

ASX/Media Release

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VERY POSITIVE EARLY RESULTS FROM GILLIAN METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Production of tin concentrate and iron concentrate

Key Points

- At least 30% tin recoverable at a concentrate assaying 45%Sn
- A least 60% tin recoverable at a concentrate assaying 17%Sn
- 22% of iron at project recoverable at grade better than 60% Fe
- Results to date help confirm potential for project to be developed into large tonnage, low mining cost, open pit mining operation
- Metallurgy results indicates higher than expected Sn grade concentrate may be achieved - translates to lower capital & operating cost and larger market for end product
- Gillian Project has JORC compliant resource of 3Mt at 0.8%Sn; wider Mt Garnet project area has a total tin JORC resources of 5.3Mt at 0.6%Sn (refer ASX announcement 20.4.09)

Australian Tin exploration and development company Consolidated Tin Mines (ASX: CSD) is pleased to announce positive results from its metallurgy test work program at the Company's Gillian Tin Project, located near Mt Garnet in north Queensland.

Consolidated Tin has been very encouraged by the results, which have exceeded expectations and continue to confirm the potential of the project area to be developed into a large tonnage, low mining cost open pit tin mining operation.

The metallurgical testwork indicated a higher than expected tin grade concentrate could be achieved, using conventional milling equipment which in turn translates into a lower capital and operating cost, and offers a greater market for the end product. (Due to the fine size of the tin and its close association with iron at the project, the Company had expected a lower grade tin concentrate would be achieved).

The metallurgy results showed that at least 30% of the tin (Sn) was recovered into a concentrate assaying 45%Sn. The Company believes that a cleaner tin product can be recovered by additional normal tin recovery methods (eg; the use tables/centrifuge concentrators).

A further 30% of the tin could be recovered into a concentrate assaying 17%-22%Sn using flotation and fine size recovery centrifuge concentrators.

Approximately 20% of the tin was lost into the paramagnetic iron product due to lack of separation of tin and iron. It is expected that if this product was subjected to regrind,

about one half of this tin would be recovered into a 10%- 15% Sn grade concentrate.

In addition, a high grade iron concentrate of better than 60% grade (for a recovery of 22% of the iron) can be achieved from the significant iron mineralisation at the project area. Also, the iron concentrate will have low assays of impurities; silica, phosphorus, sulphur and aluminium.

The Gillian Project has a JORC compliant resource of 3Mt at 0.8%Sn. It is part of the Company's wider Mt Garnet project area, which has total JORC resources of 5.3Mt at 0.6%Sn (refer ASX announcement 20.4.09). Gillian has a strike length of up to 800 metres (with widths of 5-10 metres) with outcrops with ironstone rock at surface.

The Company is focused on achieving a successful outcome from its metallurgical test work as part of the development of the project. Next phase test work will involve a larger sample of approximately 200kg.

Metallurgical Test Work Background

The Gillian mineralisation is typical of the Company's tin exploration targets at Mt Garnet. The Company's current focus is three key project areas and each of these are skarn deposits. Skarn deposits form where limestone has been intruded by mineralising granite. The limestone, in this instance, changed into a predominantly ironstone rich rock. Within the Mt Garnet area the intruding mineralised granite also carried tin. The skarns became large tin mineralised bodies, with the tin and iron mineralisation closely associated.

The principal minerals at Gillian are the iron minerals of magnetite, haematite and goethite. Tin minerals are cassiterite (tin oxide) and a tin-iron hydroxyl (a rarer tin mineral), closely associated with the goethite.

Current metallurgy testing was undertaken on a 20 kg sample prepared from 15-35 metre downhole length of Hole 7 at the project (The head grade was 1.3%Sn and 38%Fe - XRF fused bead analysis was used for all products assay). This sample was ground to 80% passing 53 micron. LIMS (Low Intensity Magnetic Separation) and WHIMS (Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separation) testwork was undertaken in stages of increasing magnetic fields to pull off increasingly lower magnetic susceptible material. The non magnetic product was subject to superpanner examination, and superpanner concentrates were subjected to tin flotation testwork.

A mineralogical investigation is being undertaken on the flotation products. The grinding and LIMS/WHIMS stages were completed at the by Downer EDI laboratory on the Gold Coast. The superpanner and flotation testwork was completed at the Burnie Research Laboratory in Tasmania.

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The information contained in this report that relates to assay results of rock samples and drill chips, to mineral resource estimates and to ore reserve estimates of mineralisation is based on information compiled by John Sainsbury (BSc, AusIMM) an executive director of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited. John Sainsbury is a geologist of 30 years experience and has sufficient experience in the type of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves - JORC Code, 2004 Edition. John Sainsbury has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES LIMITED

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (CSD) is an exploration and development company with a focus on Tin at Mt Garnet in the lower Herberton tin field in North Queensland.

Short to medium term goals are:

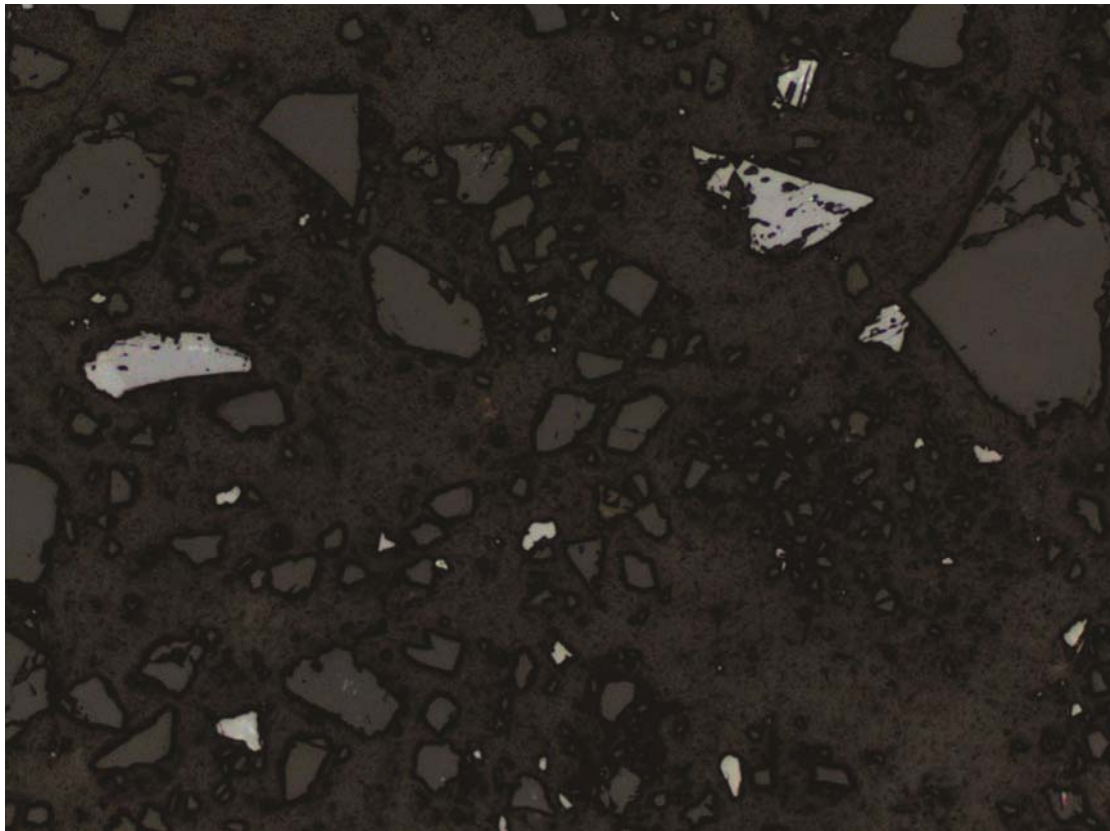
- Further expand resources at Gillian and Deadmans Gully while defining resources of known mineralisation at Pinnacles
- Develop a hard rock mining operation
- Develop an alluvial mining operation

Explore other known mineralisation within current tenement holding to provide resource expansion.



Table 1. Hole 7 – 1m Assay Results

Hole	Intercept (m)	%Sn	%Fe	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
H7	15-16	0.95	26.0	6720	14000	212
	16-17	1.91	33.4	8131	18700	236
	17-18	1.95	29.9	6546	15900	121
	18-19	1.73	33.9	8283	25200	194
	19-20	1.25	34.7	8755	21100	165
	20-21	1.14	36.4	6270	14300	145
	21-22	1.44	39.7	5039	10100	247
	22-23	1.10	31.6	12700	25700	124
	23-24	0.85	24.0	13200	28000	126
	24-25	1.35	35.8	11400	21200	200
	25-26	0.14	12.4	4754	5316	92
	26-27	0.16	12.5	3936	3550	173
	27-28	1.39	35.2	3394	2985	115
	28-29	1.58	37.6	4944	4389	242
	29-30	0.34	33.0	6650	6517	340
	30-31	1.44	52.6	4710	4662	154
	31-32	0.85	45.8	6296	6913	151
	32-33	0.63	57.9	1722	1826	94
	33-34	2.40	46.7	2959	3591	128
	34-35	1.09	19.1	1822	1983	116
	35-36	0.11	8.1	0	0	0



Photomicrograph (image width 515µm): Dominant quartz (dark grey) with lesser Cassiterite (light grey).