ANNOUNCEMENT

22nd August 2018

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: **CSD** Share Price: **$0.25** (suspended)

ABN: 57 126 634 606

Significant Zinc and Copper Intersections
Balcooma Mine, West Wall

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (ASX:CSD)("CSD" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from its recently completed Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling programs within the Company's Surveyor Project in North Queensland. Two successive drill programs were designed targeting potential high-grade zinc, lead and copper mineralisation up plunge from the Lens 2 mineralisation.

Highlights

- **Drilling returns significant widths of high-grade zinc and copper mineralisation:**
- **BARD 011 returned:**

  25.1m @ 6.09% Zn from 96.2 metres
  including 11.7 m @ 10.9% Zn
- **BARD 013 returned:**

  21.7 m @ 7.43% Zn from 118.0 metres
  including 4.8 m @ 14.86% Zn
- **BARD 020 returned:**

  31 m @ 2.28% Cu from 149.7 metres
  including 2.7 m @ 7.97% Cu

Project Description

Balcooma is a complexly deformed volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit with multiple lenses. Recent exploration targeting extensions to the mineralisation and areas under-drilled has resulted in the discovery of Lens 2 Upper.

Lens 2 Upper lies up plunge and in alignment with Lens 2 mineralisation; with an approximate 50m break in mineralisation between lenses. Lens 2 Upper has a sigmoidal shape that dips east, plunges moderately to the south, and is partly sheared & deformed. The deposit has strong metal zonation, with a southern down-plunge copper rich region, and the remainder zinc, lead rich.

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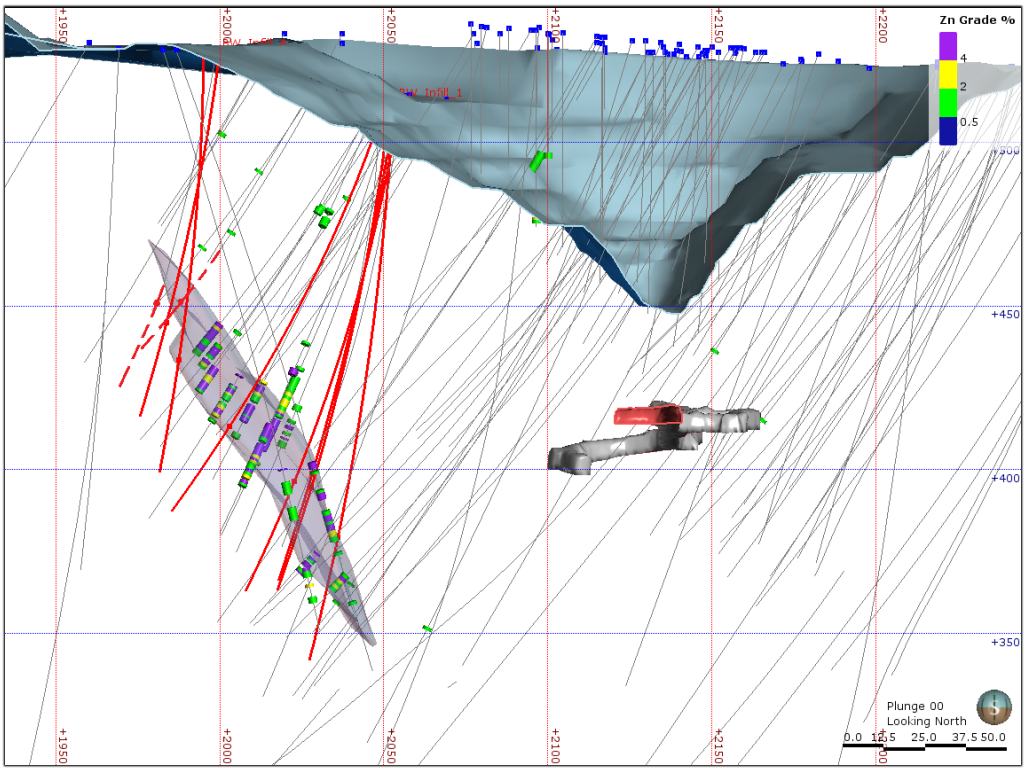

Figure 1: X-section looking north – displaying drilled and proposed holes. Grade shell displayed in purple.

Drilling Program

CSD completed 21 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 18 Reverse Circulation precollars with diamond tail drill holes(RCDDH) for a total of 6219 metres over the high priority Balcooma West Wall target. This target zone is adjacent to the Balcooma pit and designed to test for further mineable resources accessible from the pit development.

Significant intersections are presented in Table 1 below, with a complete list of holes presented in Appendix 1.

Drilling intersected significant Zinc and Lead grades, and the company has now proposed further drilling to better delineate the mineralisation.

Drill results

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*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
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*
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*
BARD009	**100.9**	**106**	**5.1**	**6.2**	**0.29**	**3.75**	**44.18**	**0**
Includes	*101.7*	*105*	*3.3*	*7.55*	*0.33*	*4.93*	*59.34*	*0*
Includes	*102.6*	*105*	*2.4*	*10.32*	*0.26*	*6.74*	*77.47*	*0*
BARD009	**109.3**	**115**	**5.7**	**9.09**	**0.57**	**4.09**	**42.03**	**0**
Includes	*111*	*113*	*2*	*5.47*	*1.31*	*2.2*	*40.55*	*0*
BARD010	**99.7**	**104**	**4.3**	**0.65**	**0.54**	**0.1**	**9.2**	**0.1**
BARD011	**96.2**	**121.3**	**25.1**	**6.09**	**0.16**	**1.91**	**20.81**	**0.13**
Includes	*108.6*	*120.3*	*11.7*	*10.9*	*0.2*	*3.23*	*34.22*	*0.18*
Includes	*114*	*120.3*	*6.3*	*15.54*	*0.2*	*3.92*	*42.99*	*0.22*
BARD012	**102.5**	**111.7**	**9.2**	**6.67**	**0.13**	**5.62**	**41.98**	**0.29**
Includes	*102.5*	*105.7*	*3.2*	*10.73*	*0.08*	*9.26*	*39.85*	*0.31*
BARD013	**98.6**	**100.6**	**2**	**9.18**	**0.29**	**3.76**	**38**	**0.24**
BARD013	**118**	**139.7**	**21.7**	**7.43**	**0.25**	**3.67**	**36**	**0.41**
Includes	*118*	*122.8*	*4.8*	*14.86*	*0.15*	*10.68*	*74.55*	*0.21*
Includes	*125.1*	*130.9*	*5.8*	*9.64*	*0.47*	*2.02*	*30.57*	*1.11*
Includes	**125.1**	**129**	**3.9**	**11.29**	**0.61**	**2.5**	**32.12**	**1.5**
BARD014	**47**	**49**	**2**	**1.6**	**0.11**	**0.02**	**1.55**	**0.01**
BARD014	**107.7**	**111.3**	**3.6**	**6.87**	**0.32**	**5.59**	**47.67**	**0.41**
BARD014	**114**	**121**	**7**	**4.64**	**0.14**	**3.21**	**28.98**	**0.19**
Includes	*115*	*118*	*3*	*8.58*	*0.1*	*6.23*	*48.08*	*0.34*
BARD015	**137**	**141**	**4**	**1.31**	**0.09**	**0.56**	**8.9**	**0.05**
BARD015	**147**	**149**	**2**	**1.6**	**0.09**	**0.89**	**11.25**	**0.07**
BARD015	**164**	**170**	**6**	**3.34**	**0.19**	**2.69**	**22.77**	**0.05**
BARD020	**143.8**	**146.1**	**2.3**	**9.28**	**0.22**	**2.46**	**55.15**	**0.13**
BARD020	**149.7**	**180.7**	**31**	**1.52**	**2.28**	**0.47**	**20.2**	**0.51**
Includes	*151*	*159.6*	*8.6*	*4.84*	*2.08*	*1.28*	*33.5*	*0.59*
Includes	*152.1*	*155*	*2.9*	*8.63*	*2.97*	*1.5*	*33.95*	*0.86*
Includes	*153*	*156*	*3*	*5.09*	*3.43*	*0.74*	*37.23*	*1*
Includes	*178*	*180.7*	*2.7*	*0.56*	*7.97*	*0.1*	*35.49*	*1.23*

Table 1. Significant Intersections

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Brian Koster, B.App.Sc, who is a permanent employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited. Mr Koster is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) 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 Koster consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears

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The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1

Drilled holes

	MGA 94						
ACTUAL DRILL HOLE ID	NORTHING	EASTING	RL	DIP	MAG AZI	Local Grid AZI	ACTUAL EOH
BARC001	7923367	259233	523	-56	302	270	100
BARC002	7923405	259263	521	-65	302	270	101
BARC003	7923369	259301	518	-65	302	270	131
BARC004	7923333	259286	519	-65	302	270	131
BARC005	7923375	259393	514	-65	299	267	137
BARC006	7923286	259351	517	-55	299	267	101
BARC007	7923255	259250	523	-65	299	267	160
BARC008	7923286	259087	528	-80	300	268	74
BARC009	7923308	259117	520	-60	300	268	53
BARC010	7923294	259134	517	-60	300	268	60
BARC011	7923281	259146	515	-65	305	273	100
BARC012	7923281	259146	515	-85	305	273	80
BARC013	7923269	259138	514	-55	298	266	106
BARC014	7923258	259154	513	-60	298	266	124
BARC015	7923299	259110	520	-60	298	266	101
BARC016	7923259	259136	513	-55	287	255	131
BARC017	7923258	259137	513	-80	287	255	143
BARC018	7923318	259171	526	-55	298	266	89
BARC019	7923293	259181	527	-55	298	266	112
BARC020	7923302	259192	526	-55	298	266	97
BARC021	7923334	259152	526	-55	298	266	80
BARD001	7923340	259343	517	-66	296	264	207
BARD002	7923097	259258	523	-55	297	265	300.6
BARD003	7923180	259285	521	-51	300	268	320.9
BARD004	7923287	259299	518	-60	294	262	240.7
BARD005	7922281	258745	544	-68	295	263	158.9
BARD006	7922355	258857	548	-60	294	262	290.2
BARD007	7922282	258744	544	-69	300	268	324.5
BARD008	7922357	258855	547	-56.5	298	266	522
BARD009	7923269	259145	513	59	264	232	135.6
BARD010	7923267	259147	513	68	278	246	141.6
BARD011	7923263	259144	513	61	248	216	150.6
BARD012	7923265	259141	513	48	258	226	132.5
BARD013	7923259	259141	513	51	236	204	156.4
BARD014	7923261	259138	513	51	245	213	156.5
BARD015	7923238	259025	528	73	122	90	183.6
BARD017	7923206	259001	528	67	122	90	189.9
BARD019	7923207	259000	528	73	122	90	195.6
BARD020	7923159	258964	528	69	122	90	201

APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The following report details the data, checks, validation and methodology used in the recent drilling program at Balcooma West. • A total of 10 drill holes utilising Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been completed in this stage for a total of 2,682.3 metres
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Holes have been drilled towards the north-west or south-east with dips of between 48-73 degrees to optimally intersect the east dipping mineralised zone • The diamond drill core has been cut longitudinally in half if an NQ hole, or quarter core if of HQ size. Sampling was undertaken at predominantly 1m intervals with a range of 0.5 m length to 1.4 m length to accommodate changes in geology and mineralisation. Metallurgical samples were taken from half the HQ core samples. • 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 3-5m 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 an external contract surveyor using a DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System). • Downhole surveys were undertaken using a single shot Eastman camera approximately every 30 to 50 m. • Sub-samples of ~3kg were sent to the laboratory for assaying. The samples were crushed and pulverised and followed by a 4-acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. • SGS laboratories and CSD inserted QC samples into the routine sample stream to monitor sample quality as per industry best practice
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Exploration undertaken during this drilling program followed the established CSD procedures.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger,*	• RC drilling utilized 6m rods whilst DD drilling used 3m drill rods. Diamond drilling has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	employed predominantly 47.6mm diameter NQ2 'standard tube' core drilling methods. RC drilling has been completed using a 5.25 or 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer bit. • Diamond drill core was orientated at regular intervals to facilitate structural logging. Core lengths and orientations are checked by trained company personnel (geologist or field technicians)
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Drill core recovery was determined by measuring the length of core returned to surface against the distance drilled and recorded by the drilling contractor. No relationship between recovery and grade is observed. • 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.
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 was transferred into Excel spreadsheet templates at the time of drilling. These spreadsheets have been imported into a Datashed Database system where validation on logging has been performed • All diamond core and chip trays (from RC drilling) were 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.*	• 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. • Diamond holes were sampled taking a representative ½ core split of the NQ2 diamond drill core or 1/4 core split of the HQ2 diamond drill core. Drill core was cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws just to the side of a centre reference line. Sampling is nominally on 1m intervals but is varied to account for lithological and mineralisation contacts with minimum lengths of 0.5m and maximum lengths of 1.4m allowable. Metallurgical samples were taken from ½ HQ2 core on selected intervals. • Field duplicate samples were only applied to the RC sampling and were selected by the geologist, from anywhere within a sampled mineralised interval. These samples were collected by resplitting the original bulk sample bag. The performance of the RC duplicate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples has been checked for the elements estimated within the resource and are within acceptable limits (<+/-3.5%) relative to the mineralisation and duplicate method. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the mineralisation present at Balcooma South
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Townsville and followed standard SGS crushing and pulverization procedures. These samples underwent digestion via a 4-acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. Over range elements are re-assayed using an ore grade analytical method • All samples were assayed for: ○ Au Fire assay AA25; ○ 39 elements; Ag Al As Ba Be Bi Ca Cd Co Cr Cu Fe K La Mg Mn Mo Na Ni P Pb Rb S Sb Sr Ti V W Zn; • For > 1% Cu, Pb, Zn and >100ppm Ag, re-assay using OG46 was undertaken. • Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, have not been utilised as part of the resource update • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (only RC samples), commercial pulp blanks and standards. Insertion rates of QC samples was at a rate of 1 every 15 samples. • Performance of standards for monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the assay results received from SGS have been reviewed. The standards generally performed well with results falling within prescribed two standard deviation limits. • The performance of the pulp blanks has been within acceptable limits with no significant evidence of cross contamination identified • SGS laboratories undertake industry standard QC checks to monitor performance.
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 were selected by experienced geologists based on the presence of visible mineralisation. Significant intersections which are bounded by barren material confirm the visual selection. • There has been no adjustment to any data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other*	• The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants based in Cairns using a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	differential Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS to an accuracy of 0.01m. • A local grid system has been used and azimuth measurements are recovered in addition to magnetic measurements. Azimuths were initially set up using a compass and the inclination was set up using a clinometer on the drill rig mast. • All drill hole collars have been surveyed in MGA GDA 94 Zone 55 • Substantial historical drilling has been done in the vicinity of the Balcooma South drilling to ascertain an accurate account of topographic control. Holes have been picked up using DGPS. • Downhole surveys have been undertaken predominantly with a single shot Eastman camera
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.*	• The drill hole spacing in the mineralised zone is variable and further drilling is proposed in the near future.
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 Balcooma South are reasonably well understood. Holes are drilled at various angles to optimally intersect the east dipping mineralised zones. Holes were encouraged to lift due to the limited areas available to drill from. • Based on the current understanding 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.*	• Sample security is per CSD procedures. Samples are securely wrapped in plastic for shipping to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No other audits or reviews are known

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 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*	The Mining lease is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the tenement land is subject to the Ewamian People #3 determination area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
Exploration done by other parties	The area around the Balcooma pit, in the vicinity of Lens 2 Upper, has been extensively drilled by current and previous exploration and mining companies. A total of 14,826.6 metres of RC and Diamond Drilling has been invested by companies since 1980 when CEC drilled 9 holes – 2,218.2 metres - over an 8 year period. Since then, Triako (2 holes – 227.9m), Plutonic (15 – 1967m), Kagara (32 – 5,448.8m), and CSD (35 – 4,964.7m) have drilled the rest.	
Geology	The Balcooma deposit is a volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit that lies in a belt of multiply deformed metasediments and metavolcanics. These rocks have undergone folding and up to four separate folding events have been recognised (Huston & Taylor, 1990). These rocks have further been disrupted by faulting and later intruded by cross-cutting quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. The Balcooma deposit consists of multiple lens that have been squeezed, folded and displaced by faulting. The lenses are spatially offset vertically and horizontally by 10's to 100's of metres (Abbott & Cullen, 2015).	
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 this report
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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 are given in this report. 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The results are reported as downhole lengths only Drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the general strike of mineralisation where possible. Due to limited physical space above the target and adjacent to the Balcooma pit, some holes have been drilled at more oblique angles, and drilling techniques used to intersect the target area. True widths have not been calculated for the intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 in this report
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 information is recorded in the report
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.*	Historical geophysical and geochemical survey data has been undertaken over the deposit areas and formed the basis for their initial discovery. The mineralisation in this report is adjacent to mineralisation previously mined.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Ongoing exploration work will include further drilling to confirm and extend existing targets where appropriate.