ASX Announcement

7 April 2021

Standout Maiden Drill Results at Ponente

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling and channel sampling at Ponente confirms thick and high-grade mineralisation including:**
  - **11.6m at 7.5% Zn and 1.6% Pb (9.2% Zn+Pb) and 17g/t Ag aggregated from a combination of up and down drill-holes and channel samples of the drive sidewalls (drill holes POD01 & 02a, channel samples POCH08 & 09).**
- **Further drilling has extended the mineralisation down-dip returning similar grades of:**
  - **9.3m at 9.2% Zn and 2.5% Pb (11.6% Zn+Pb) and 26g/t Ag (POD03) from collar, including:**

    - 6.4m at 13.1% Zn and 3.5% Pb (16.6% Zn+Pb) and 38g/t Ag from collar; and

    - 4.5m at 6.7% Zn and 1.7% Pb (8.4% Zn+Pb) and 20g/t Ag from 16.5m (POD03).
- **Drilling continues at Ponente, stepping out to the north and east, also at Pian Bracca south.**

Alta Zinc Limited (Alta or the Company) (ASX: AZI) is pleased to announce the results of drill holes POD01 to POD04 which returned multiple intersections of zinc, lead and silver mineralisation from the first drill pad in the Ponente area of the Gorno Mine. These first drill holes were started from mineralisation that had been previously channel sampled in the sidewalls (averaging 2.5m height) and they have now confirmed that this sidewall mineralisation extends into the roof and floor, increasing the mineralisation thickness considerably and equating to a total sampled intercept aggregated to 11.6m. Horizontal drilling has further shown that the mineralisation extends in a southerly direction as a shallow dipping lens, with the lens having an estimated true thickness of some 10m.

Geraint Harris, MD of Alta Zinc commented:

"It is excellent to report thick and high-grade mineralisation from our first drilling location on the extreme western edge of Ponente, where historical development work has indicated many areas of contiguous and flat lying mineralisation. We look forward to building our knowledge of the extents of the mineralisation as we make rapid drill progress to the east and north of this first drill pad.

We have two drilling campaigns well underway at Ponente and Pian Bracca, and a pipeline of prospective and significant drill targets ahead of us; I am confident that the Company will continue to deliver further encouraging news to the market as it becomes available."

Historical records and the Company's recent mapping programs confirm that the Ponente Central area (some 400m to the east of the current drilling) had stope heights in excess of 10m and floor to roof mineralisation remains in numerous sidewalls and pillars. The Company's first drill holes in Ponente have now confirmed the lateral extent of this mineralisation which will be followed up with our ongoing exploration program.

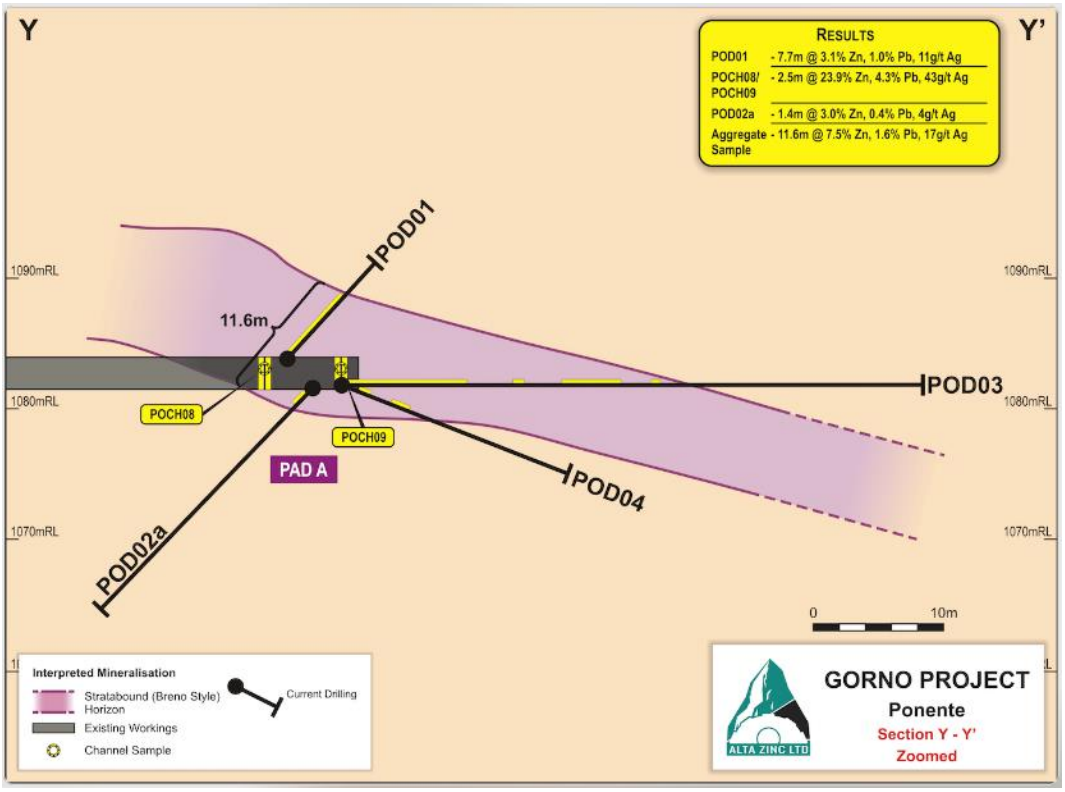

Figure 1: Y-Y' zoomed section showing drill-holes POD01-02a & channel samples POCH08-09

The area extending from drill pad A east to Ponente Central provides a 400m wide and largely untested zone of potential mineralisation that is also open to the north and south (Figure 2). This includes an area some 400m to the north-east of Pad A where historical 'sludge' drilling of the late 1970s returned significant mineralisation and this is now considered to be the up-dip extensions of the mineralisation currently being drilled. Therefore, there is a large area both east and north of Pad A which represents a highly prospective target for potentially adding further to the mineral endowment at the Gorno Mine.

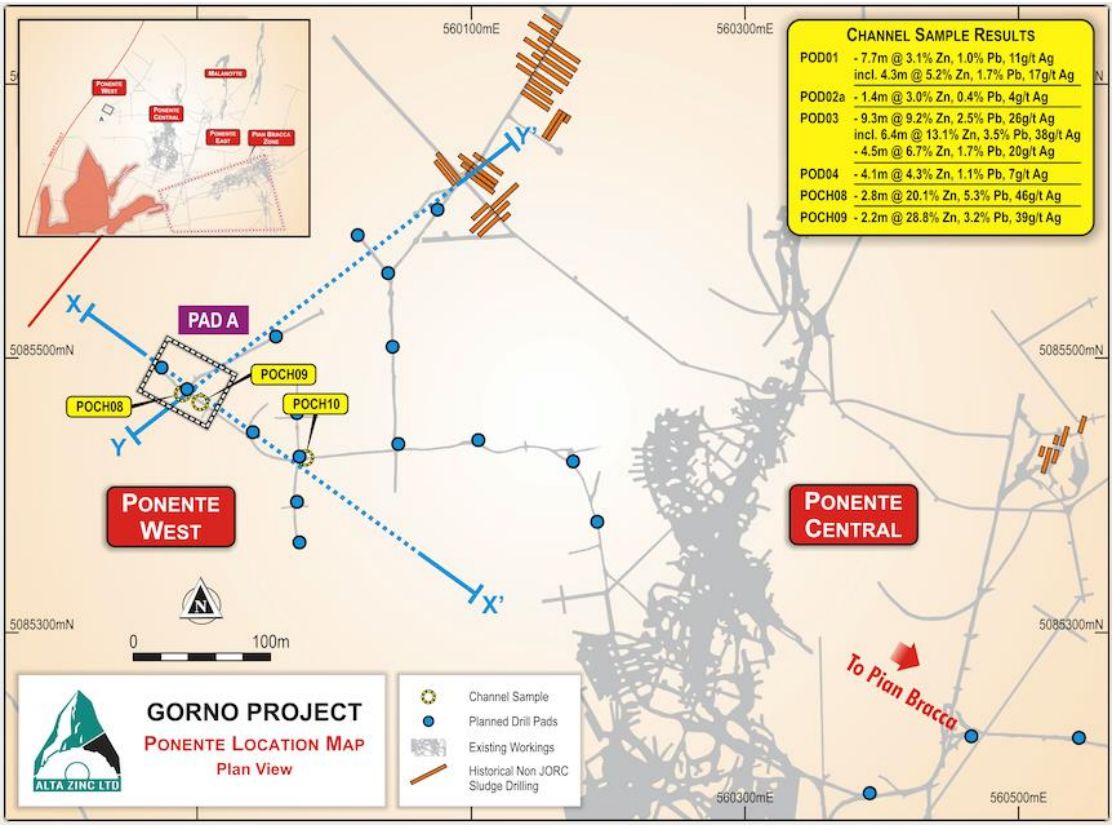

Figure 2: Plan View of the Recent Drilling

Planned drilling positions to further test the mineralisation both along strike and up-dip and from Pad A, including in the area of the 1970s sludge drilling, are shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4. The generally flat lying mineralisation is easily accessible from current development, which is enabling a rapid campaign of short efficient drill holes.

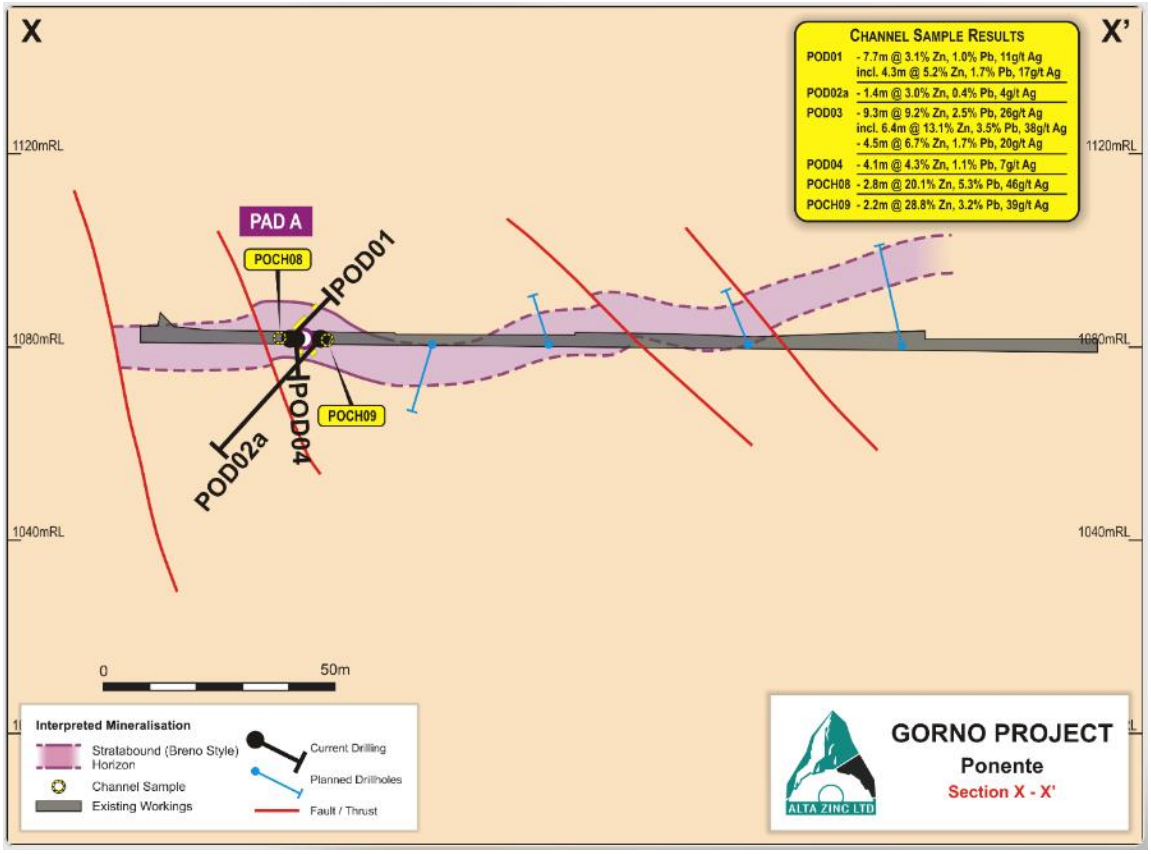

Figure 3: East-west section (looking north) showing potential strike extent of mineralisation

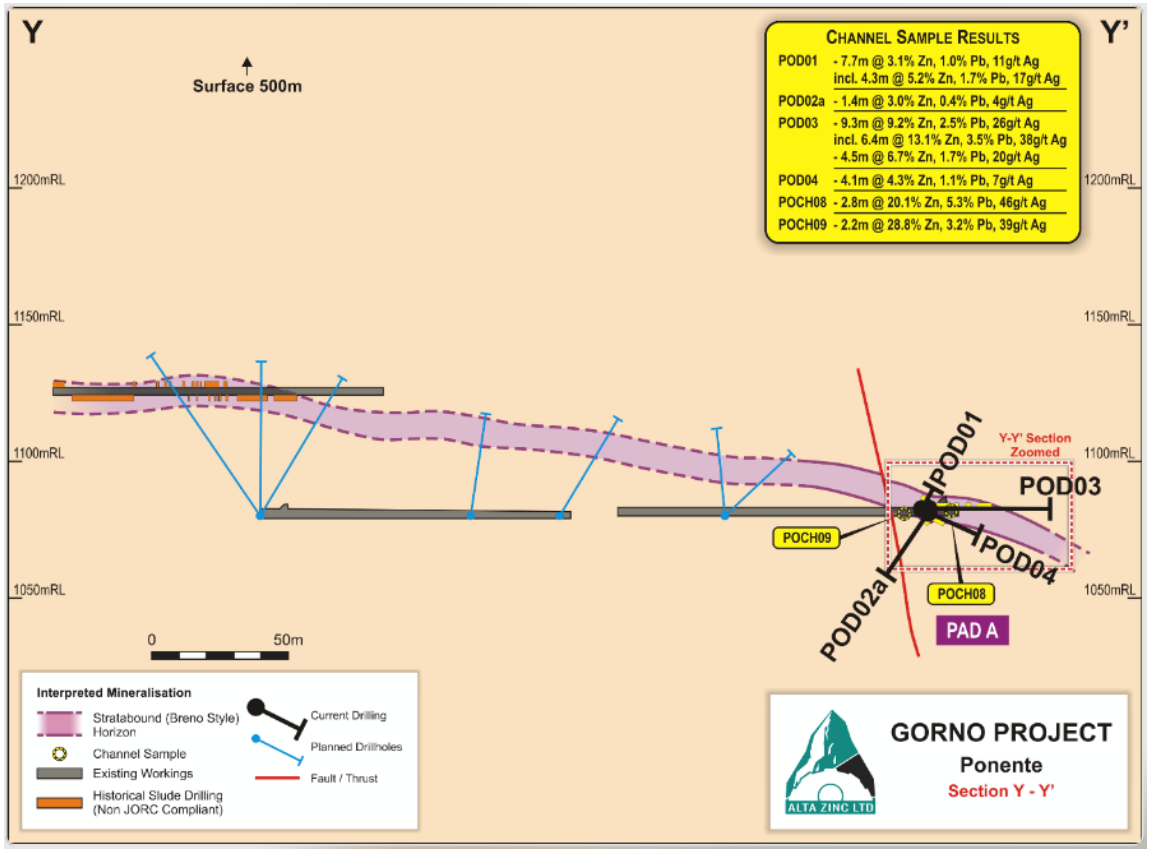

Figure 4: NE-SW section (looking east) with potential extension of mineralisation towards historical drilling

The figures show the proximity of existing development and the established surface access clearly demonstrates the well-developed nature of the Gorno Mine, a benefit which will contribute to a reduction in future capital cost and development risk.

Highlighted mineral intervals, aggregated mineral widths, drill locations and drill results are listed variously in Tables 1 to 4. The selection criterion for Table 1 is where grade is greater than 0.5% Zn and the interval contains a maximum of two consecutive samples with grades less than or equal to 0.5% Zn. The attitude of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the south-east at approximately 5-10 degrees, with slight undulation caused by N-S mineralised structures. Some intersections may be biased and true width for these intersections will be confirmed once collar surveys, hole deviation surveys and geological modelling is finalised. Sections provided in the text show reasonably accurate depictions of the attitude of the mineralised horizons, and the angles of intersections for the drill holes.

Table 1: Highlighted drill results (down hole thickness)

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept	Ag	Zn	Pb	Pb+Zn
	m	m	m	g/t	%	%	%
POD01	0.0	7.7	7.7	11	3.1	1.0	4.1
incl.	0.0	4.3	4.3	17	5.2	1.7	6.8
POD02a	0.0	1.4	1.4	4	3.0	0.4	3.4
POD03	0.0	9.3	9.3	26	9.2	2.5	11.6
including	0.0	6.4	6.4	38	13.1	3.5	16.6
POD03	16.5	21.0	4.5	20	6.7	1.7	8.4
POD04	1.0	5.1	4.1	7	4.3	1.1	5.4
Previously announced channel samples adjacent to the above drill-holes							
POCH08	0.0	2.8	2.8	46	20.1	5.3	25.4
POCH09	0.0	2.2	2.2	39	28.8	3.2	32.0

Table 2: Composite of up & down drill results with intervening sidewall channel samples to demonstrate the entire mineralisation thickness (sample interval thickness)

Sample ID	From	To	Intercept	Ag	Zn	Pb	Pb+Zn
	m	m	m	g/t	%	%	%
POD01	0.0	7.7	7.7	11	3.1	1.0	4.1
POCH08&09 Ave	0.0	2.5	2.5	43	23.9	4.3	28.3
POD02a	0.0	1.4	1.4	4	3.0	0.4	3.4
Aggregate Sample			11.6	17	7.5	1.6	9.2

Alta's drilling and mining contractor, Edilmac, are drilling simultaneously in both Ponente and Pian Bracca-south, with these activities expected to produce a steady news-flow of results over the coming months.

Authorised for ASX release by the Alta Zinc Board.

For further information, please contact:

Geraint Harris
Managing Director
Alta Zinc Limited
info@altazinc.com

For other enquiries contact:
Adam Miethke
Discovery Capital Partners
info@discoverycapital.com.au

Table 3: Location of drill hole collars & channel samples (UTM-WGS84)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (TN)	Dip
	m	m	m	degree	degree
POD01	559896.2	5085477.6	1083.8	167	37
POD02a	559898.6	5085473.8	1081.5	350	-37
POD03	559893.8	5085473.8	1081.7	215	0
POD04	559893.8	5085473.8	1081.5	215	-21
POCH08	559893.4	5085474.3	1081.0	N/A	N/A
POCH09	559900.8	5085472.2	1081.0	N/A	N/A

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 4: Assay results of holes

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD01	0.0	0.8	0.8	10	2.2	1.2
POD01	0.8	1.8	1.0	40	9.6	4.0
POD01	1.8	2.6	0.8	4	3.3	0.6
POD01	2.6	3.5	0.9	20	8.8	1.7
POD01	3.5	4.3	0.9	6	0.7	0.2
POD01	4.3	5.3	1.0	2	0.2	0.1
POD01	5.3	6.3	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD01	6.3	7.0	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
POD01	7.0	7.7	0.7	6	1.7	0.5
POD01	7.7	8.6	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
POD01	8.6	9.3	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD01	9.3	10.3	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD01	10.3	11.3	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD01	11.3	12.0	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD02a	0.0	0.7	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD02a	0.7	1.4	0.7	6	5.9	0.8
POD02a	1.4	2.1	0.7	1	0.5	0.3
POD02a	2.1	3.0	0.9	1	0.4	0.1
POD02a	3.0	4.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD03	0.0	1.0	1.0	52	17.7	4.8
POD03	1.0	1.7	0.7	63	19.7	5.2
POD03	1.7	2.4	0.7	1	0.8	0.3
POD03	2.4	3.6	1.1	17	4.1	1.7
POD03	3.6	4.5	0.9	52	16.9	4.9
POD03	4.5	5.7	1.2	48	19.9	4.3
POD03	5.7	6.4	0.7	26	10.7	2.7
POD03	6.4	7.4	1.0	1	0.2	0.2
POD03	7.4	8.5	1.1	1	0.0	0.0
POD03	8.5	9.3	0.8	2	1.3	0.4
POD03	9.3	10.0	0.8	1	0.2	0.1
POD03	10.0	11.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD03	11.0	12.0	1.0	2	0.3	0.1
POD03	12.0	12.7	0.7	3	0.2	0.1
POD03	12.7	13.6	0.9	4	0.7	0.1
POD03	13.6	14.6	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD03	14.6	15.6	1.0	1	0.1	0.1
POD03	15.6	16.5	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
POD03	16.5	17.2	0.7	16	5.1	1.1

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD03	17.2	18.2	1.0	1	0.4	0.1
POD03	18.2	19.0	0.8	26	11.1	2.3
POD03	19.0	20.0	1.0	44	14.6	3.8
POD03	20.0	21.0	1.0	14	3.0	1.1
POD03	21.0	22.0	1.0	5	0.2	0.1
POD03	22.0	23.3	1.3	3	0.1	0.1
POD03	23.3	24.0	0.7	6	0.8	0.3
POD03	24.0	24.9	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
POD03	24.9	25.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD03	25.9	26.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD04	0.0	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD04	1.0	2.0	1.0	1	0.6	0.4
POD04	2.0	2.9	0.9	1	0.0	0.0
POD04	2.9	3.6	0.7	1	0.3	0.0
POD04	3.6	4.4	0.8	26	19.2	3.9
POD04	4.4	5.1	0.7	8	2.2	1.3
POD04	5.1	6.0	0.9	1	0.2	0.1
POD04	6.0	7.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POCH08	0.0	1.1	1.1	17	1.6	12.2
POCH08	1.1	1.8	0.7	100	11.4	36.3
POCH08	1.8	2.8	1.1	39	4.8	17.4
POCH09	0.0	0.8	0.8	38	3.2	34.5
POCH09	0.8	1.4	0.6	10	1.1	2.7
POCH09	1.4	2.2	0.8	64	4.7	43.7

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 5 Ponente exploration drilling

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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• NQ diamond half core (drilled by Sandvik 130) and BQ Diamond whole core (drilled by Diamec 230), typically weighing around 2-3kg, were submitted to the ALS facility in Rosia Montana, Romania for industry standard analytical analysis. • The half or whole core and weight of the sample provide sufficient representivity. • No calibration of any equipment was required as all samples were sent for assay by commercial laboratory. • Mineralised core is visually identified, and then sampled in geological intervals using 0.7-1.3m intervals to obtain 2-3kg samples.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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).*	• Drill Type are Sandvik 130 and Diamec 230 drill rigs. • Core not oriented, but a Televiewer system is used to define azimuth, inclination and structures of each drill hole. • Coring bit used in campaign: NQ diamond core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• All core was logged for geology and RQD with recovery in the mineralised and sampled zone greater than 90%. • NQ diameters and sampling of half core ensured the representative nature of the samples. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and with little to no loss of material there is considered to be little to no sample bias.
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 holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size and distribution, sorting, roundness, alteration, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, scoping studies, and metallurgical investigations. • Oxidation, colour, alteration, roundness, sorting, sphericity, alteration and mineralisation are logged qualitatively. All other values are logged quantitatively. All holes have been photographed both wet and dry, and these photos stored in a database. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
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.*	• NQ drill core was cut in half, for BQ the whole core is sampled. • Not applicable. • Mineralised core is visually identified, and then sampled in geological intervals using 0.7-1.3m intervals, the core is then half cut and half the core is wholly sampled for that interval then inserted into pre numbered calico bags along with QA/QC samples. The sample preparation technique is deemed appropriate. • Quality control procedures include following AZI standard procedures when sampling, sampling on geological intervals, and reviews of sampling techniques in the field. • Field Duplicate samples are taken just for NQ core at a rate of 1 in 20 and consist of ¼ core taken from the reserved ½ core. • The expected sample weight for 1m of half NQ core or whole BQ core is 2.4kg. This sample weight should be sufficient to appropriately describe base metal mineralisation grades from mineral particle sizes up to 5mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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. • QA/QC samples (duplicates, blanks and standards) are inserted in the sample series at a rate of better than 3 in 20. These check samples are tracked and reported on for each batch. When issues are noted the laboratory is informed and an investigation begins defining the nature of the discrepancy, a suitable explanation, and whether further check assays are required. The laboratory completes its own QA/QC procedures and these are also tracked and reported on by AZI.
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.*	• There has been no independent logging of the mineralised interval; however, it has been logged by several company personnel and verified by senior staff using core photography. • None of the reported holes are twinned holes. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that are generated and captured in the field are immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to Alta's in-house database manager for further validation. No adjustment was necessary.
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.*	• Collar locations are designed using data acquired from surveying existing infrastructure using a total station. Once completed, drill holes are surveyed using a total station, and logged with a Televiewer system to define azimuth, inclination and structures of the drill hole. • The grid system used at Gorno is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in metres. • The topographic surface of the area is based on 1:10000 scale topographic maps issued by Regione Lombardia, derived from restitution of orthophoto mosaics with an accuracy of ±2m horizontal and ±5-10m vertical.
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)*	• Results from all drill holes are being reported. All samples were collected at from 0.7 to 1.3m intervals down hole. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are being reported. • Sample composites were not employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and classifications applied. • *Whether 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.*	• Reported holes were drilled at an average declination and azimuth as stated in Table 2 of the accompanying report. • The attitude of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the south-east at approximately 5-10 degrees following a low angle fault direction. Some intersections may be biased. True width for these intersections will be confirmed once collar surveys, hole deviation surveys, and geological modelling is finalized. Sections provided in the text show fairly accurate depictions of the attitude of the mineralised horizons, and angle of intersections of the drill holes.
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.*	• Reviews of sampling techniques and material sampled are undertaken regularly to ensure any change in geological conditions is adequately accounted for in sample preparation. Reviews of assay results and QA/QC results occur for each batch 1 in 10 checks on all compiled and entered data are completed by Alta Zinc.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 6 Underground Face 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.*	• Samples were collected using face samples taken from underground drives using a diamond disc saw to trace the channel, and using geo picks, or hammer and chisels to dislodge mineralisation from the adit wall. Samples were collected at continuously along intervals ranging from 0.65 to 1.3 m, along the mineralised face, and composited, the length of each sample is given in Table 3. • Effort was made to ensure each individual sample was of similar size to others. 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 pass - 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 or ICP-AAS technique to determine grades of the following elements Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Alta Zinc and laboratory QAQC completed with no issues being noted. The nature of the samples is representative of a grade thickness. • Mineralisation is entirely contained in sulphide material. Historical studies, and recent University preliminary observations show very low levels of deleterious elements, however further studies must be completed to quantify this. • Alta Zinc has exhaustive procedures and protocols in place to ensure that 'Industry Standard' is met as a minimum.
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 continuous along the channel, but vertical channel intervals are limited to the height of the drives. • Channels do not fully describe or encompass the true width of the mineralisation at the sample point, • No sample compositing has been applied other than previously mentioned.
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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 7 Gorno Historical Exploration Drilling Results

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.* • *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.*	• Samples were collected from diamond drill core for assay. Collection method is unknown. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Information gathered from publicly available reports lodged at the Bergamo State Archives by SAMIN. • Exploration work was undertaken in the period between 1978-1980 and would have been completed to industry standards at the time.

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).*	• Diamond Core holes:
		  ○ AQ diamond core
		  ○ Non oriented core
		  ○ Coring bit used
		  ○ Unknown rig type

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• Assessment of core recoveries: Unknown not detailed in reports. • Measures to maximize sample recovery: Unknown not detailed in reports. • Not enough information is currently available to establish if a bias exists between sample recovery and grade. However twin holes twinning historical holes show good correlation with historical results.
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.* • *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.*	• Assessment of core recoveries: Unknown not detailed in reports. • Measures to maximize sample recovery: Unknown not detailed in reports. • Not enough information is currently available to establish if a bias exists between sample recovery and grade. However twin holes twinning historical holes show good correlation with historical results.
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 holes were geologically logged on geological intervals. Information pertaining to colour, grainsize, lithology and alteration were manually logged on paper. The level of detail logged would be sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation. • All of the logging was qualitative (subjective opinion) in nature. • All holes were logged over their entire length, except where recovery was zero (which was rare, and noted in the logs as no recovery). No known core photographs exist
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 the core was cut or how much core was assayed was not detailed in the reports. • Non-Core, not applicable. • Sample preparation techniques are not detailed in reports. • Quality control procedures not documented in reports. • Measures taken to ensure representative nature of samples not detailed in reports. • It is not known whether sample sizes appropriate to the grain size were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 nature, quality, and appropriateness of assaying techniques is unknown. • No geophysical or other tools were used. • Quality Control procedures implemented are unknown.
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.*	• Significant intersections, drill hole locations, and mineralisation in view have been checked by Energia Minerals personnel and consultants in June 2012 and March 2010. • No historical twin holes are known to have been drilled. • All data has been compiled from hand-written reports and entered into Excel templates. These templates are then validated in Micromine. This information is then sent to Energia's in house database manager for further validation. If corrections need to be made they are corrected the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data is then compiled into a SQL database server. • No adjustment of assay data is known to have be applied.
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.*	• Collar locations for all holes were digitized from hand drawn maps, and cross checked against multiple maps. • The grid system used at Gorno is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in metres. • Topographic control is from control points noted on both hand drawn maps, and from RL's noted on geological logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole orientation and spacing is non-uniform with multiple holes often being drilled from a single exploration adit. • The data spacing and distribution is currently insufficient to establish an appropriate degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for classification of Mineral Resources in the Colonna Fontanone area. • Some holes have been sample composited physically (these are a minority of holes and no justification was given in the geological logs). In general all holes are reported on a 1m assay interval. Mathematical compositing has not been applied to any data except for that compiled for reporting in ASX releases to describe intersections.
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 attitude of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the south at approximately 30 degrees. However, the level of confidence in this is low, and the multiple orientations of drilling suggest that some intersections may be biased. • Sampling bias due to drilling orientation and mineralised structure orientation is probable and with information currently at hand is unquantifiable. The current interpretation shown in Figure 6 illustrates the most probable geometry.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Measures taken to ensure sample security are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data are known to exist. 1 in 10 checks on all compiled and entered data have been completed by Energia Minerals.

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 Gorno Lead Zinc Mineral District is located in the north of Italy, in the Lombardy Province. The Gorno Project is made up four (4) granted exploration permits and one (1) Mining Licence. These leases are 100% owned and operated by Energia Italia, a 100% owned subsidiary of Alta Zinc Ltd. All permits are valid at the time of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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.*	• A significant amount of work was undertaken by ENI subsidiaries in the region, notably SAMIM, an Italian state-owned company and part of the ENI group. Drilling works completed in the period between 1964-1980 have been compiled and digitised by Alta Zinc. A significant amount of work has been completed in the Gorno Mineral District including the development of more than 230km of exploration drives, detailed mapping, and the mining and production of over 800,000 tonnes of high-grade zinc concentrate. Large scale mining operations ceased at the Gorno Mineral District in 1978, and the project closed in 1980.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gorno Mineral District is an Alpine Type Lead-Zinc deposit (similar to Mississippi Valley Type Lead Zinc deposits). The mineralisation is broadly stratabound with some breccia bodies and veining also observed. It displays generally simple mineralogy of low iron sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor silver. Mineralisation is hosted by the Metallifero Formation which consists of predominantly limestones with interbedded shales in the higher parts of the sequence. Gorno lies in a part of the Italian Southern Alps named "Lombard Basin", formed by a strong subsidence occurring in the Permian-Triassic which allowed the subsequent accumulation of a thick sedimentary pile.

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.*
		• 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
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').*	• All drill holes are variable orientated. Little confidence has been established in the orientation of the mineralisation at this stage other than a general dip and strike. • The mineralisation is currently thought to be roughly tabular and dipping to the south-south west at an angle of approximately 5 degrees. • True widths of intercepts are not known at this stage.
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 works at Gorno will test the continuity of mineralisation at Pian Bracca (including Pian Bracca down-plunge), the Ponente area, Colonna Fontanone, and regional exploration works. • Please refer to the Figures for areas that are open to extensions.