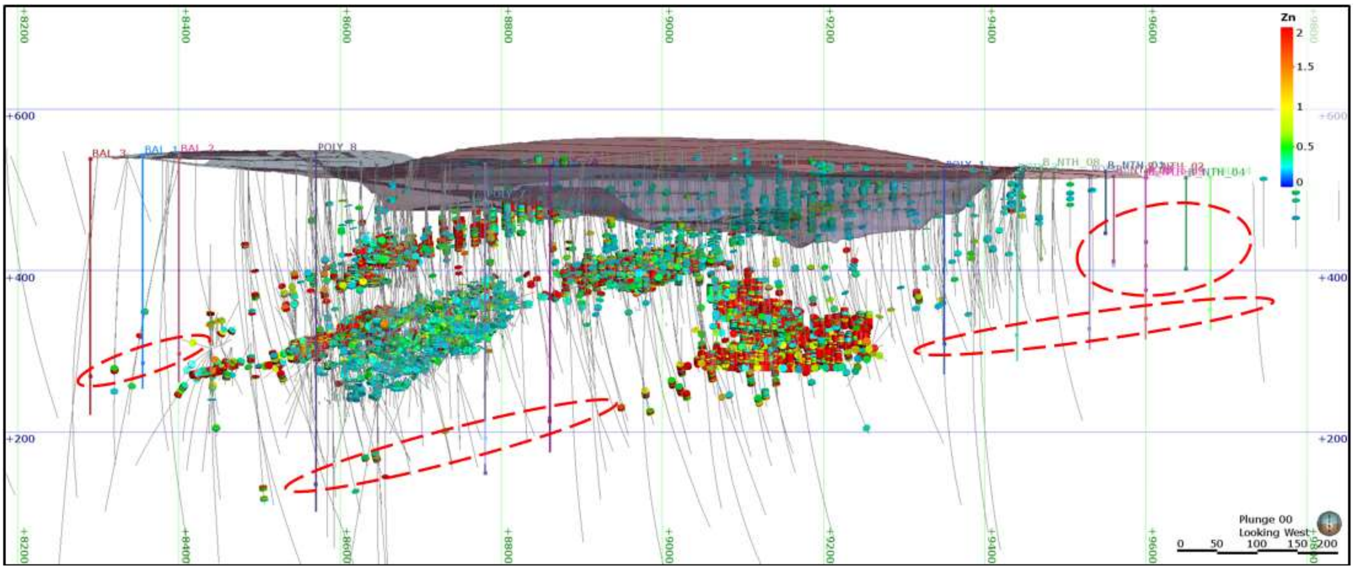

Figure 11 - Balcooma long section with areas mined ,historic zinc intercepts and 2017 target areas.

Significant intercepts were achieved in 10 holes; refer to **Table 7**. Of these results, outstanding results were achieved in BARD003, BARC013, BARC016 and BARC021.

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
BARC007	**50**	**52**	**2**	**0.1**	**0.38**	**0**	**1.85**	**0.02**
BARC007	**74**	**76**	**2**	**0.08**	**0.62**	**0.01**	**3.7**	**0.05**
BARC010	**40**	**49**	**9**	**0.03**	**0.5**	**0.01**	**2.78**	**0.07**
BARC011	**44**	**51**	**7**	**0.12**	**0.93**	**0.02**	**4.59**	**0.15**
BARC013	**59**	**61**	**2**	**0.06**	**0.45**	**0.01**	**3.3**	**0.09**
BARC013	**86**	**97**	**11**	**7.31**	**0.21**	**4.46**	**34.14**	**0.17**
Includes	*88*	*92*	*4*	**14.32**	*0.27*	**8.68**	**63.13**	*0.29*
BARC016	**61**	**67**	**6**	**0.08**	**0.93**	**0.01**	**7.3**	**0.23**
Includes	*64*	*66*	*2*	*0.14*	**1.56**	*0.01*	*12.7*	*0.42*
BARC016	**93**	**102**	**9**	**4.53**	**0.26**	**3.11**	**32.07**	**0.21**
Includes	*94*	*100*	*6*	**5.8**	*0.33*	**3.91**	*40.37*	*0.24*
BARC018	**43**	**47**	**4**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.03**	**4.28**	**0.19**
BARC019	**60**	**65**	**5**	**0.05**	**0.47**	**0.03**	**3.9**	**0.09**
BARC021	**25**	**31**	**6**	**1.51**	**1**	**0.79**	**10.16**	**0.17**
Includes	*26*	*29*	*3*	**2.89**	**1.6**	**1.53**	*18.4*	*0.27*
Includes	*26*	*28*	*2*	**3.77**	**2.1**	**2.21**	*25.75*	*0.35*
BARD002	**144**	**150**	**6**	**0.04**	**1.28**	**0**	**2.95**	**0.01**
Includes	*144*	*147*	*3*	*0.04*	**2.14**	*0.01*	*4.97*	*0.01*
BARD002	**215**	**222.5**	**7.5**	**0.01**	**0.33**	**0**	**0.82**	**0.02**
BARD003	**108**	**115**	**7**	**0.12**	**1.42**	**0.01**	**4.68**	**0.03**
Includes	*112*	*114*	*2*	*0.13*	**3.35**	*0.01*	*11.85*	*0.08*

Table 7 - Balcooma significant intercepts in 2017

5 The Hill Prospect

The Hill lies within a prospective zone between historic open cut pits of Balcooma and Surveyor. This region has been mapped as Footwall (FW) sequence with numerous stringer gossan outcrops and has an aeromagnetic anomaly. Geological modelling by Kagara Ltd attempted to explain the geology, suggesting a series of reverse thrusts with a block of FW overlying Hanging wall (HW) sequence. This model provides a deeper target missed by previous drilling; refer to **Figure 12.**

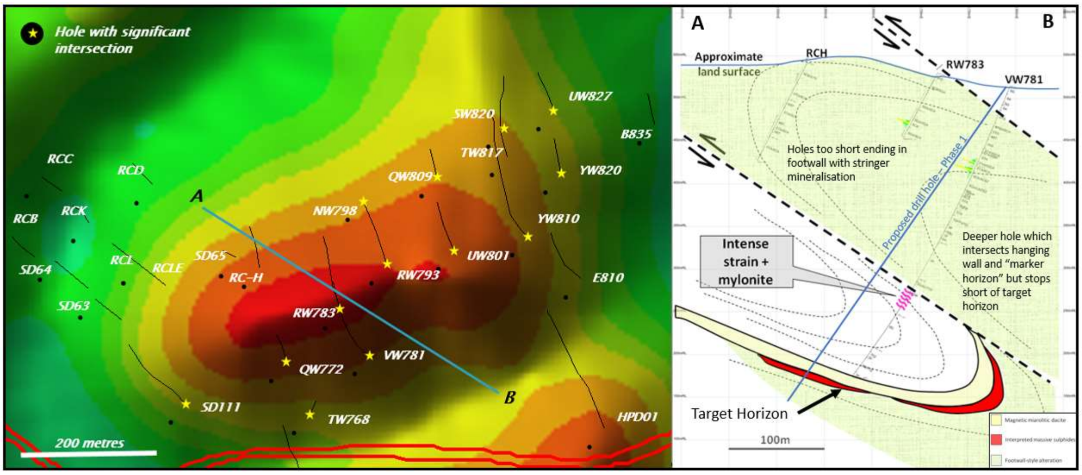

Figure 12 - Reverse thrust model of The Hill, with prospective horizon.

The model and target horizon at The Hill is based on observations from drill core from the Surveyor massive sulphide deposit and from an old hole at The Hill in SHVW0781. The model suggested HW sequence at Surveyor deposit is present at the end of SHVW0781; a magnetic orbicular dacite unit.

Drilling was proposed to test below SHVW0781 and to test the geological model. Two phases of drilling were planned, with the initial phase one hole to 500 meters and a further 4 holes in the second phase dependent on the success of the first hole.

One hole was drilled in April 2017 at The Hill. THRD001 was drilled using RC and diamond to 537.7 m; refer to **Table 8.** The second phase of drill holes were not drilled.

THRD001 intercepted a shallow zone of low copper grade mineralization from 96 to 107 m: refer to **Table 8.** This zone correlates with other drill holes at The Hill with a zone of Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation in surrounding holes.

HOLE	From	To	Interval	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ag	Au
THRD001	96	99	3	0.02	0.46	0	2.67	0.07
THRD001	103	107	4	0.01	0.61	0	2.75	0.07

Table 8 - Significant intercepts at The Hill in THRD001.

Geology intercept downhole was mainly FW sequence with partly chloritic meta-sediments and felsite units with two minor small zones of meta-volcanics at 106-107 and a possible zone at 424.4-425.5 m; refer to Table 15. A fault/shear zone was intercepted at 416.7-417.7 m and the top and bottom contacts of the possible meta-volcanic unit at 424.4-425.5 m are faulted.

The magnetic susceptibility (mag sus) downhole displayed three areas with high values. Highest mag sus values were recorded at 50 to 200 m and 500 to 537.7 m, that coincided with patchy chlorite altered meta-sediments and meta-volcanics; and zone with irregular low to moderate values from 310 to 410 m that coincided with mix of felsite and meta-sediments.

This single drill hole at The Hill did not provide sufficient encouragement to continue the remaining drill program, at this point, as a variety of better targets exist in the area. Although downgraded in priority at this point, the Hill still remains a valid target for future work.

6 Clinker

Clinker Ridge is a greenfield project 4 km to the NNW of the Surveyor massive sulphide deposit; refer to **Figure 13**. Previous work included soil sampling and 6 RC drill holes carried out by Lachlan Resources in 2001. Anomalous assay results were recorded in 5 of the 6 holes, with the highest results in CRC02 at 61-63 m with *0.2% Cu, 1.1% Pb, 2.5% Zn & 0.45 g/t Au.*

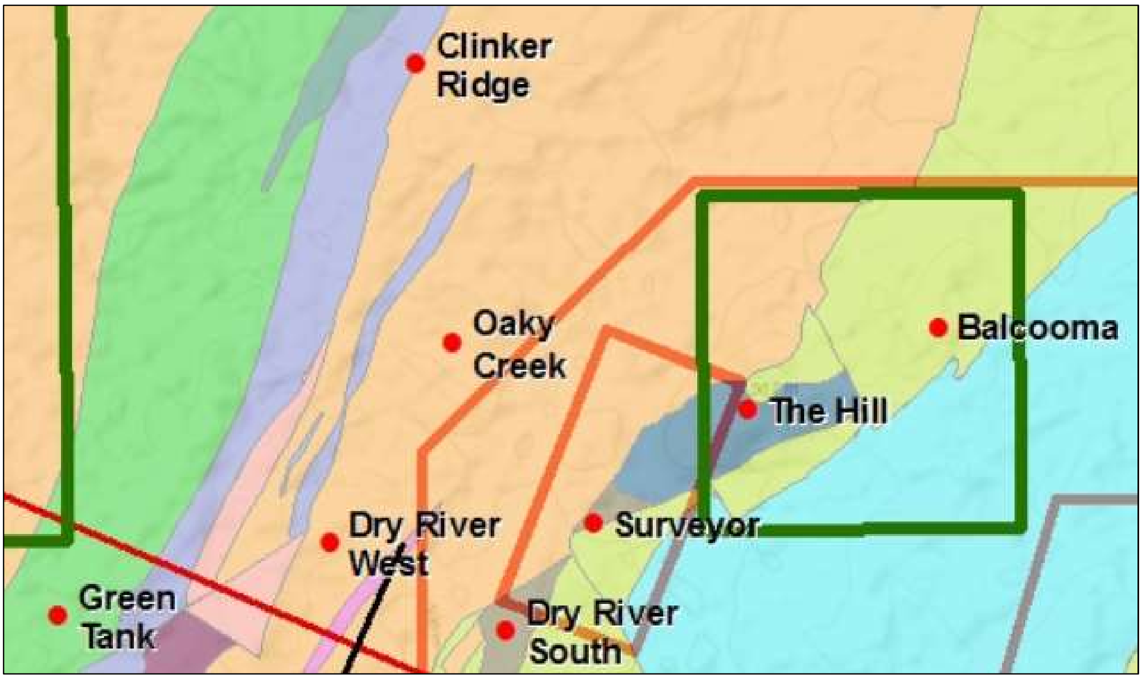

Figure 13 - Clinker Ridge prospect is located NNW of Surveyor VHMS deposit

Drilling was proposed to follow up on the anomalous zones intercept by Lachlan Resources. With eight holes proposed with 5 RC and 3 RC and diamond.

Seven RC holes were drilled by CSD in August and September 2017 at Clinker Ridge. One hole was dropped as was deemed not required.

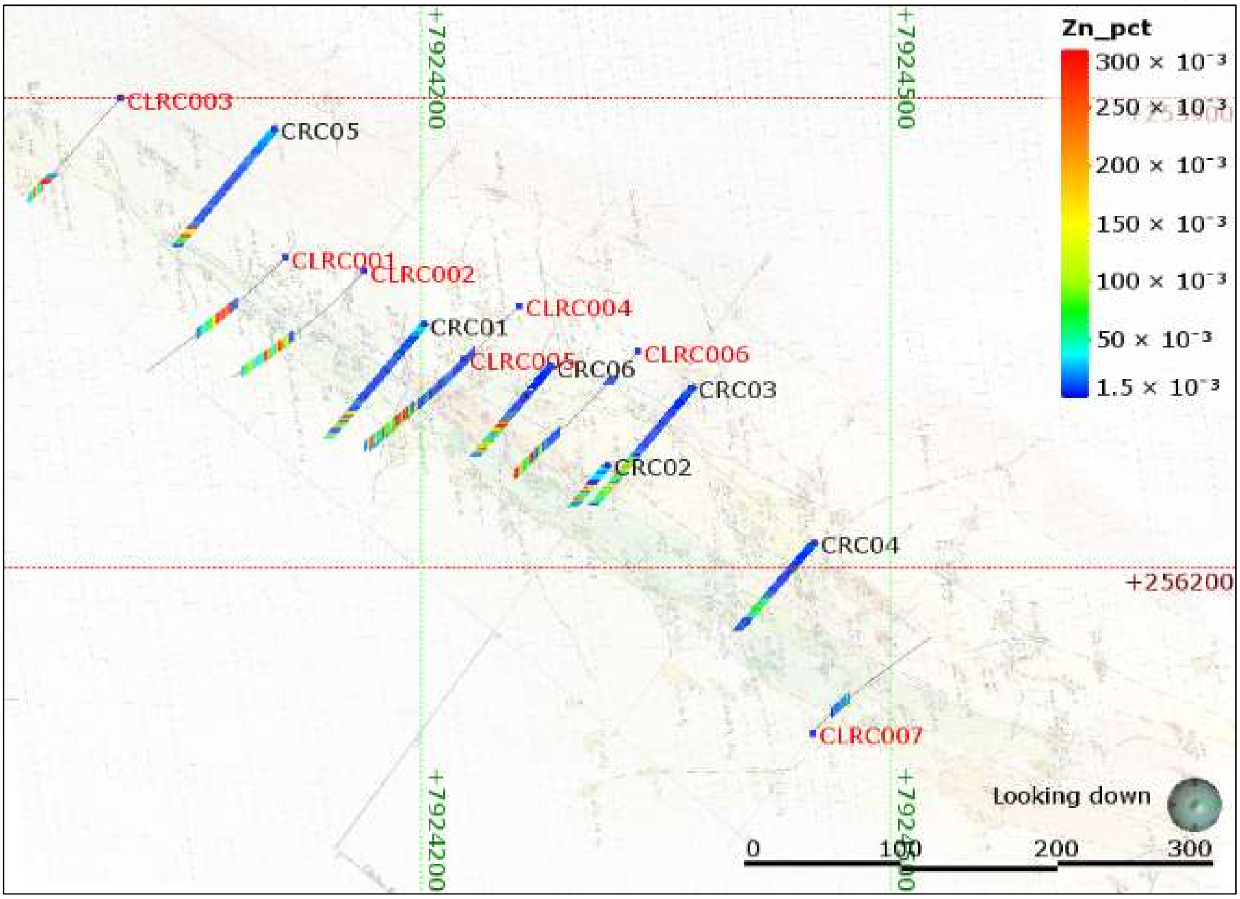

Figure 14 - Plan view of drilling at Clinker with Zn assays; noting holes drilled in 2017 in red and North to the right of page.

Six of the seven holes intercepted zones of weakly elevated lead-zinc mineralisation, with no significant intercepts reported.

The weak mineralisation was hosted within chlorite altered meta-sediments. The elevated Pb-Zn results all coincided with high Barium results, with up to 1% Ba; and corresponds with high magnetic susceptibility readings.

Geology intercept downhole for holes KIRC001 to 006 drilled west to east consisted of:

- Mix of meta-sediments, meta-volcanics and porphyry dyke/sills with siliceous and chlorite altered zones, for approximately three quarters of the hole.
- All holes have a consistent chloritic altered meta-sedimentary sequence with elevated Pb-Zn-Ba.
- All holes end in quartz-feldspar porphyry or rhyolitic zone.

For the hole KIRC007 drilled east to west the reverse sequence was partly observed with porphyry, chloritic altered zone and meta-volcanics and weakly elevated Barium, yet with increased and multiple zones of porphyry/rhyolite and lacking elevated Pb-Zn.

7 Kingston

Kingston is a greenfield target identified through soil sampling. This prospect sits along a line of eastern prospects on EPM9323, to the north of Boyds 4 and Monte Carlo and south of I27 and I35; and 2.5 km SE of Surveyor massive sulphide deposit; **refer to Figure 15.**

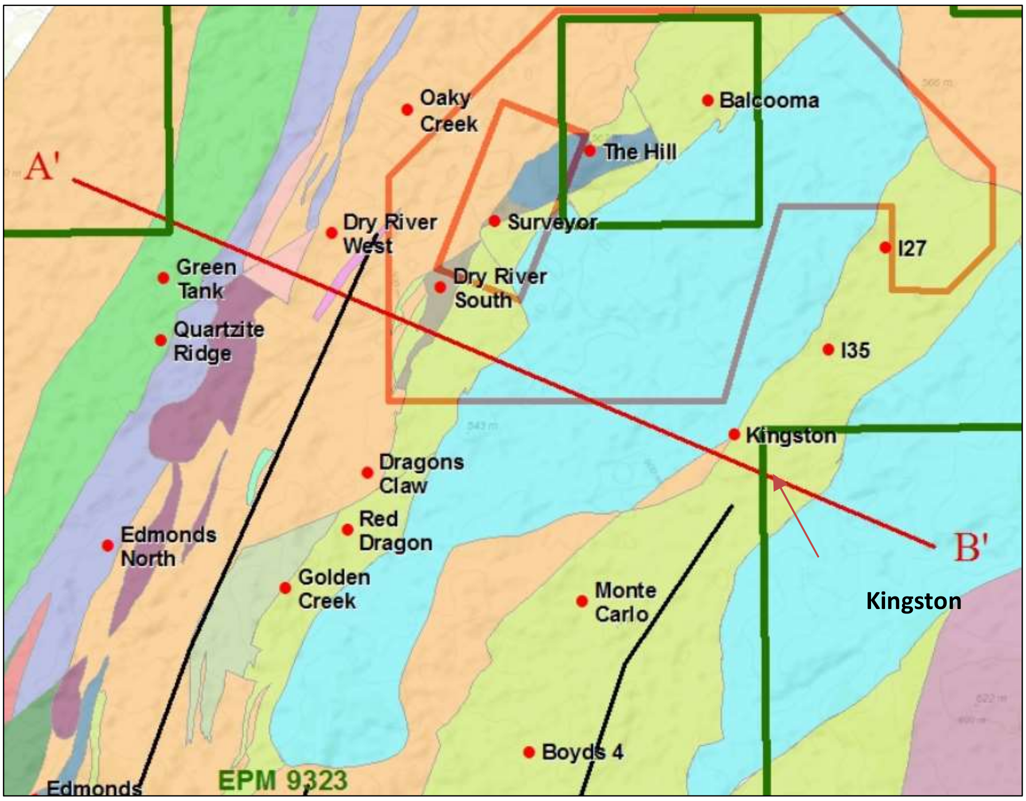

Figure 15 - Kingston prospect is located SE of Surveyor VHMS deposit.

This prospect has mapped prospective geology with siliceous and weakly gossanous meta-sediments and coincident Pb-Zn-Cu soil anomalies. No previous drilling had occurred on this prospect.

Five RC holes were proposed to target the soil anomalies, gain a better understanding of the geology, and to drill near fault intersections displayed from surface mapping.

The program was slightly modified with one hole not drilled. The additional hole was planned 50 metres west of KIRC004 and was deemed not warranted based on observations in KIRC004.

Three of the four holes intercepted zones of anomalous lead and zinc mineralisation. The highest results were recorded in KIRC002 at 79-81 m with 2.18% Zn and 1.18% Pb; refer to **Table 9.**

KIRC003 did not intercept any notable sulphides and was not sampled.

HOLE	From	To	Interval	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ag	Au
KIRC002	79	81	2	2.18	0.14	1.18	1.35	0

Table 9 - Intercepts at Kingston.

Prospective geology with meta-volcanic and mineralisation was intercepted in 3 of the 4 holes in KIRC001, 002 & 004. The mineralisation in KIRC001 & 002 is at the contact between the meta-volcanics (4T/4BT) and meta-sediments (5G); in KIRC004 the mineralisation is hosted in strongly chlorite altered meta-sediments.

Einasleigh Project Exploration Activities

The Einasleigh district lies within the eastern section of the Proterozoic Georgetown Province. Here a triangular window of the Paleoproterozoic Einasleigh Metamorphics (basement) is outcropping surrounded by Permo-Carboniferous volcanic and intrusives of the Newcastle Range Volcanics (Eveleigh and Wirra Cauldrons). Some Carboniferous granite occurs in the southeast and Tertiary-Quaternary flood basalts occupy the area around the Einasleigh and Copperfield rivers. There are also extensive areas of shallow alluvial and in situ cover, south and west of the Einasleigh Township. The contact between the units of the basement and the Carboniferous rocks appears to be structurally controlled.

The Einasleigh district hosts a significant cluster of Pb-Zn-Ag and Cu-Au-Ag mineral deposits. These show a variety of metallogenic affinities ranging from Broken Hill-Type (“BHT”) Pb-Zn-Ag to Iron Oxide Cu-Au (“IOCG”) associations, together with extensive vein, skarn and breccia-hosted gold-base metal occurrences related to Phanerozoic overprints. The lithostratigraphy and metallogeny of the Einasleigh Metamorphics is comparable with the Broken Hill Block and the Mount Isa Eastern Succession, and the potential for world-class Pb-Zn-Ag and Cu-Au deposits is considered to be high.

With Broken Hill and Cannington being archetypal representatives, these are typically Pb-Zn-Ag deposits hosted by metasedimentary sequences within high metamorphic grade rocks. Some of the other characteristics of “BHT” include high silver and variable garnet-quartz-pyroxene/pyroxenoid amphibole-calcite/wollastonite-fluorite gangue, a strong structural control on the distribution of the mineralization and also a close relationship with Fe content (magnetite / hematite).

Most of the deposits sit within the Einasleigh Metamorphics which comprise a lower calc-silicate unit, overlain by metasedimentary biotite gneisses.

At prospect scale Chloe – Stella – Jackson - Young are aligned and share some of the structural components with Dreadnought also being part of this group. All these prospects share clear affinities to “Broken Hill-type” deposits. This trend tends to follow the main fabric of the rock but can exhibit multiple generations of folds and fault structures. The mineralization in all cases is strongly associated with magnetite and pyrrhotite.

Consolidated Tin Mines holds a number of relevant tenements in the region and robust and systematic exploration of these properties will add significant value to the company in the near term.

During 2017 the most relevant prospects Chloe - Jackson – Young and Kaiser Bill were drilled under a program of infill and mineralisation definition.

8 Chloe

During 2017, drilling at Chloe was undertaken in two stages comprising a total of 17 holes (2 RC, 5 Diamond and 10 RC pre-collared with diamond tails). Initially 16 holes were designed, however one pre-collar went off target and was re-drilled, resulting in 17 holes being completed. The Chloe drilling was designed to expand on the existing mineralisation by:

- Better defining the extent of the higher grade central core of the mineralisation;
- Test the extent and continuity of the thicker, high grade core of the deposit;
- Test the down dip extent of the mineralisation;
- Test mineralisation potential south of a prominent porphyry dyke, historically thought to cut off the mineralisation; and
- Test the gap between Chloe and Jackson.

DataSet	Prospect	Hole ID	Hole	Precollar	Max	Dip	Azimuth
Einasleigh	Chloe	CH114	RCDDH	178.8	306.3	-60	156.5
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHDD001	DDH		147.3	-61	177.5
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHDD002	DDH		282.4	-64	162.1
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHDD003	DDH		294.5	-69	166
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHDD004	DDH		342.2	-57	162
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHDD005	DDH		489.9	-70	163
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD006	RCDDH	150	436.8	-66	177
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD007	RCDDH	149.3	507.7	-70	179
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD008	RCDDH	237.8	413.3	-62	186.6
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD009	RC		150	-72	188
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD010	RCDDH	146.6	537.7	-60	181.2
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD011	RCDDH	147.2	537.7	-66	180.1
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD012	RC		147	-58	171
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD013	RCDDH	146.9	480.7	-68	178.4
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD014	RCDDH	124.7	450.4	-67	162.6
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD015	RCDDH	112.6	420.3	-61	165.6
Einasleigh	Chloe	CHRD016	RCDDH	82.2	396.4	-58	166.8

Table 10 - Chloe Drilling Statistics - 2017

The program undertaken at Chloe was successful and most objectives were met. Of the 16 holes planned, two (CHRD009 and CHRD012) were not completed as the pre-collar of one (CHRD009) failed to lift and meant the cored tail would intersect too close to another hole, while the pre-collar for CHRD012 went off target and was terminated, this hole was replaced with CHRD016 which was completed successfully.

Figures 16 and 17 show plan and section views with all holes completed during 2017.

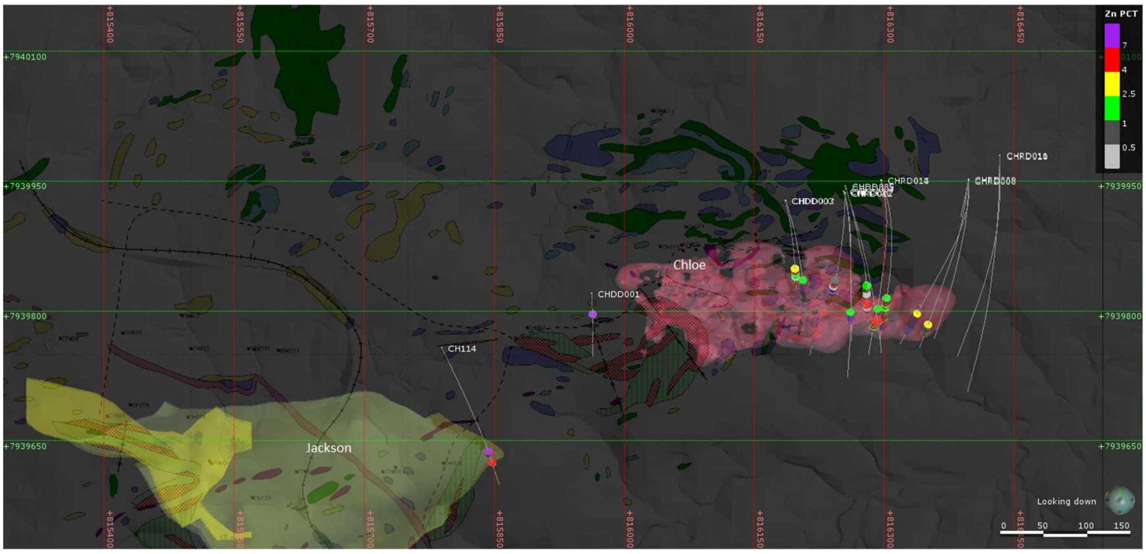

Figure 16 - Plan View showing Chloe and Jackson mapped geology with modelled Zn mineralisation and 2017 drilling

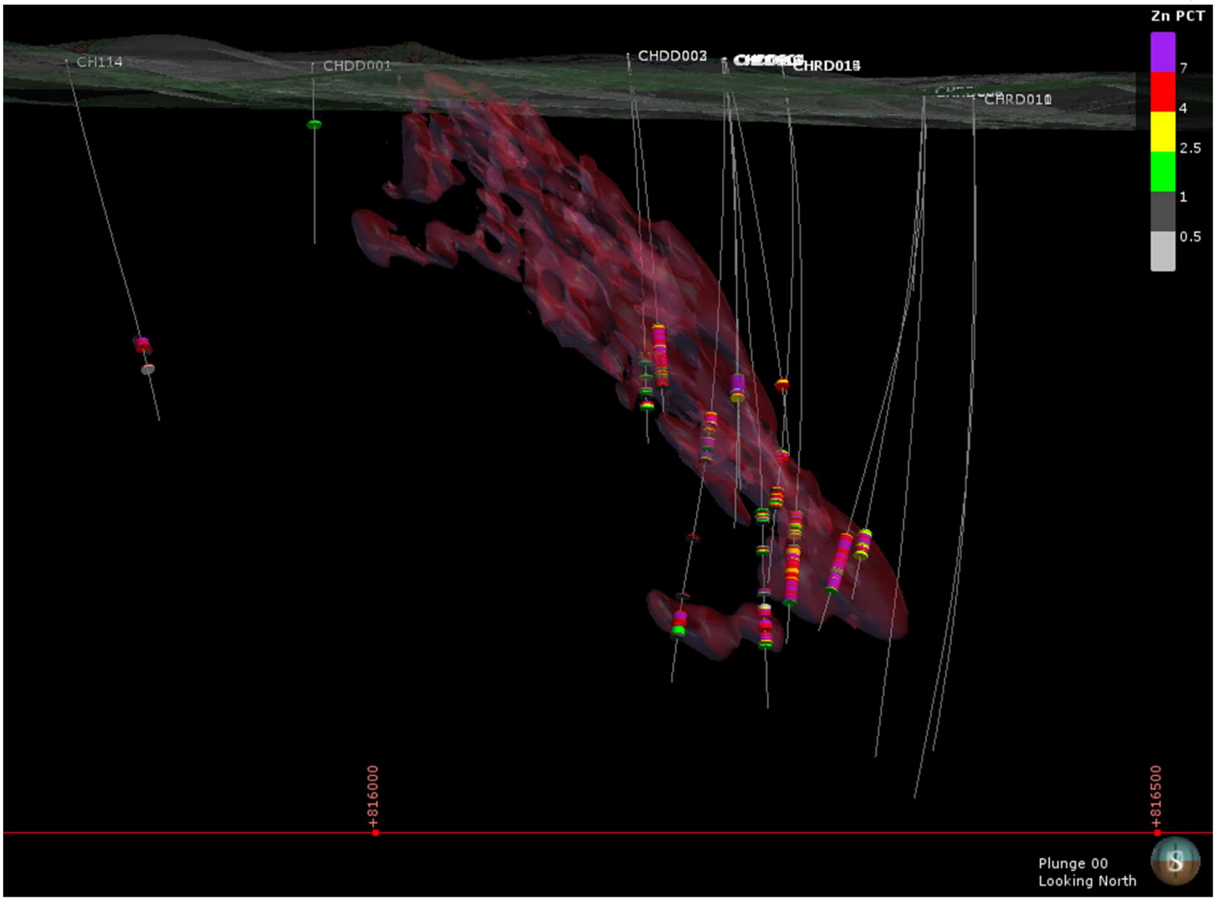

Figure 17 - Chloe 3D modelled Zn mineralisation and 2017 drilling (looking North)

Central Core of Chloe

Nine holes (CHDD002 – 005, and CHRD012 – 016) were drilled to test continuity of the thicker, higher grade core of the Chloe mineralisation. These holes were designed to provide QAQC support for an upgraded 2012 JORC resource. Results confirm a broad zone of Zn + Pb + Ag mineralisation in the central core of the Chloe mineralisation with best results being:

- CHDD002: **48.4m @ 5.72% Zn, 2.18% Pb, 36.37g/t Ag** from 214.7m;
- CHDD005: **5.9m @ 5.77% Zn, 0.83% Pb, 22.39g/t Ag** from 420.9m;
- CHDD005: **9.75m @ 4.56% Zn, 2.31% Pb, 30.65g/t Ag** from 434.2m;
- CHRD013: **6.75m @ 5.96% Zn, 2.16% Pb, 27.8g/t Ag** from 291.85m;
- CHRD013: **16.9m @ 5.13% Zn, 2.17% Pb, 32.11g/t Ag** from 427.1m;
- CHRD014: **45.3m @ 6.13% Zn, 2.16% Pb, 28.17g/t Ag** from 373m;
- CHRD016: **18.35m @ 7.14% Zn, 2.94% Pb, 44.8g/t Ag** from 266.15m

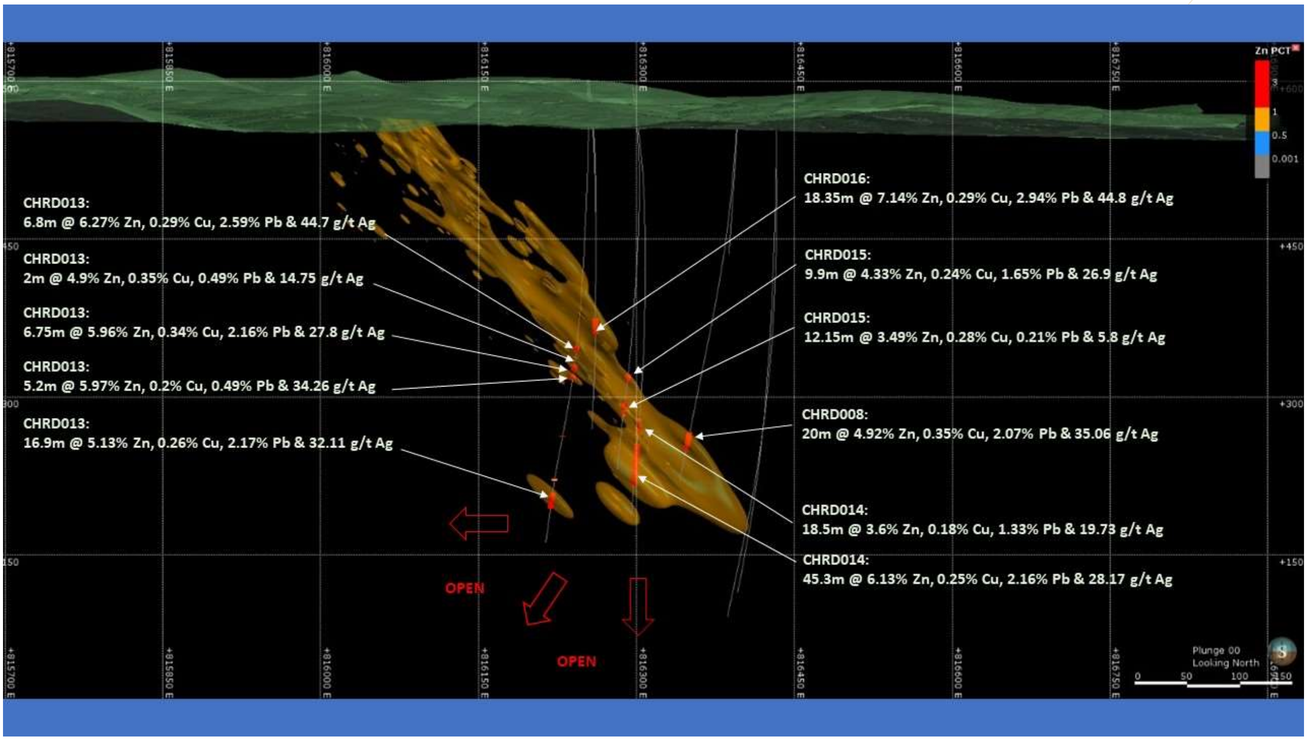

Figure 18 - Chloe

Eastern Down Dip Position

Six holes (CHRD006 – 009, CHRD010 – 011) were drilled to test the down dip extent of mineralisation to the northeast. Initial results were encouraging with best intersections being:

- CHRD006: **44.7m @ 7.17% Zn, 3.41% Pb, 31.16g/t Ag** from 358.3m;
- CHRD008: **20.0m @ 4.92% Zn, 2.07% Pb, 35.87g/t Ag** from 358m;

The remaining holes in this area (CHRD007, CHRD010 and CHRD011) failed to intersect mineralisation, despite going through the target zone.

Chloe – Jackson Gap

A further two holes (CH114 and CHDD001) were designed to test the gap between Chloe and Jackson. CH114 was an extension of an RC pre-collar drilled in 2015.

Both holes intersected mineralisation with best results:

- CH114: **5.7m @ 7.3% Zn, 2.08% Pb, 36.75g/t Ag** from 237.2m

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
CH114	**237.2**	**242.9**	**5.7**	**7.3**	**0.25**	**2.08**	**36.75**
CHDD001	**48.4**	**50.4**	**2**	**3.16**	**0.06**	**1.63**	**8.75**
CHDD002	**214.7**	**263.1**	**48.4**	**5.72**	**0.18**	**2.18**	**36.37**
Includes	*219.3*	*247.9*	*28.6*	*7.28*	*0.24*	*3.39*	*47.43*
CHDD003	**227.85**	**235**	**7.15**	**2.9**	**0.21**	**0.93**	**19.87**
Includes	*231.7*	*233.72*	*2.02*	*6.94*	*0.49*	*2.9*	*59.26*
CHDD003	**264.5**	**268.75**	**4.25**	**4.59**	**0.19**	**1.25**	**51.05**
Includes	*264.5*	*266.6*	*2.1*	*6.6*	*0.18*	*2.43*	*91.48*
CHDD004	**278.6**	**282.2**	**3.6**	**3.68**	**0.05**	**2.3**	**23.36**
CHDD005	**340.7**	**350.1**	**9.4**	**2.28**	**0.18**	**0.76**	**14.94**
Includes	*343.35*	*347.3*	*3.95*	*4.11*	*0.29*	*1.3*	*24.21*
CHDD005	**370.6**	**373.2**	**2.6**	**3.65**	**0.24**	**0.13**	**4.9**
CHDD005	**400.3**	**402.3**	**2**	**6.97**	**0.22**	**0.02**	**2.81**
CHDD005	**415**	**420.9**	**5.9**	**5.77**	**0.3**	**0.83**	**22.39**
CHDD005	**424.8**	**430.5**	**5.7**	**8.03**	**0.25**	**2.87**	**39.35**
CHDD005	**434.2**	**443.95**	**9.75**	**4.56**	**0.56**	**2.31**	**30.65**
Includes	*434.8*	*439.65*	*4.85*	*7.52*	*0.97*	*3.75*	*47.32*
CHRD006	**358.3**	**403**	**44.7**	**7.19**	**0.23**	**3.41**	**31.16**
Includes	*390.1*	*402*	*11.9*	*8.44*	*0.26*	*4.08*	*38.23*
CHRD008	**358**	**378**	**20**	**4.92**	**0.35**	**2.07**	**35.06**
Includes	*359.85*	*374.55*	*14.7*	*5.96*	*0.41*	*2.56*	*36.87*
Includes	*361.6*	*369*	*7.4*	*7.48*	*0.27*	*3.44*	*49.82*
CHRD013	**271.6**	**278.4**	**6.8**	**6.27**	**0.29**	**2.59**	**44.7**
Includes	*274*	*278*	*4*	*8.32*	*0.3*	*3.51*	*60.18*
CHRD013	**283**	**285**	**2**	**4.9**	**0.35**	**0.49**	**14.75**
CHRD013	**291.85**	**298.6**	**6.75**	**5.96**	**0.34**	**2.16**	**27.8**
CHRD013	**302.8**	**308**	**5.2**	**5.97**	**0.2**	**0.49**	**34.26**
CHRD013	**427.1**	**444**	**16.9**	**5.13**	**0.26**	**2.17**	**32.11**
Includes	*427.1*	*436*	*8.9*	*7.63*	*0.32*	*3.41*	*47.98*
CHRD014	**346.5**	**365**	**18.5**	**3.6**	**0.18**	**1.33**	**19.73**
Includes	*347.05*	*357.5*	*10.45*	*4.51*	*0.22*	*1.8*	*24.43*
Includes	*347.05*	*351.6*	*4.55*	*5.78*	*0.23*	*2.53*	*32.17*
CHRD014	**373**	**418.3**	**45.3**	**6.13**	**0.25**	**2.16**	**28.17**
Includes	*395.1*	*417.6*	*22.5*	*7.23*	*0.26*	*3.31*	*32.97*
CHRD015	**313.7**	**323.6**	**9.9**	**4.33**	**0.24**	**1.65**	**26.9**
Includes	*315.15*	*321.6*	*6.45*	*5.77*	*0.24*	*2.29*	*35.9*
CHRD015	**347**	**359.15**	**12.15**	**3.49**	**0.28**	**0.21**	**5.8**
Includes	*350.8*	*353*	*2.2*	*6.36*	*0.31*	*0.01*	*1.43*
CHRD016	**266.15**	**284.5**	**18.35**	**7.14**	**0.29**	**2.94**	**44.8**
Includes	*274*	*277*	*3*	*10.97*	*0.32*	*4.95*	*74.7*

Table 11 - Significant Intercepts – Chloe 2017

Results from holes drilled to test the down dip position of mineralisation at Chloe suggest that in this position there has been a structural thickening with notable grade increase. CHRD006 intersected **10.5% Zn + Pb over nearly 45m** in what is now interpreted as a possible fold hinge. Down dip from this position, CHRD007, CHRD010 and CHRD011 intersected no mineralisation, with only very minor alteration.

CHDD005 and CHRD013 intersected a secondary zone of mineralisation below the main lode position, further suggesting a possible fold hinge. Results from these two holes open up this position as a target for a lower mineralised lens. Understanding the trend in this lower mineralised zone is crucial before planning deeper targeted drilling. The presence of massive magnetite and pyrrhotite in the ore zones would be suitable for downhole geophysical surveys (DHEM).

CH114 and CHDD001 were drilled to test the zone between Chloe and Jackson. CH114 intersected significant Zn + Pb mineralisation **(5.7m @ 7.3% Zn, 2.08% Pb**). Results from previous drilling suggest potential for near surface mineralisation in this area, and follow-up drilling is planned.

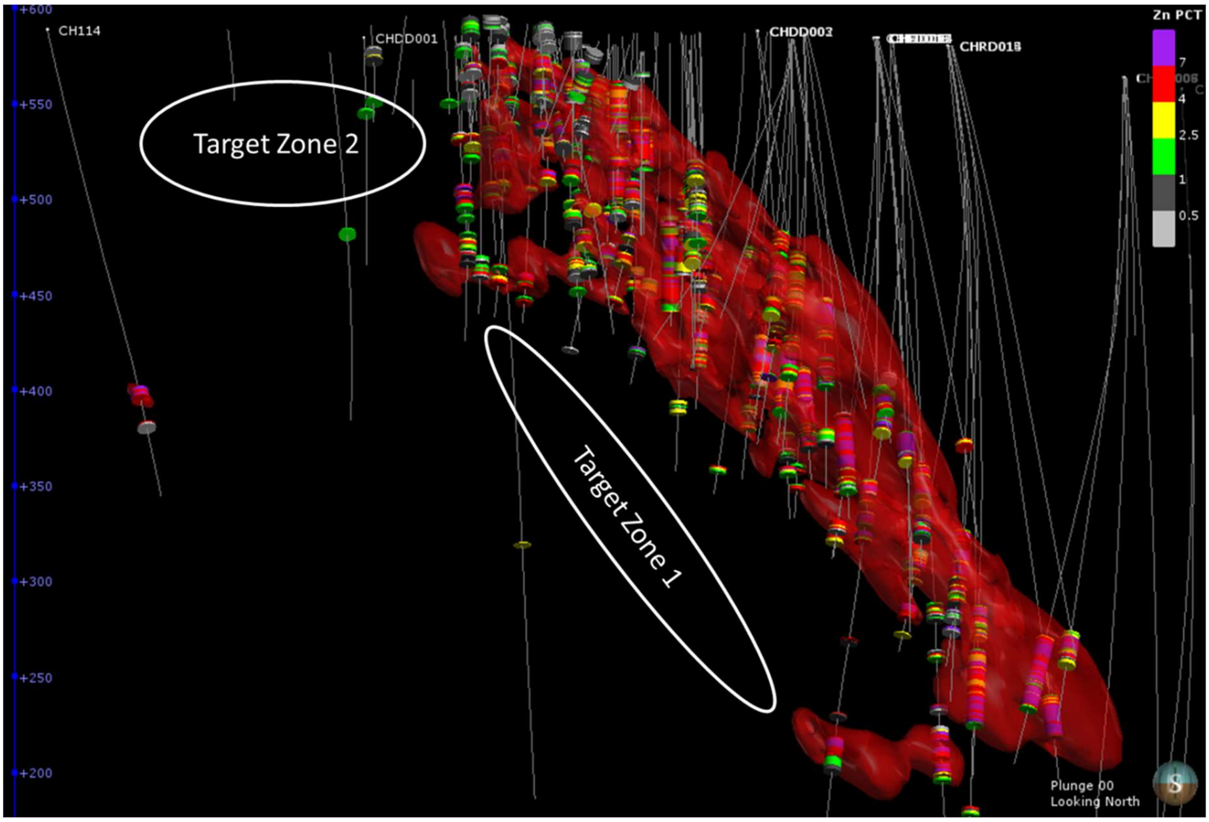

Figure 19 - Target zones for follow up in 2018

9 Jackson-Young

During 2017, drilling was undertaken at the Jackson Prospect with the aim to:

- Test the extent and continuity of the sheet-like mineralisation;
- Test the down dip extension of the mineralisation;
- Test the near surface mineralisation along strike;
- Test the gap between Jackson and Chloe prospects; and
- Test the strike and continuity of mineralisation west towards Young Prospect.

A total of 25 holes (20 at Jackson, 5 at Young), were completed, with one hole abandoned due to the pre-collar going off target.

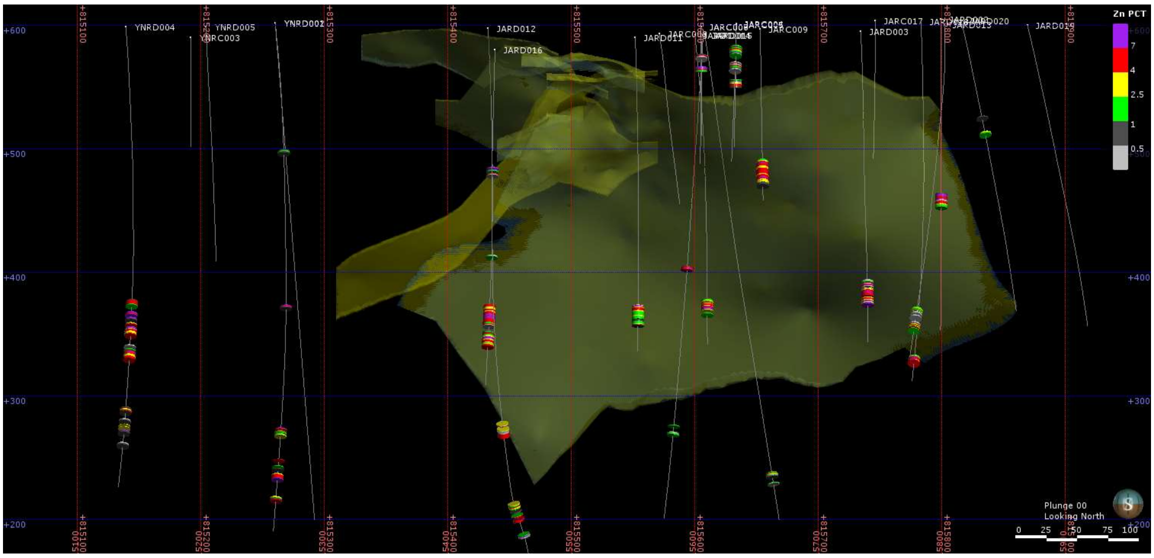

Figure 20 - Long section looking north – Jackson and Young

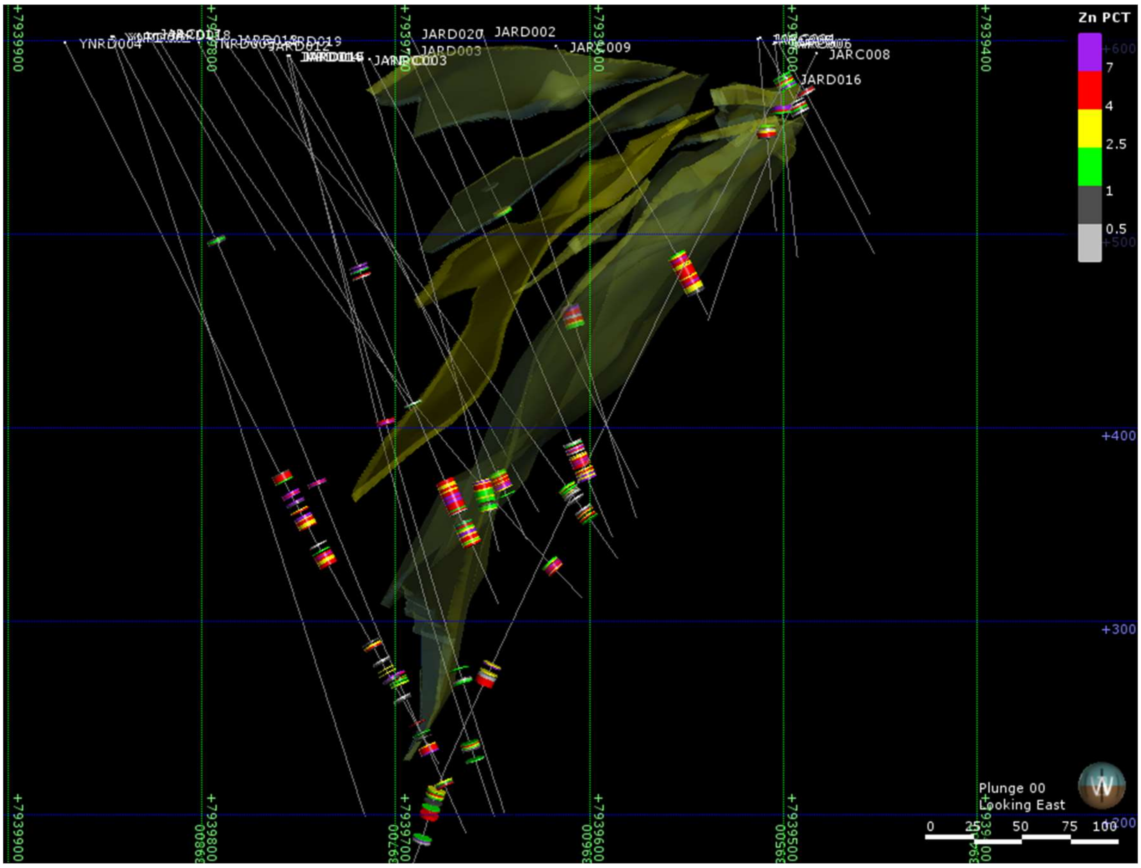

Figure 21 - Jackson and Young 2017 drill results

Six holes (JARD002, JARD010 – 013 and JARD018) were drilled to test continuity of the sheet-like Jackson mineralisation. These holes were designed to provide QAQC support for an upgraded 2012 JORC resource. Results confirm the presence of a sheet-like ore zone dominated by Zn enriched mineralisation. Significant results include:

- JARD002: **10.97m @ 5.35% Zn, 2.84% Pb, 61.09g/t Ag** from 149.98m
- JARD010: **49.65m @ 5.05% Zn** from 241m;
- JARD012: **17.7m @ 5.27% Zn, 53.2g/t Ag** from 245.6m;

- JARD018: **6m @ 5.08% Zn, 2.24% Pb, 24.92g/t Ag** from 341.1m;

Three holes (JARD014 - 16) were drilled to test the down dip position and continuity of mineralisation at Jackson. Best results include:

- JARD014: **2.4m @ 6.48% Zn, 3.55% Pb, 75.96g/t Ag** from 195.9m;
- JARD015: **2.45m @ 3.7% Zn, 10.86g/t Ag** from 371.05m;
- JARD016: **3.9m @ 5.33% Zn, 13.81g/t Ag** from 346.8m;
- JARD016: **4.1m @ 3.1% Zn, 1.19% Zn, 19.13g/t Ag** from 410.6m
- JARD016: **2m @ 5.65% Zn, 1.36% Pb, 55.46g/t Ag** from 424.1m

Five RC holes (JARC004 – 007 and JARC009) were designed to test the near surface position of mineralisation along strike from the main zone at Jackson. Best results include:

- JARC004: **8m @ 3.02% Zn, 2.33% Pb, 105.63g/t Ag** from 22m;
- JARC005: **6m @ 2.81% Zn, 1.25% Pb, 56.42% Ag** from 45m;
- JARC007: **4m @ 6.47% Zn, 3.51% Pb, 129.75g/t Ag** from 33m
- JARC009: **21m @ 4.4% Zn, 1.31% Pb, 36.16g/t Ag** from 124m

Six drill holes (JARD002 – 003, JARD013, JARD018 – 020) were completed to test the presence and continuity of mineralisation in the gap between Jackson and Chloe. Beast results include:

- JARD002: **10.97m @ 5.35% Zn, 2.84% Pb, 61.09g/t Ag** from 149.98m;
- JARD0003: **19.75 @ 4.36% Zn, 1.9% Pb, 71.2% Ag** from 45m;
- JARD018: **6m @ 5.08% Zn, 2.24% Pb, 24.92g/t Ag** from 341.1m

Five holes were completed at the west of Jackson targeting continuity of mineralisation at the Young Prospect. These holes (YNRD001, YNRD002, YNRC003, YNRD004 and YNRD005) were designed to follow up on significant mineralisation intersected in historic holes YN002 (14m @ 4.68% Zn) and YN001 (18m @ 3.05% Zn). Best results from 2017 drilling include:

- YNRD001: **4.55m @ 5.88% Zn, 2.41% Pb, 86.18g/t Ag** from 401.45m;
- YNRD004: **4.15m @ 4.15% Zn, 1.75% Pb, 73.78g/t Ag** from 249.85m;
- YNRD004: **2.55m @ 8.26% Zn, 2.47% Pb, 186.3g/t Ag** from 260.25m
- YNRD004: **6.8m @ 4.97% Zn, 0.42% Pb, 24.46g/t Ag** from 274.0m;
- YNRD004: **8.75m @ 4.31% Zn, 0.08% Pb, 3.64/t Ag** from 294.35m;

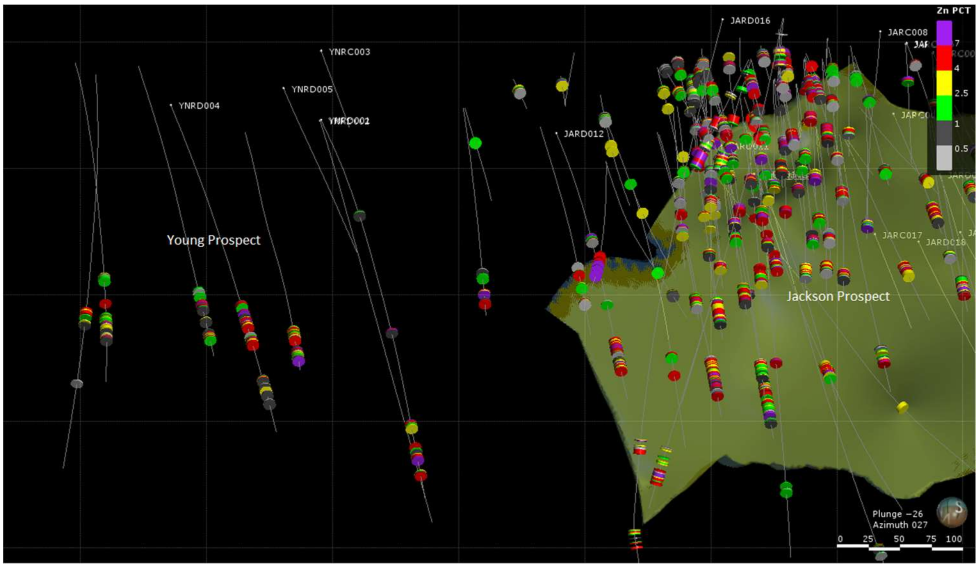

Figure 22 - Intersections at Young prospect, west of Jackson (with Jackson mineralisation model)

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
JARC004	**22**	**30**	**8**	**3.02**	**0.04**	**2.33**	**105.63**
Includes	*25*	*29*	*4*	*4.58*	*0.05*	*2.87*	*126.25*
JARC004	**40**	**42**	**2**	**3.94**	**0.07**	**0.25**	**16.5**
JARC005	**45**	**51**	**6**	**2.81**	**0.07**	**1.25**	**56.42**
Includes	*49*	*51*	*2*	*5.75*	*0.16*	*2.82*	*126*
JARC007	**33**	**37**	**4**	**6.47**	**0.16**	**3.51**	**129.75**
Includes	*33*	*36*	*3*	*7.88*	*0.17*	*4.53*	*165*
JARC009	**124**	**145**	**21**	**4.48**	**0.18**	**1.31**	**36.16**
Includes	*126*	*129*	*3*	*6.29*	*0.09*	*0.34*	*16.83*
Includes	*132*	*135*	*3*	*5.71*	*0.25*	*2.78*	*71.9*
JARD002	**149.98**	**160.95**	**10.97**	**5.35**	**0.15**	**2.84**	**61.09**
JARD003	**221.3**	**241.05**	**19.75**	**4.36**	**0.15**	**1.9**	**71.2**
Includes	*222.55*	*225*	*2.45*	*5.96*	*0.19*	*2.85*	*70.36*
Includes	*230*	*233.9*	*3.9*	*5.79*	*0.27*	*1.5*	*46.47*
Includes	*238*	*241.05*	*3.05*	*7.64*	*0.08*	*4.34*	*194.85*
JARD010	**241**	**250.65**	**9.65**	**5.05**	**0.25**	**0.02**	**3.2**
JARD011	**226.5**	**242.6**	**16.1**	**2.74**	**0.12**	**0.56**	**26.81**
Includes	*226.5*	*232*	*5.5*	*4.73*	*0.2*	*0.64*	*31.87*
JARD012	**126**	**131.7**	**5.7**	**3.58**	**0.08**	**0.44**	**17.59**
Includes	*126*	*128.3*	*2.3*	*6.72*	*0.12*	*0.49*	*26.4*
JARD012	**245.6**	**263.3**	**17.7**	**5.27**	**0.19**	**1.91**	**53.2**
JARD012	**269.5**	**282.1**	**12.6**	**3.88**	**0.17**	**1.16**	**71.62**
Includes	*274.2*	*279*	*4.8*	*5.58*	*0.19*	*2.33*	*142.29*
JARD013	**293.1**	**297.2**	**4.1**	**1.73**	**0.05**	**0.56**	**5.32**
JARD013	**309.5**	**314.4**	**4.9**	**2.03**	**0.07**	**0.08**	**3.96**
JARD014	**195.9**	**198.3**	**2.4**	**6.48**	**0.19**	**3.55**	**75.96**
JARD015	**371.05**	**373.5**	**2.45**	**3.7**	**0.32**	**0.21**	**10.86**
JARD016	**346.8**	**350.7**	**3.9**	**5.33**	**0.29**	**0.3**	**13.81**
JARD016	**410.6**	**414.7**	**4.1**	**3.01**	**0.1**	**1.19**	**19.13**
JARD016	**424.1**	**426.1**	**2**	**5.65**	**0.24**	**1.36**	**55.46**
JARD018	**341.1**	**347.1**	**6**	**5.08**	**0.37**	**2.24**	**24.92**
Includes	*343.1*	*346.1*	*3*	*7.34*	*0.53*	*3.65*	*29.23*
JARD020	**105**	**107**	**2**	**2.36**	**0.08**	**0.62**	**9.75**
YNRD001	**360.9**	**367.4**	**6.5**	**2.94**	**0.14**	**1.48**	**46.74**
Includes	*360.9*	*364.6*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*0.15*	*2.28*	*74.73*
YNRD001	**401.45**	**406**	**4.55**	**5.88**	**0.2**	**2.41**	**86.18**
YNRD001	**421.81**	**424.75**	**2.94**	**2.6**	**0.21**	**1.16**	**25.4**
YNRD004	**249.85**	**254**	**4.15**	**4.7**	**0.15**	**1.75**	**73.78**
YNRD004	**260.25**	**262.8**	**2.55**	**8.26**	**0.26**	**2.47**	**186.3**
YNRD004	**274**	**280.8**	**6.8**	**4.97**	**0.25**	**0.42**	**24.46**
YNRD004	**294.35**	**303.1**	**8.75**	**4.31**	**0.16**	**0.08**	**3.64**
Includes	*295.9*	*299*	*3.1*	*6.54*	*0.36*	*0.01*	*3.35*
YNRD004	**364.1**	**366.8**	**2.7**	**1**	**0.04**	**0.53**	**11**

Table 12 - Significant Intercepts – Jackson and Young 2017

Previous exploration at Jackson modelled the mineralisation as a steeply dipping sheet-like mineralised structure which was tightly folded at depth, however a review of data suggested that this may not be the case, and that instead, the mineralised 'sheet' may simply steepen at depth. This resulted in historical drilling missing the main mineralised zone. JARD 014 and JARD015 drilled to the south were designed to test this idea but failed to intersect mineralisation in the target zone. Following completion of these holes, and with a better understanding of the structural trends at Jackson obtained from the logging of these and other holes completed in 2017, JARD016 was drilled to the north and intersected mineralisation well below the current mineralisation model. This hole suggests that the mineralised structure does steepen, however more work is required before further drilling is planned

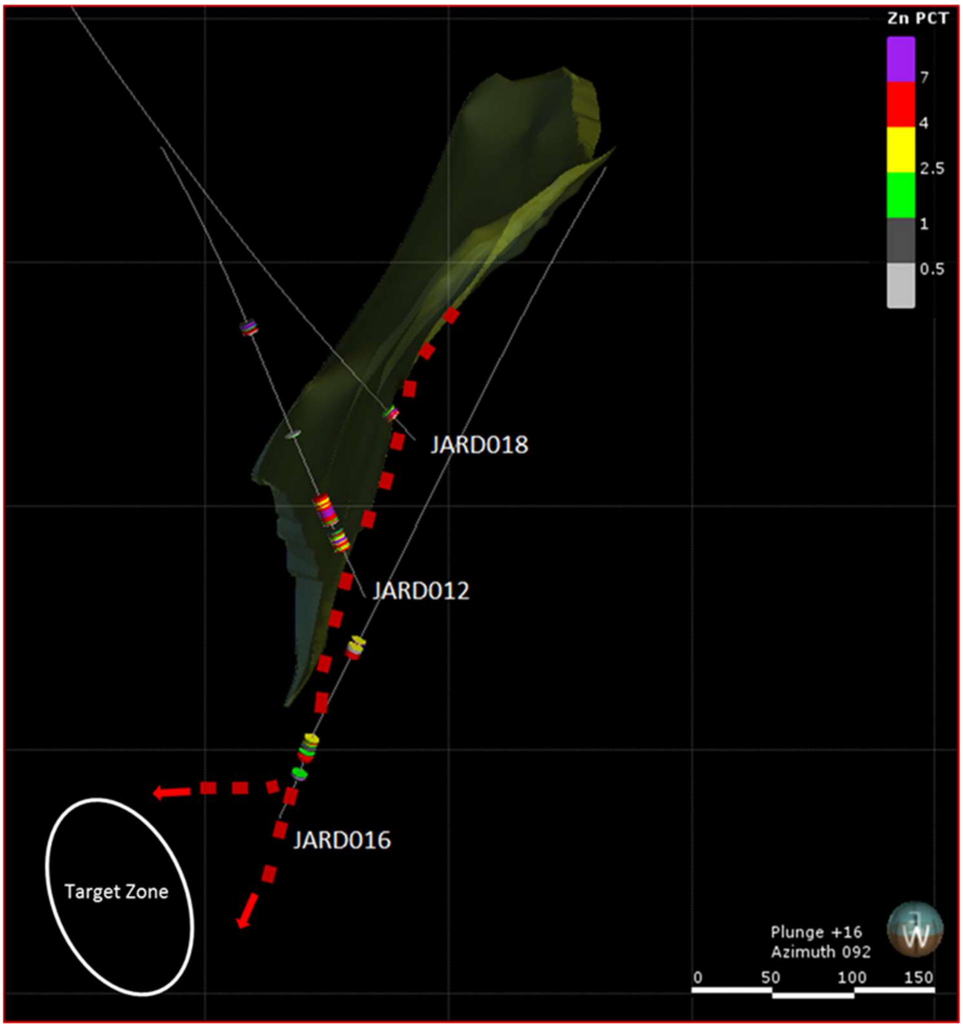

Figure 23 - Possible target zone down dip at Jackson

Historical drill holes JA081 (30m @ 4.67% Zn from 233m) and JA081 (15.5m @ 3.47% Zn from 245m) intersected significant Zn mineralisation approximately 40m apart. In 2015, Wangou targeted this zone with JA087b however the hole failed to lift and did not test the mineralised zone at the correct RL. These intersections were followed up in 2017 by JARD012 (**17.7m @ 5.27% Zn** from 245m), which intersected the same RL approximately 90m from JA081. The zone remains poorly tested and is open in both directions as well as down plunge.

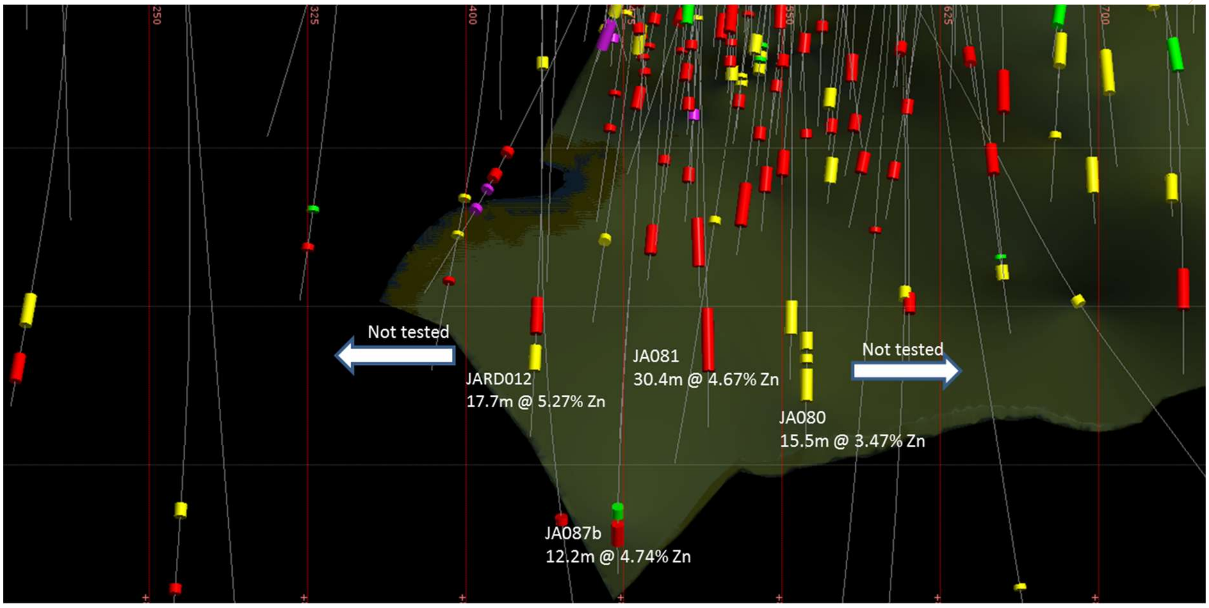

Figure 24 - Broad high-grade Zn mineralisation remains untested at Jackson

The drilling completed at Young by CSD in 2017 intersected significant mineralisation in two holes. These intersections, together with historical drill intercepts give a strike length of over 200m. This mineralisation needs to be modelled to provide a better understanding of the trend of mineralisation. Two zones stand out as possible targets, and these will be reviewed once modelling is completed

10 Kaiser Bill

The drill program undertaken in 2017 at Kaiser Bill was designed to better define the direction and extent of better grade (>1% Cu) zones centred around N7948650 – E186750. In addition to this, drilling further to the SW was designed to extend the 0.5% Cu zone at depth. An understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation is paramount to success in this geological setting, which makes diamond drilling a necessity. The 2017 program was planned to have 11 RCDD holes and one RC hole, however two pre-collars did not get tailed and so the final program was 9 RCDD and 3 RC holes for a total of 3,780m.

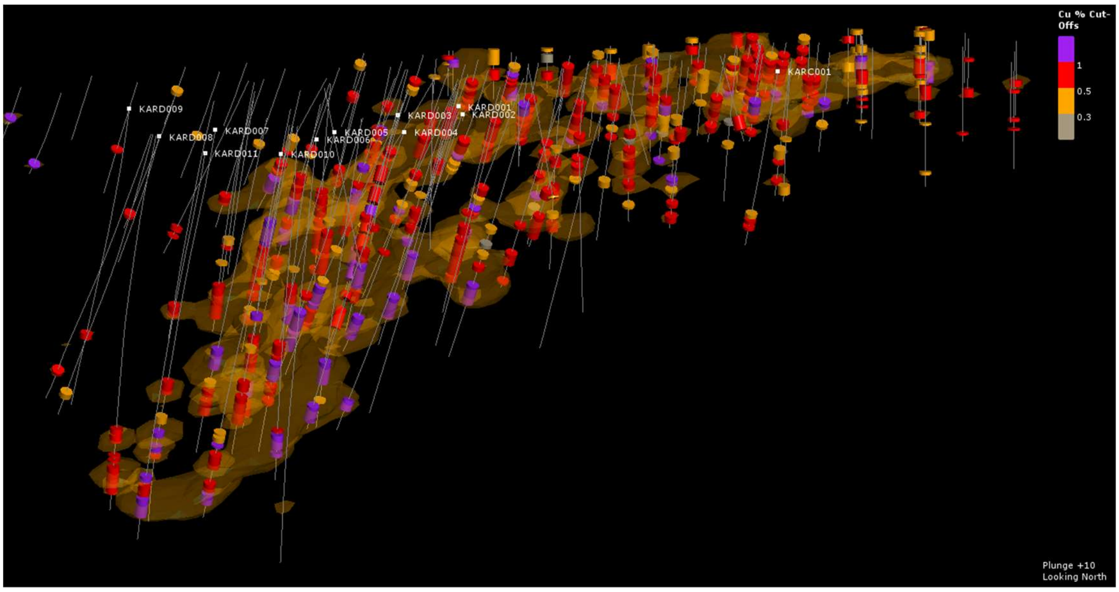

Figure 25- Kaiser Bill SW plunging mineralisation with all drill intercepts. (brown is >0.3% cu)

The Kaiser Bill Cu mineralisation is a southwest plunging and south dipping IOCG type deposit. **Figure 25** shows all historical drill intercepts, with 2017 drilling highlighted. **Figure 26** shows the higher grade (>1% Cu) zone increasing in thickness as the mineralisation plunges to the SW.

Drilling undertaken at Kaiser Bill in 2017 had 2 objectives, these were to:

- better define the direction and extent of >1% Cu zones;
- Extend the medium grade (0.5% Cu) zone at depth to the SW and down dip.

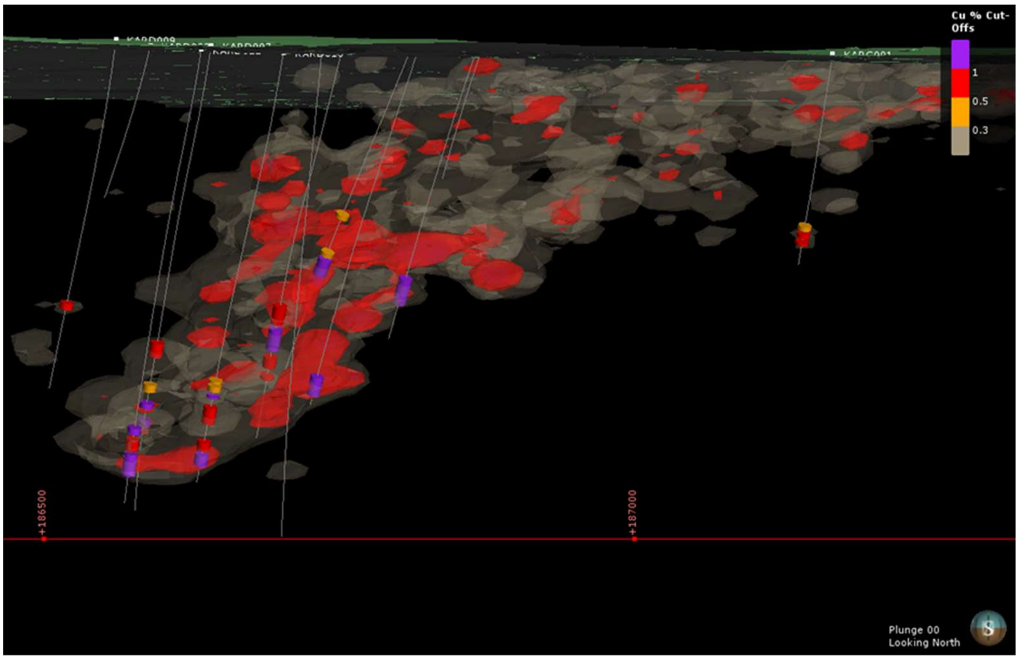

Figure 26 - Kaiser Bill mineralisation (red is >1% Cu)

One RC hole (KARC001) was drilled at the northern end of the Kaiser Bill mineralisation testing the down dip position of the mineralisation, this hole intercepted reasonable Cu mineralisation including:

- KARC001: **4m @ 0.54% Cu** from 169m;
- KARC001: **3m @ 0.76% Cu** from 177m

The results from this hole open the down dip position along strike and down plunge at Kaiser Bill which has not been tested.

Nine holes (RC with diamond tails) were drilled at the SW end of the Mineralisation, designed to test the continuity of the >1% Cu and medium grade (0.5% Cu) mineralisation down plunge. The success of these holes means that the mineralisation remains open down plunge to the SW. Significant results were:

- KARD001: **24.5m @ 1.02% Cu** from 225.5m;
- KARD003: **18.7m @ 1.01% Cu** from 215.0m
- KARD003: **4.85m @ 1.18% Cu** from 236.15m;
- KARD003: **13.5m @ 0.82% cu** from 244m;
- KARD004: **17.55m @ 2.02% Cu** from 307m;
- KARD005: **20m @ 1.03% Cu** from 269.2m;
- KARD005: **9.4m @ 0.79% cu** from 296.6m;
- KARD007: **13m @ 0.74% Cu** from 271m;
- KARD007: **4.9m @ 1.65% Cu** from 326.3m
- KARD007: **6.2m @ 1.26% Cu** from 341.8m

- KARD010: **15m @ 0.78% Cu** from 326m;
- KARD010: **8.3m @ 0.81% Cu** from 358m
- KARD010: **11m @ 2.28% Cu** from 370m;
- KARD011: **5.8m @ 1.04% Cu** from 342m;
- KARD011: **20m @ 1.05%** Cu from 365.6m

Two holes were not completed due to failed pre-collars. One (KARD002) collapsed and was unable to be re-entered to extend the diamond tail; the other (KARD008) was terminated as the pre-collar deviated from the planned target.

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

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.*	• 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.*	• 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. • 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.
	• *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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information.	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • 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. 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. • All diamond core and chip trays (from RC drilling) are photographed in a wet and dry state.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative*	• Samples are selected by CSD personnel based on the presence of visible mineralization. Significant intersections confirm the visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	*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.*	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 sampling is considered to be unbiased with respect to drill hole orientation versus strike and dip of mineralisation.
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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
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.*	
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.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of*	• Ongoing exploration work will include further

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	drilling to confirm and extend existing targets where appropriate.