ASX Announcement

28 October 2020

DISCOVERY OF NEW HIGH-GRADE COBALT-NICKEL AND COPPER-SILVER VEINS AT THE PUNTA CORNA PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Comprehensive surface mapping and sampling of cobalt, nickel, copper and silver mineralisation observed in seven sub-vertical main veins over a combined mapped mineralised strike length of ca. 2500m and a current vertical extent of 340m, including:**
  - **The additional discovery of closely spaced mineralised vein 'splays' lying between several of the main veins, which increases the potential aggregated mineralised vein widths**
- **Recent work supplements the 2018 sampling programme which returned up to 3.4% cobalt, 2.5% nickel, 6.1% copper and more than 900g/t silver in areas where:**
  - **Historical 50t diluted bulk sample from multiple veins returned 0.6% cobalt; and**
  - **Historical composited single vein sampling returned up to 6.1% cobalt and 4.3% nickel.**
- **Punta Corna is complementary to our current base metals strategy in Italy and drilling continues at our flagship Gorno Project with two drills turning.**

Alta Zinc Limited (Alta or the Company) (ASX: AZI) is pleased to announce that is has successfully completed another field campaign at Punta Corna, which included detailed mapping and sampling of seven mineralised main veins containing cobalt, nickel, copper and silver mineralisation. Excitingly, this campaign also discovered new, closely spaced, mineralised sub-veins (splays off the main veins) which have the potential to significantly extend mineralisation beyond the main mineralised vein sets. Recent mapping confirmed mineralisation has so far been discovered over a strike length of at least 2500m and between elevations of 2480m and 2820m above sea level (a vertical range of 340m) suggesting that the total mineralised system has the potential to be extensive as it is open in all directions and also vertically. Further results from this new campaign are awaited.

Geraint Harris, MD of Alta Zinc commented:

"Our work at Punta Corna confirms that the Project hosts a number of parallel vertical veins containing high-grade samples of cobalt, nickel, copper and silver mineralisation and these veins show good structural continuity over long strike lengths and with the mineralisation having at least 340m of down dip extent. It is also very exciting to discover a system of mineralised sub-veins sitting between several of the main veins, which has the potential to significantly add to the mineral endowment of the area.

We therefore look forward to the further results of our 2020 field campaign and to planning the next steps of our exploration at Punta Corna".

Alta's Punta Corna Project is located in the Italian Alps, at an elevation of approximately 2800m and is a short distance from the Northern Italian town of Usseglio, less than 4-hours drive from the Gorno Project.

Table 1 lists the significant assay results from the exploration work completed between 1920 and 1937. Although the precise locations of the samples have yet to be exactly determined from the historical data their approximate locations relative to the field campaign zones are shown on Figures 1 and 2.

Table 1: Highlighted Historical Composite Assay Results
(selection criteria Co or Ni > 0.5%, silver and copper not assayed)

Location	Co	Ni	Cu	Ag	Year	Sample Description
(approx. zone)	%	%	%	g/t		
C	3.2	7.0	no assay		1920	Average results from 1 vein
A, B, C	1.2	1.2	no assay		1920	Average results from several veins
B	6.2	0.0	no assay		1924	Average of a whole vein (many quintals).
B	6.1	4.3	no assay		1924	Average of a whole vein (many quintals).
B	4.4	1.7	no assay		1924	Average of 10 samples
B	4.0	2.0	no assay		1924	Average of 10 samples
C	6.2	1.7	no assay		1924	Average of 3 samples
C	0.6	0.2	no assay		1936	80cm of siderite vein containing Co & Ni
C	0.8	0.7	no assay		1936	60cm of siderite vein containing Co & Ni
B	0.6	0.0	no assay		1937	Bulk sample (approx. 50 tonnes) 1st assay
B	0.7	0.0	no assay		1937	Bulk sample (approx. 50 tonnes) check assay

As a comparison, Table 2 lists Alta's 2018 results from grab sampling of the limited exposures of mineralisation and these show a reasonable correlation with the historical sampling, and highlights that there are additionally very significant Cu and Ag grades present. Table 3 gives the coordinates of the locations of the 2018 Alta grab samples.

Table 2: Highlighted 2018 Grab Sample Assay Results
(selection criteria Co, Cu or Ni > 0.5% or Ag>10g/t)

Location	Sample ID	Co	Ni	Cu	Ag	Year	Description
Zone		%	%	%	g/t		
D	EMI004318	0.0	0.0	3.8	902	2018	Santa Barbara
B	EMI004319	0.2	0.2	1.2	158	2018	Speranza dump
B	EMI004320	1.7	1.4	0.5	26	2018	Speranza tunnel
B	EMI004321	0.5	0.7	0.2	23	2018	Nido d'aquila
B	EMI004322	3.4	2.5	0.1	23	2018	Santa Maria
B	EMI004324	0.0	0.0	6.1	496	2018	Galleria del prete
B	EMI004325	0.4	0.0	0.7	90	2018	Carlo Emanuele
B	EMI004326	0.5	0.9	0.1	12	2018	San Carlo dump
C	EMI004329	3.1	2.8	0.1	6	2018	San Andrea tunnel
B	EMI004331	1.6	0.9	0.6	60	2018	San Giovanni end of right tunnel
B	EMI004332	2.7	2.1	0.2	25	2018	San Giovanni middle of tunnel

Alta has conducted a recent geological field program which achieved the following:

- Established a field camp at Punta Corna (a 3-minute helicopter journey from the nearby town of Usseglio) to maximise the field time available for the geology teams.
- Mapped and sampled a number of surface outcrops of cobalt, nickel, copper and silver mineralisation, and conducted reconnaissance mapping to locate many of the previously unseen but historically recorded veins.
- Surveyed the accessible underground workings and mapped the accessible stoping areas to determine the extent and continuity of the underground mining, so as to better determine potential mineral extensions.
- Conducted an ongoing detailed search and assessment of historical archive data and recent academic papers to gain a greater understanding of the formation and genesis of the deposit, the production history and extent of discovered mineralisation, and the results from the post-mining historical exploration campaigns in the early 20th century.

The Punta Corna Project is a short distance from the Northern Italian town of Usseglio and is accessible either by car and then on foot (from Usseglio), or by helicopter (3 minutes flight). Despite the steep terrain there is infrastructure in the area with a hydro-electric facility in the adjacent valley.

The Punta Corna deposit was extensively mined in a period of three years from ca. 1756 to ca. 1759 as an important source of cobalt for use as a natural vibrant blue pigment in European industry. The short mine life was as a result of these natural cobalt oxide pigments being replaced by synthetic substitutes. Subsequent exploration carried out in the early 20th century demonstrated that mineralisation remained in-situ after mine closure and no further mining has taken place since.

The mineralisation occurs in near-vertical veins which show very good continuity over several kilometres of strike and over more than 340m of vertical elevation. Recent examination of the accessible underground drives indicates that sub-vertical high-grade cobalt veins were selectively mined at a width of ca. 1.2m to 2.0m leaving behind low-grade mineralisation in the sidewalls of these historical stopes. Exploration drilling to determine the extent of mineralisation was never undertaken at Punta Corna and thus underground mining simply followed mineralised vein outcrops from surface to underground. Despite the relatively short historical mine life, the workings at Punta Corna are extensive with any number of mining portals and adits exploiting the multiple vein system over a total strike length of more than 4.5km.

More than 160 years after mining ceased an exploration campaign in the early 1920s assessed the Co/Ni Project viability through sampling and mapping of the accessible veins (due to natural weathering those veins would have been more accessible then, than at the current time). That sampling was conducted to largely determine the in-situ average grade of the individual veins however, despite the historical sampling methodologies not being specified to modern standards, Alta assumes the methodology to be appropriate and reasonable. Initial results were encouraging and a subsequent phase of exploration was conducted between 1936 and 1937 which included more whole vein sampling, and the drilling and blasting of multiple veins to produce a diluted bulk sample of approximately 50 tonnes. A technical study which included metallurgical test work and mine design was completed in 1937. The last recorded exploration between 1941 and 1944 by the FIAT automobile company of Turin focussed only on the iron rich mineralisation to the west of the Co/Ni veins.

Clearly neither the historical mining or later exploration included any drilling to determine the full extent of the mineralisation beyond the veins visible at the time, or to determine whether there are any other metals present in the mineralised system. This was despite medieval age diggings at a lower elevations on the mountain having mined geologically similar vein structures for silver and copper ore. Plainly, Alta's 2018 exploration demonstrates that the Co/Ni mineralisation also has associated high Cu and Ag values.

The general location of the mineralised zones and the contained structures can be seen in Figure 1. This also shows the position of the medieval silver/copper mine named Santa Barbara (zone D), which mined a vein having a similar orientation to the main Co/Ni veins but which appears to be rich in tetrahedrite, a mineral containing high Cu and Ag values rather than Co/Ni. This Santa Barbara vein is approximately 1400m lower in elevation than the uppermost Co/Ni veins, and this vertical relationship will be investigated by Alta as the genesis and potential zonation of the deposit is further examined.

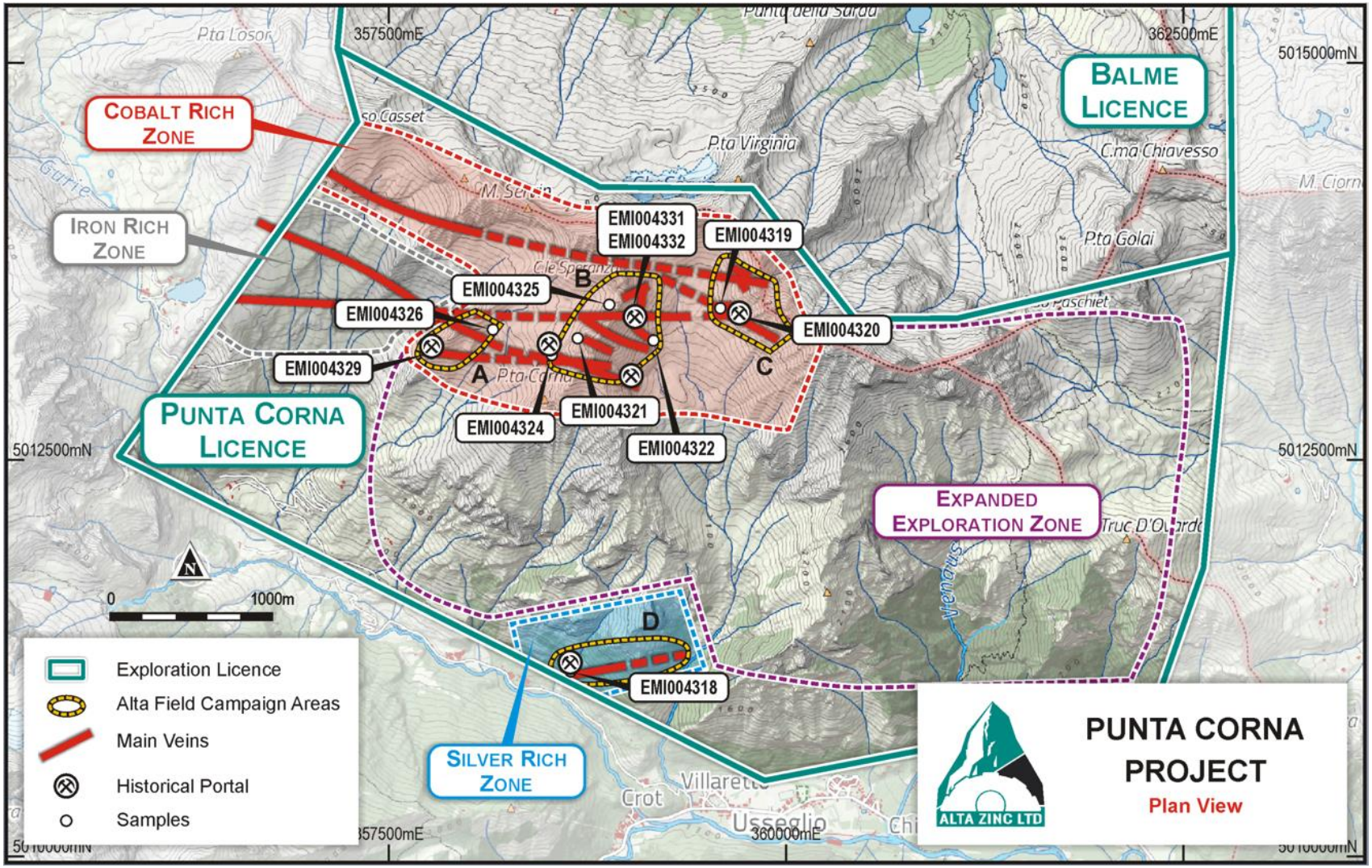

Figure 1: Plan map of Punta Corna exploration areas

Figure 2 shows the principle areas where Alta has focussed its exploration efforts to date. This includes the discovery of a number of Co/Ni mineralised vein splays in Zone B, which has the potential to add mineralisation beyond the main veins. The marked Zones A, B, C are referenced in the sample results shown in Tables 1 and 2.

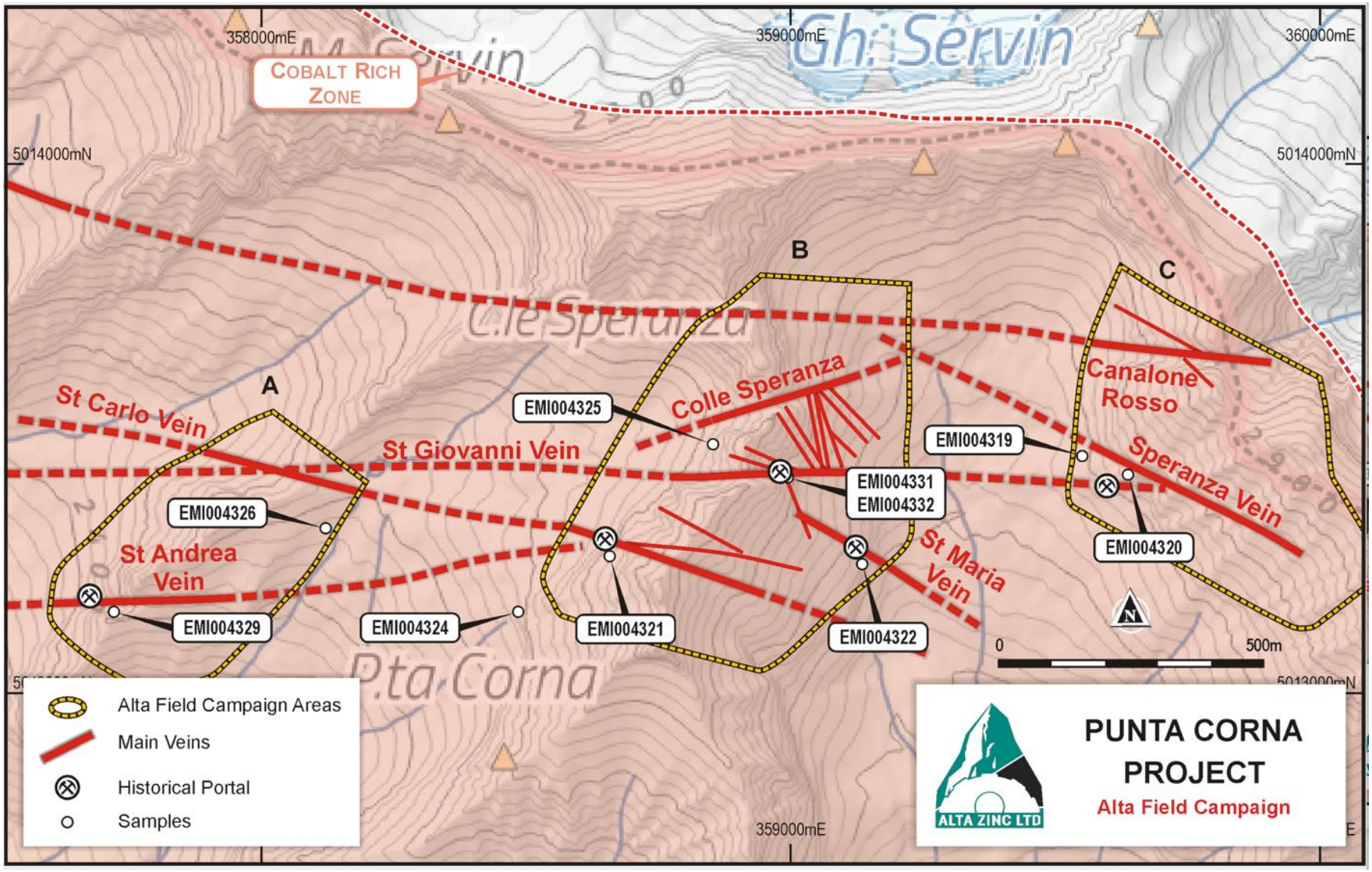

Figure 2: Zoomed plan view of the recently explored cobalt/nickel rich zones at Punta Corna

Figures 3 to 6 are a selection of photographs taken during the recent field work program at Punta Corna, showing several of the expressions of the main veins (outlined in red) and vein splays (marked in white), which are visible or have been mined at surface. Where mineralisation is referred to in the captions is it indicated in the respective photographs with a green arrow.

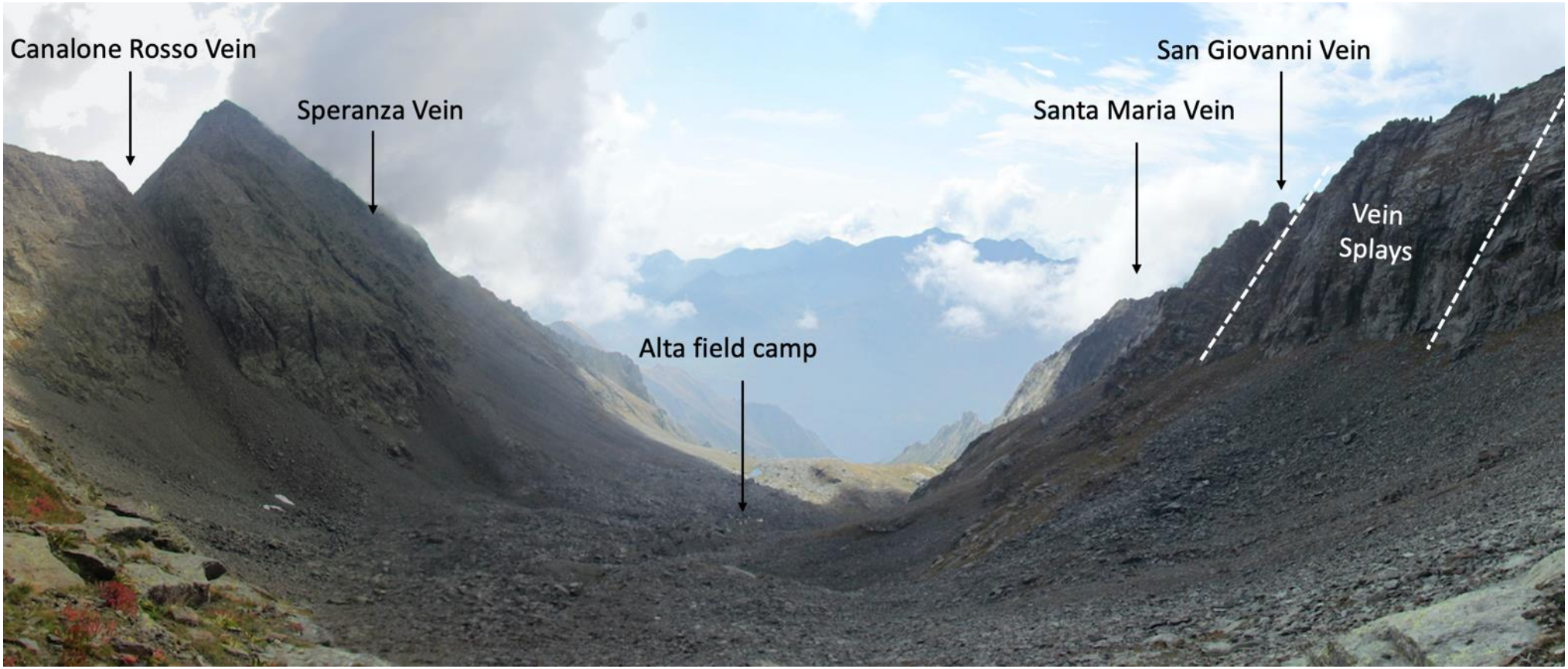

Figure 3: Panoramic view looking south of the Severin Valley, which was the centre of historical mining for cobalt/nickel at the Punta Corna project

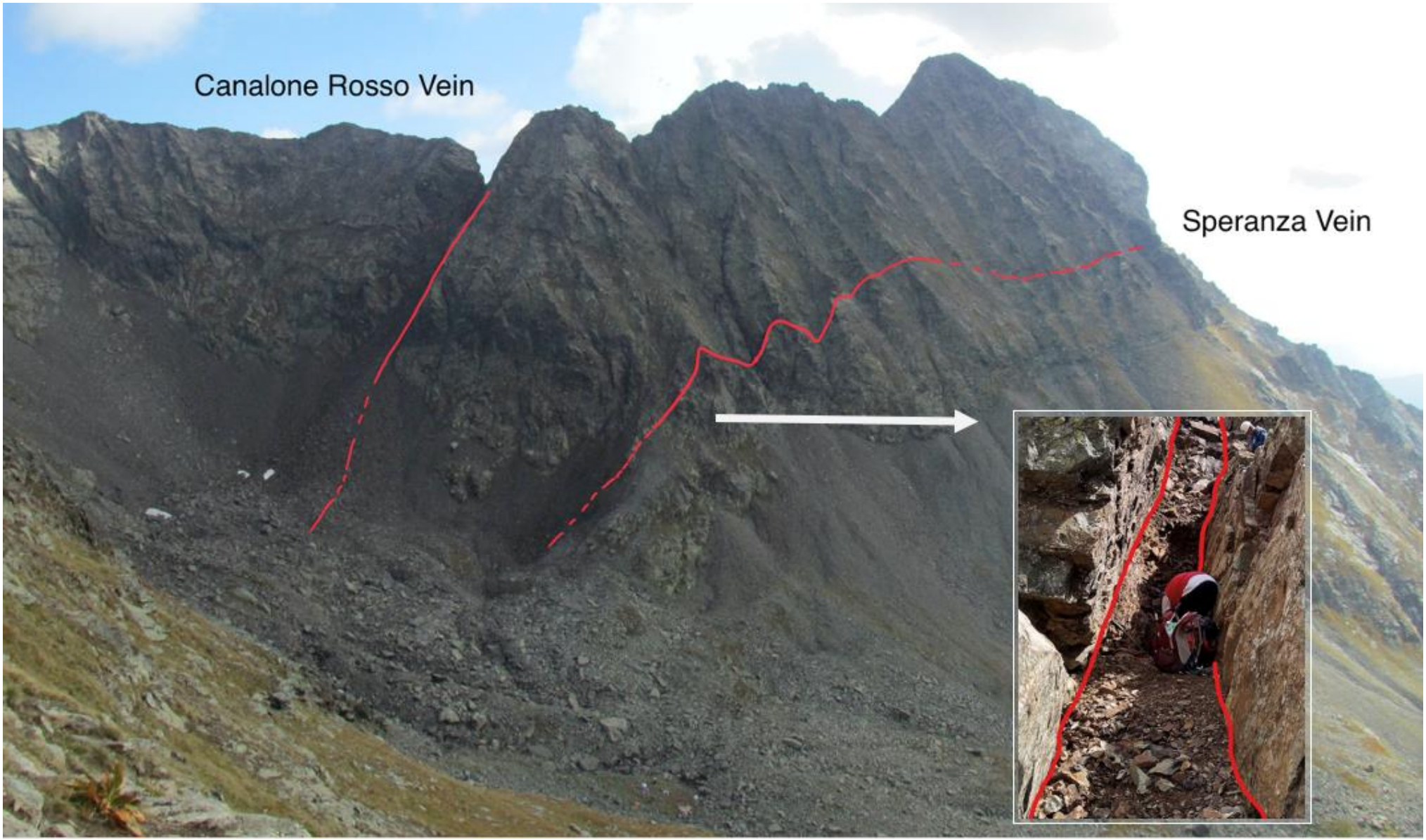

Figure 4: View looking south at the east side of the Severin Valley, showing the historical mining expressions of two cobalt/nickel veins, inset being a typical view of the Speranza vein on surface.

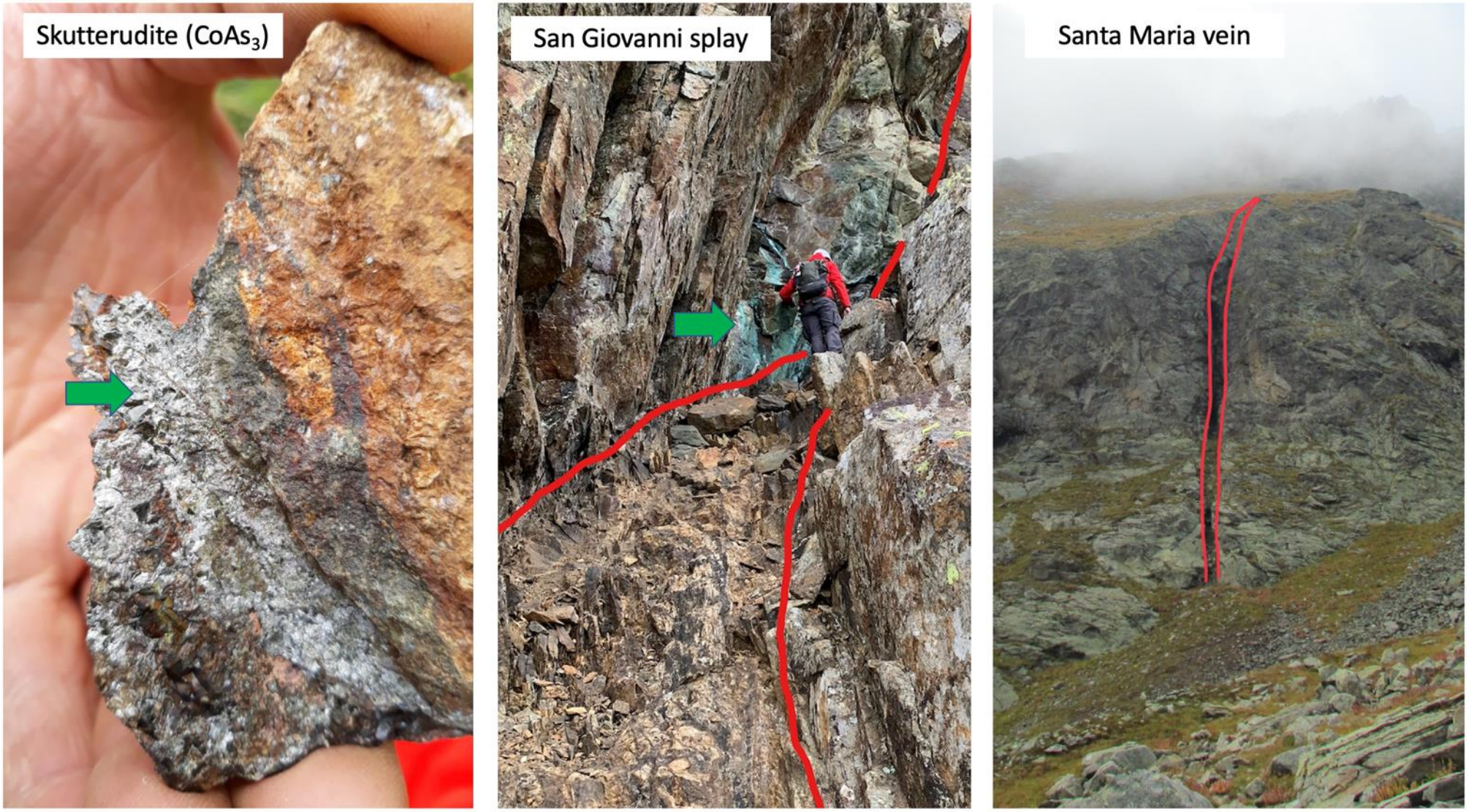

Figure 5: Photographs (L to R): a high-grade cobalt & nickel hand sample (typical mineral being Skutterudite, $CoAs_3$); a San Giovanni vein splay with plainly visible malachite copper mineralisation ($Cu3CO.(OH)_2$); the surface expression of the Santa Maria vein.

Figure 6: Photographs of the San Giovanni underground stopes, showing traces of cobalt oxide (Erythrite, Co3(AsO4)2·8H2O) & copper oxide (Malachite, $Cu3CO.(OH)_2$) in the sidewalls

Authorised for ASX release by Mr Geraint Harris (Managing Director).

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared or reviewed by Dr Marcello de Angelis, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr de Angelis is a Director of Energia Minerals (Italia) Srl and Strategic Minerals Italia Srl (controlled entities of Alta Zinc Limited) and a consultant of Alta Zinc Limited. Dr de Angelis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr de Angelis consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3: Position samples (UTM-WGS84)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
	m	m	m
EMI004318	358603	5011150	1446.6
EMI004319	359546	5013448	2685.6
EMI004320	359633	5013411	2746.0
EMI004321	358648	5013258	2806.2
EMI004322	359128	5013242	2665.9
EMI004324	358476	5013150	2666.1
EMI004325	358846	5013469	2817.7
EMI004326	358111	5013310	2573.3
EMI004329	357721	5013163	2456.6
EMI004331	358987	5013409	2824.1
EMI004332	358987	5013409	2824.1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 4 Surface Sampling

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').* *In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of* *detailed information.*	• The 2018 grab samples were collected from the veins outcropping on surface or exposed inside historical tunnels and trenches. Sampling has been performed also on dump material adjacent to historical mine working. The samples were dispatched using a reputable contract courier from site to the laboratory where it was dried, then crushed and pulverised to allow 85% to passing -75µm. A 0.15g-0.25g aliquot subsample of the pulverised sample was then dissolved in a four acid digest, and then analysed using an ICP-AES technique to determine grades of the following elements Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni. • QAQC was completed by Energia using Standards and Blank samples, also lab QAQC was done and returned with no issues being noted. The nature of the samples is not representative of a grade thickness, it illustrates the localised peak grades that the visible arsenides expressions can achieve. • Mineralisation can be both contained in oxide and arsenides material. • Energia has exhaustive procedures and protocols in place to ensure that 'Industry Standard' is met as a minimum. • Alta does not know the assay procedure of the historical sampling/bulk sample and while we assume the methodology to be appropriate and reasonable Alta cannot be certain of their accuracy and precision.
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).*	• No drilling completed
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Basic logging including recognition of stratigraphy and type of mineralisation was carried only. • Qualitative only. • All samples were logged.
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.*	• No sub sampling was carried out. • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • No duplicates were taken. • Sample weights were between 0.4 and 1.3 kg.
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*	• The digest method and analysis techniques are deemed appropriate for the samples. Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "near-total" is used, depending on the sample matrix, all elements may not be quantitatively extracted. The intended analysis techniques are ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and ICP-AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy typically used to quantify higher grade base metal mineralisation. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or XRF instruments have been used. • Standards and blank samples have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	established.	
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 collected by Energia Minerals personnel and trusted consultants working in unison. • Not applicable. • Digital records and reports were generated. • No adjustment of assay data is required.
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.*	• Locations were established using a hand-held GPS for surface samples. • The grid system used at Punta Corna is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in metres. • Topographic control for surface samples was established with a GPS and detailed contour maps downloaded from government websites.
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.*	• Data spacing is random and reflects the location of mineral occurrences only. • This data cannot be used to establish a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were dispatched from the Exploration Site using a single reputable contracted courier service to deliver samples directly to the assay laboratory where further sample preparation and assay occurs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable.

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 Punta Corna Project is located in the Municipality of Usseglio, 40 km NW of Turin, Piedmont Region (Italy). The Project comprises three granted exploration licences owned by Strategic Minerals (Italia) Srl, a 100% owned subsidiary of Alta Zinc Ltd. All permits are valid at the time of this report. • All tenements are in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The oldest document referring to the Usseglio metalliferous mines is dated 1316, when silver was extracted. In the 14th century iron was produced and, much later in 1753, when a total of 55.3t of Co dressed ore was mined. During the period 1754-76 hand-sorted material was sent to Germany for ceramic and textile tinting (Blue Cobalt). The last recorded exploration was in 1941-44 by FIAT automobile company of Turin in regards to iron rich mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Punta Corna Project comprises Co-Fe-Ni-Ag mineralisation transported by hydrothermal fluids emplaced in fractures affecting the Ophiolitic Complex of the Piemonte Zone. The vein swarm is developed in a 6-7 km long by 1 km width zone, trending WNW-ESE. Single veins are 1 km long and reach a maximum thickness of 6-7 metres, trending from E-W to WNW-ESE and steeply dipping about 80^0 N in the western sector and 60-70^0 S in the eastern sector. Mineralisation possibly occurred during Alpine orogeny and related hydrothermal metamorphism which started in the Cambrian (500 Ma).

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*
		• Information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the text of the release.
		• No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • No metal equivalents are used.
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').*	• No drilling has been undertaken at the Project. • The reported assay results are of grab samples collected from vein material and as such no mineralisation widths or intercept lengths are recorded.
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.*	• Please refer to the Figures for these data.
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.*	• The results reported in the above text are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
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.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Future work at Punta Corna will explore for additional veins that may be present elsewhere in the licences and also for additional vein splays within the Project area. Diamond drilling may be initiated in due course and will be targeted to intersect multiple veins and to test the continuity of mineralisation at depth from and along strike of the known mineralisation. • Potential extensions are on strike from the defined veins and between all vein structures, also in a north east direction in the Balme licence.