ASX Announcement

21 June 2021

Further High-Grade Zinc Results Expands Gorno Mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- Channel sampling at **Pian Bracca South** extends high-grade mineralisation 90m north, returning:
  - 2.4m at 26.8% Zn and 6.5% Pb (33.5% Zn+Pb) and 65g/t Ag, (PBSCH01)
  - 2.4m at 21.0% Zn and 6.6% Pb (27.6% Zn+Pb) and 67g/t Ag, (PBSCH02)
  - 2.6m at 20.0% Zn and 5.0% Pb (24.9% Zn+Pb) and 65g/t Ag, (PBSCH03)
- Drilling at **Ponente West** intersected multiple lenses and extends the mineralisation a further 180m north and 90m east, returning:
  - 1.8m at 13.7% Zn and 0.2% Pb (13.9% Zn+Pb) and 2g/t Ag from 40.1m (POD19)
  - 2.6m at 8.6% Zn and 1.4% Pb (10.0% Zn+Pb) and 14g/t Ag from 53.0m (POD19)
  - 3.0m at 12.4% Zn and 2.2% Pb (14.6% Zn+Pb) and 39g/t Ag from 10.3m (POD21)
- Channel sampling in **Ponente Central** opens up a new high-grade mineral area 260m east of current drilling, returning:
  - 2.0m at 20.7% Zn and 6.2% Pb (26.9% Zn+Pb) and 50g/t Ag, (CACH01)
  - 2.0m at 30.4% Zn and 6.2% Pb (36.6% Zn+Pb) and 38g/t Ag, (CACH02)
- Drilling remains on-going with the aim of expanding the known mineralisation into new areas and a Mineral Resource update is expected in the first half of July

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Alta Zinc Limited (Alta or the Company) (ASX: AZI) is pleased to announce the results of nine drill holes POD15 to POD25 and PBD52, and five channel samples (PBSCH01-03 and CACH01-02) which returned multiple intersections of high-grade zinc, lead and silver mineralisation, and extended the known mineralisation at the Ponente West, Ponente Central and Pian Bracca South areas of the Gorno Mine.

At the Ponente West area drill results extended the mineralisation a further 180m north and 90m east. More new mineralisation has also been discovered another 260m to the east where channel sampling returned high-grade mineralisation from the Ponente Central area. Additionally, at Pian Bracca South drilling and channel sampling has extended the mineralisation a distance of 90m north towards the Pian Bracca Central corridor (Figure 1).

Geraint Harris, MD of Alta Zinc commented:

"We are very pleased that our multi-area exploration strategy has been successful in extending mineralisation at Pian Bracca and Ponente. These results together with those from our last 18 months of successful exploration will support our upcoming Mineral Resource estimate (MRE), and build a platform for future Project development.

Our drilling has now lead us into several new areas to continue expanding the mineralisation footprint outside of and in addition to the upcoming MRE. The aim is to continue to deliver on the significant high-grade mineral growth potential that the Gorno District is providing."

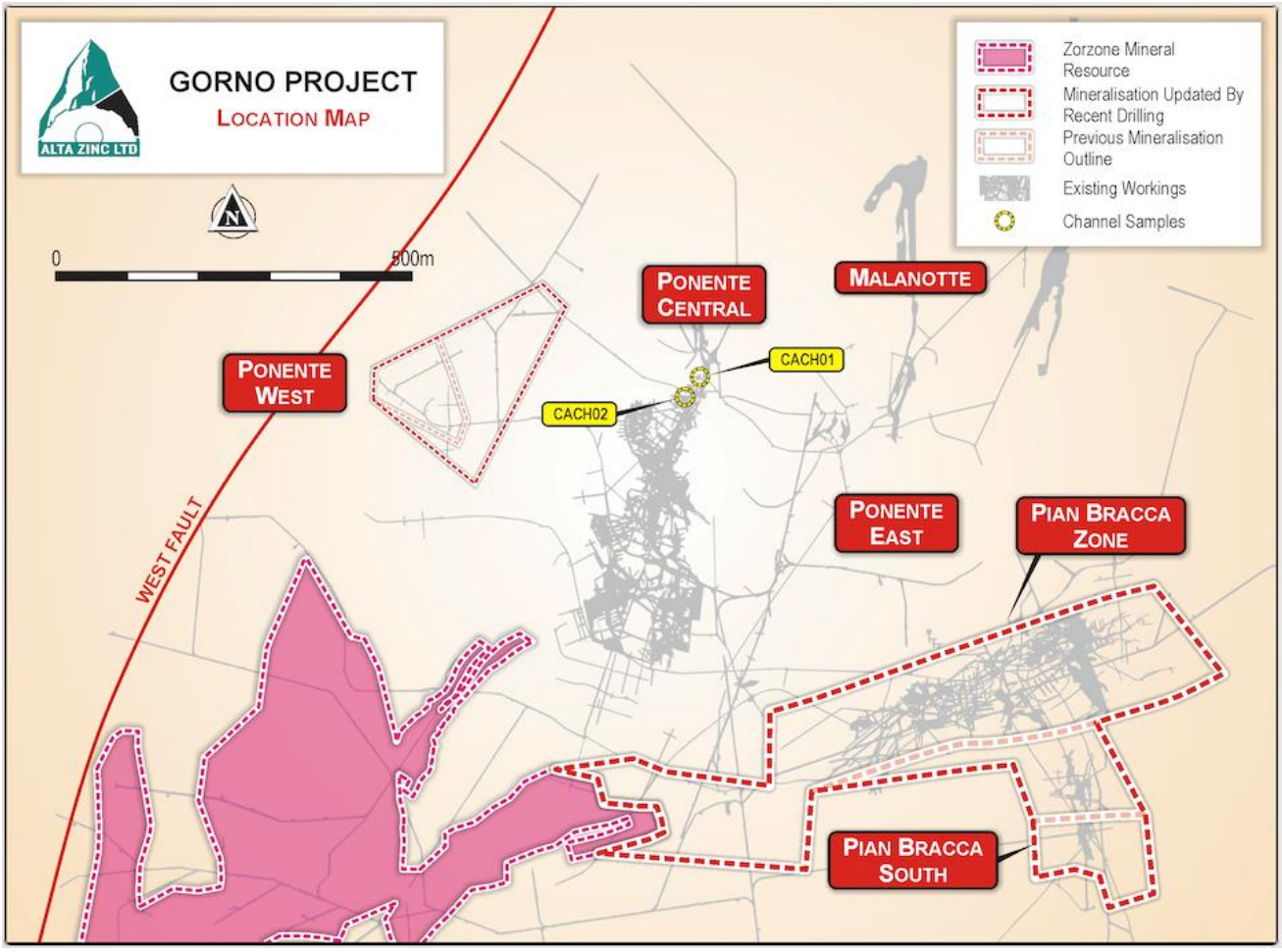

Figure 1: Exploration of the Ponente West & Pian Bracca Areas has expanded the known Mineralisation

Pian Bracca Area

Geological and structural mapping of Pian Bracca South has shown there is a significant mineral enrichment in a N-S direction that is controlled by several faults lying between Pian Bracca and Pian Bracca South, a distance of over 100m. However, as existing development did not provide optimal locations for drilling, channel sampling at three accessible sites was undertaken, all of which returned the following significant results:

- 2.4m at 26.8% Zn and 6.5% Pb (33.5% Zn+Pb) and 65g/t Ag, (PBSCH01)
- 2.4m at 21.0% Zn and 6.6% Pb (27.6% Zn+Pb) and 67g/t Ag, (PBSCH02)
- 2.6m at 20.0% Zn and 5.0% Pb (24.9% Zn+Pb) and 65g/t Ag, (PBSCH03)

Significant mineralisation is clearly visible in many other sidewalls which are currently inaccessible to sample for safety reasons, and these sites will be made accessible and sampled in due course. See Figures 2 and 3.

In Pian Bracca Central, drill hole PBD52 was set-up to cross an untested E-W fault on the southern edge of the corridor, resulting in an unexpected extension of mineralisation to the south returning the following results:

- 4.8m at 3.1% Zn and 0.7% Pb (3.8% Zn+Pb) from 25.6m, including
- *1.4m at 5.5% Zn and 1.9% Pb (7.3% Zn+Pb).*

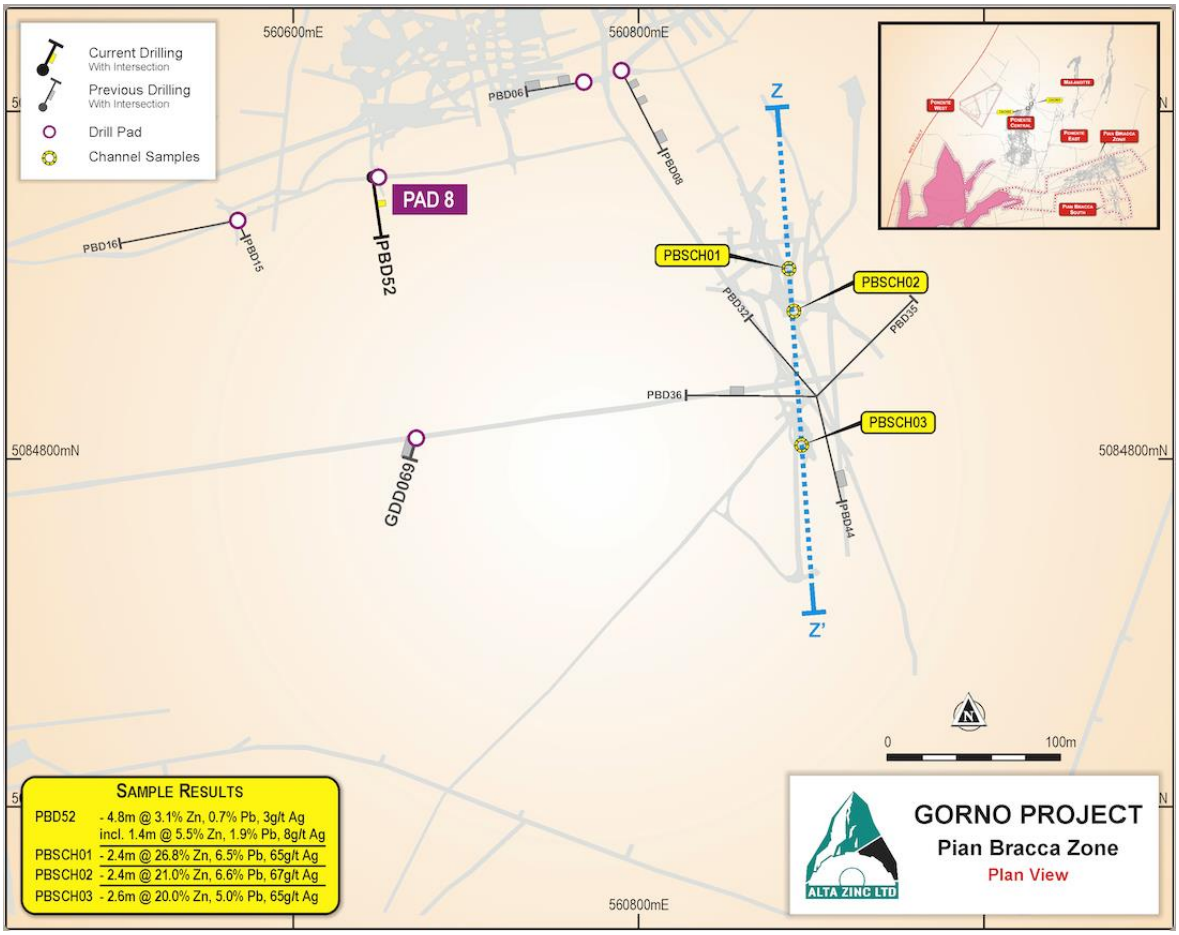

Figure 2: Plan View of Recent Drilling & Channel Sampling in Pian Bracca & Pian Bracca South

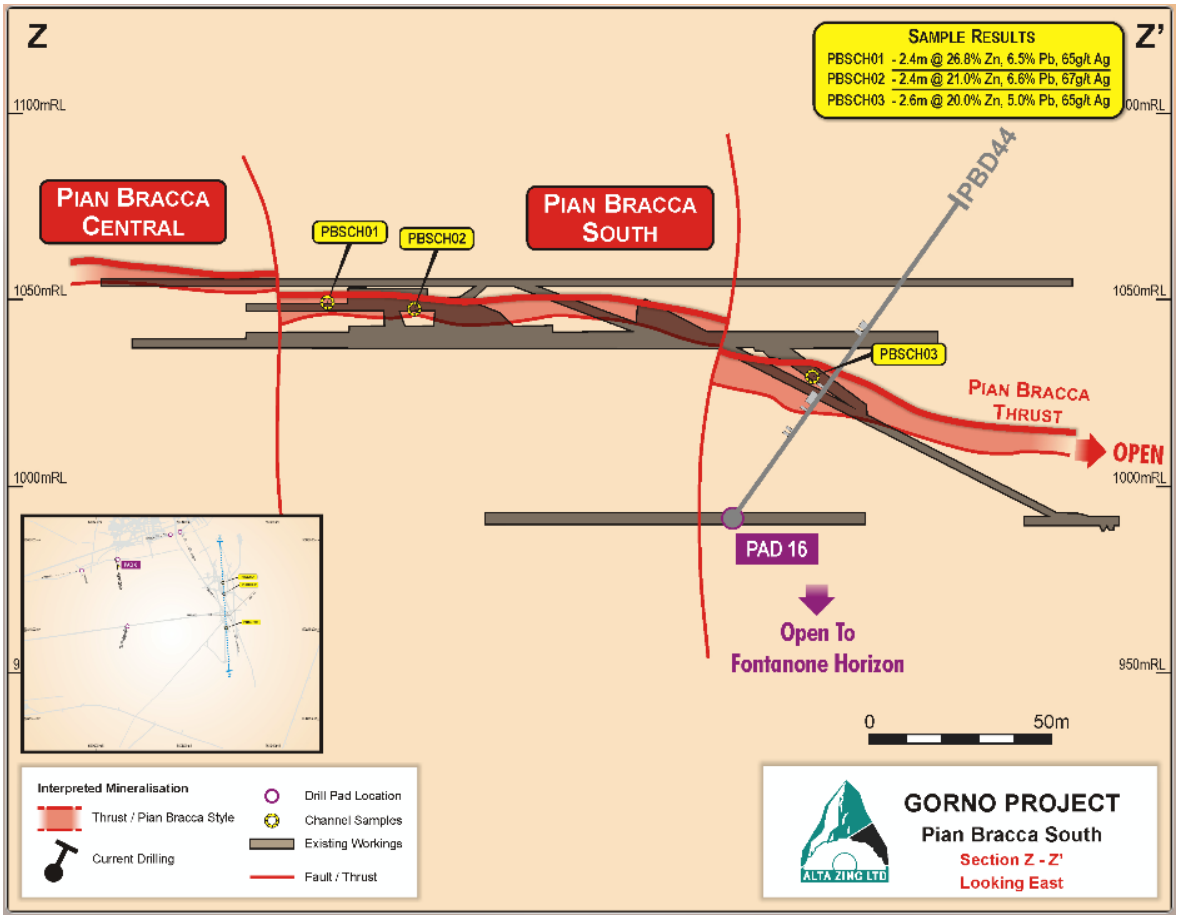

Figure 3: Section (looking east) showing recent Channel Sampling in Pian Bracca South

Ponente Area

Ponente West drilling has been stepped out to the north and east. This has resulted in an extension of the mineralisation 180m to the north and 90m to the east of previously reported results, see Figures 1 and 4. There is also the prospect that mineralisation may continue a further 300m to the north where mineralisation was intersected by historical drilling in the Cascine area (Figures 4 to 6). Access to and into Cascine requires some rehabilitation after which the area can be channel sampled and drilled with a campaign of short holes.

New mineralisation has also been discovered another 260m to the east of the Ponente West mineralisation. Channel sampling has returned high-grade mineralisation on the western edge of the Ponente Central area, with significant sulphide mineralisation visible on the sidewalls (Figures 1 and 4). Channel sampling at two sites in Ponente Central returned the following high-grades of mineralisation:

- **2.0m at 20.7% Zn and 6.2% Pb (26.9% Zn+Pb) and 50g/t Ag, (CACH01)**
- **2.0m at 30.4% Zn and 6.2% Pb (36.6% Zn+Pb) and 38g/t Ag, (CACH02)**

Similarly, there is strong evidence that the Ponente mineralisation extends south into an area of historical drilling that returned a number of intersections of high-grade mineralisation. This potential extension will be tested from existing development in the area.

Clearly these extensions to the north, south and east of the current Ponente exploration area represent several tangible and accessible near-term exploration areas which, post MRE update, can be systematically assessed for further Mineral Resource growth potential.

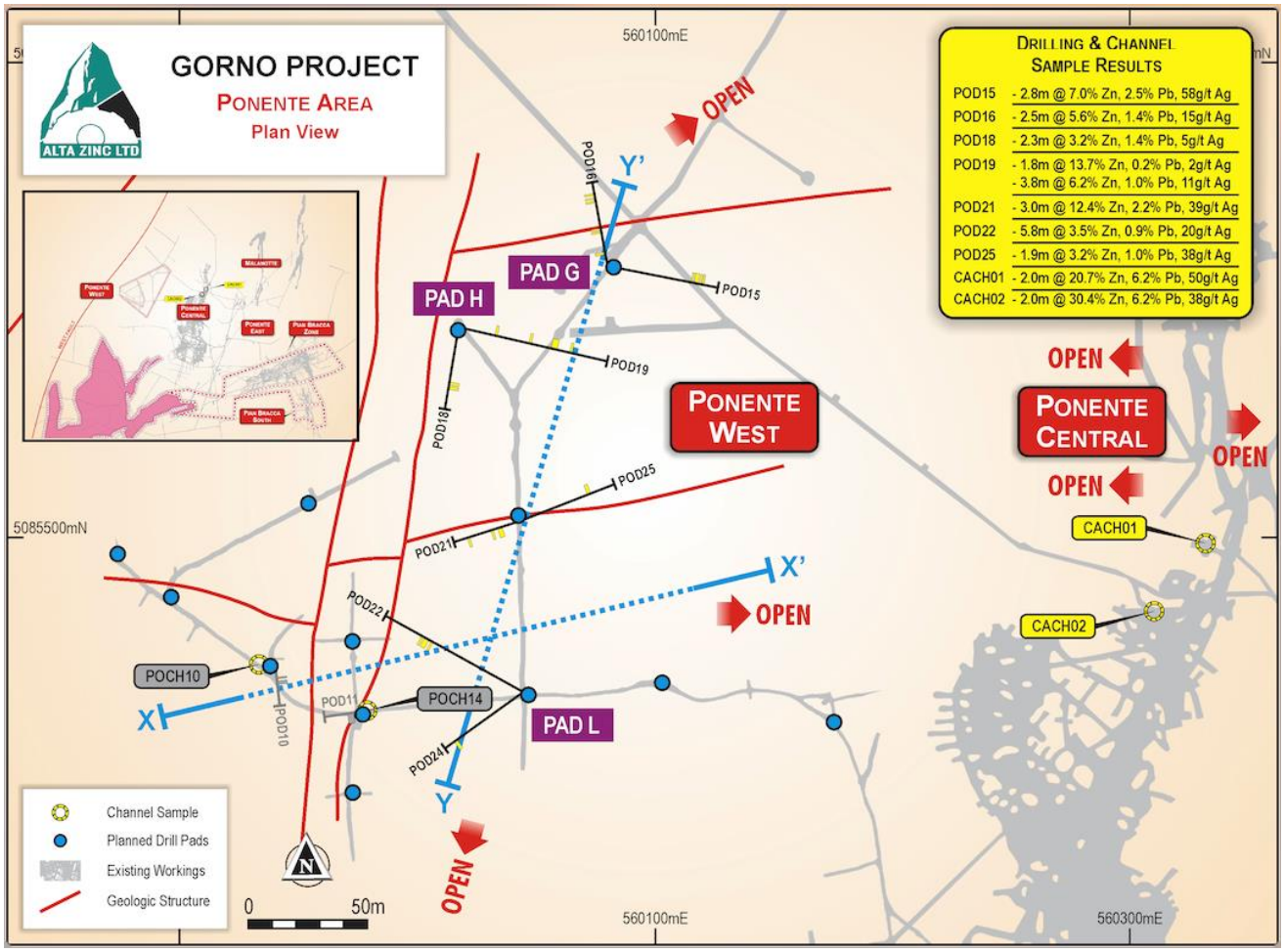

Figure 4: Plan View of the Ponente Area showing recent Drilling & Channel Sampling

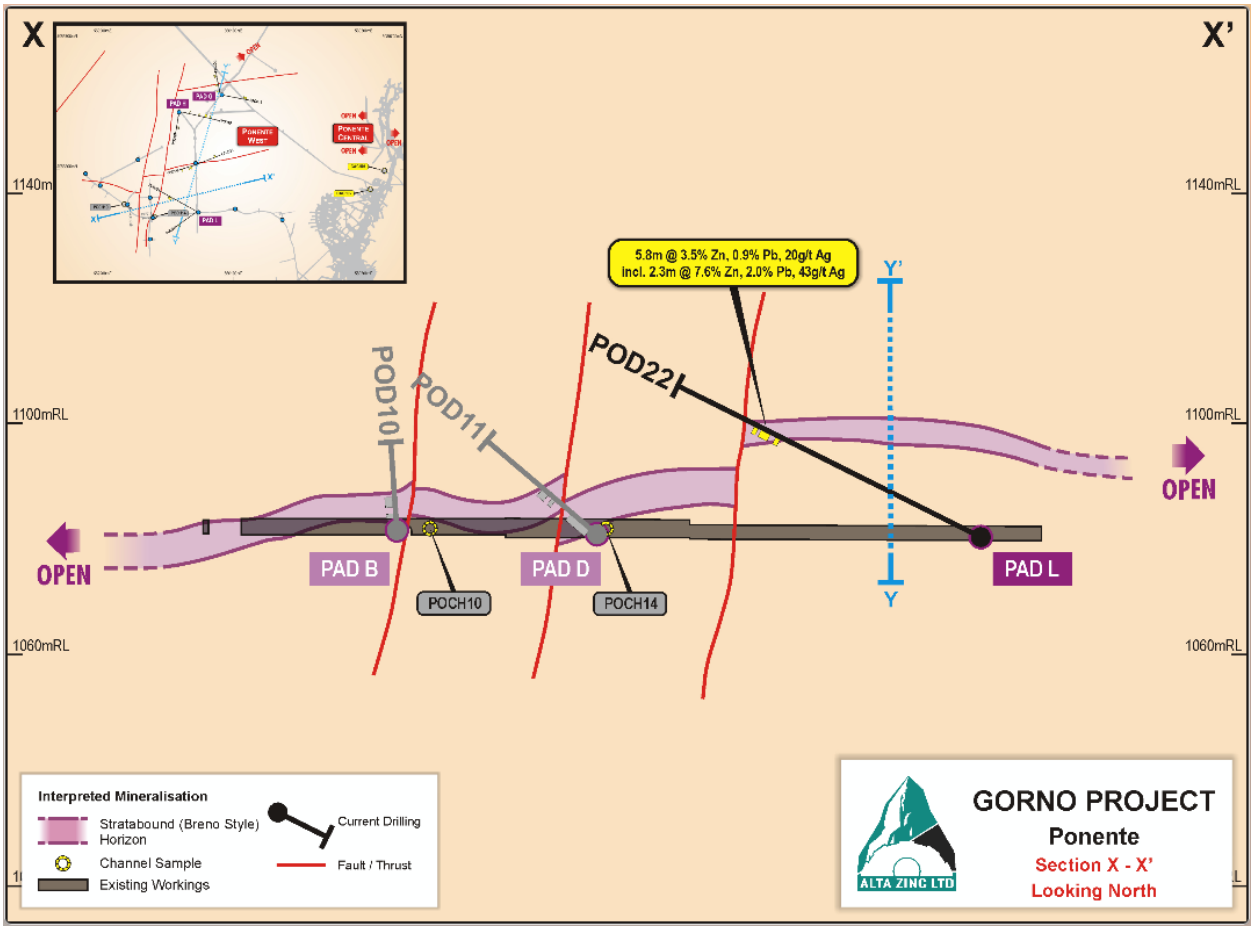

Figure 5: Section (looking north) showing recent Drilling in Ponente West

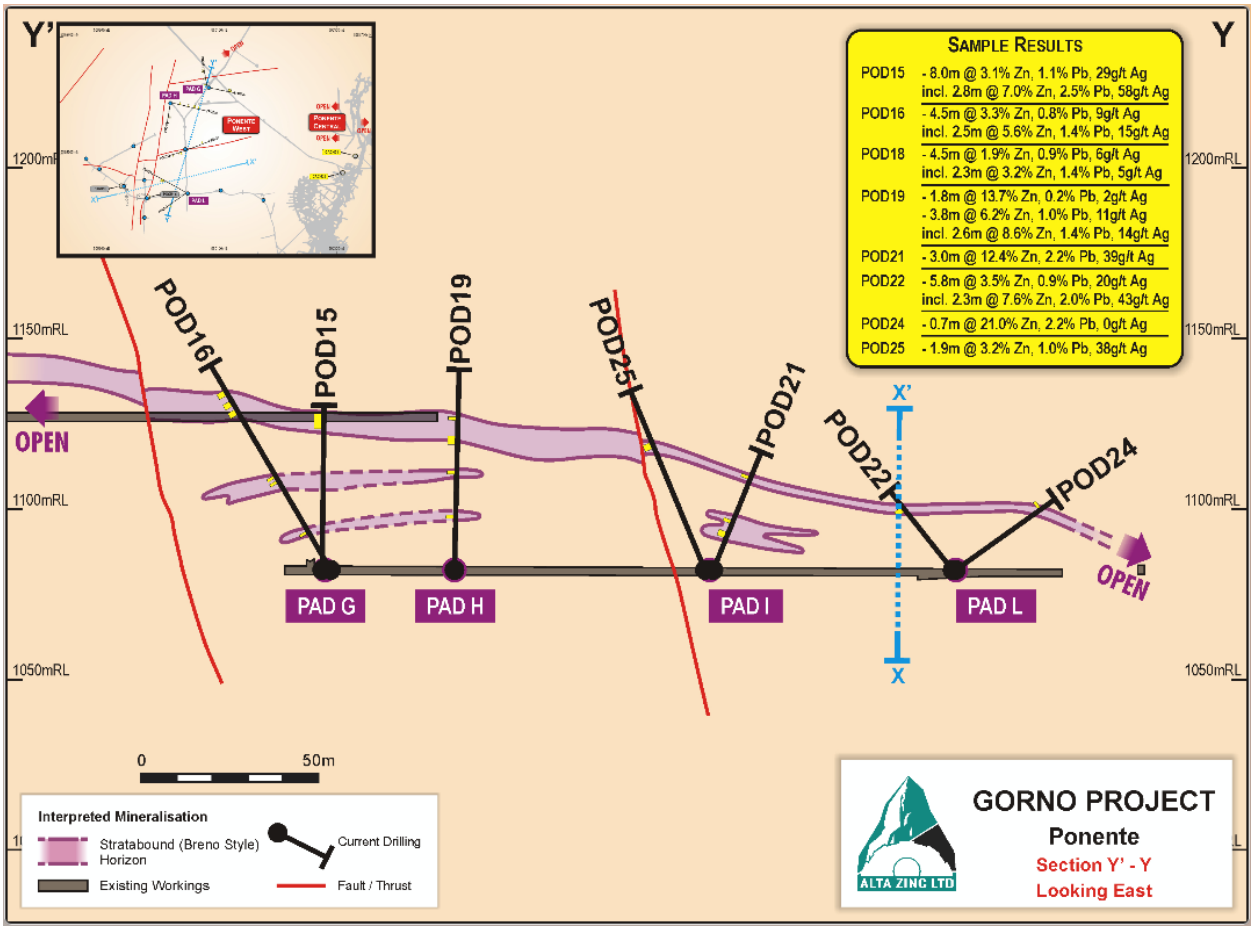

Figure 6: Section (looking east) showing recent Drilling in Ponente West

Highlighted mineral intervals, aggregated mineral widths, drill locations and drill results are listed 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. In Ponente and Pian Bracca South the orientation of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the south-east at approximately 5-10 degrees, with slight undulation caused by 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 drill hole intercepts.

Table 1: Highlighted Drill Results (down hole thickness)

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept	Zn	Pb	Ag	Zn + Pb
	m	m	m	%	%	g/t	%
POD15	51.0	59.0	8.0	3.1	1.1	29	4.1
POD15 inc.	*52.5*	*55.2*	*2.8*	*7.0*	*2.5*	*58*	*9.6*
POD16	28.8	33.3	4.5	3.3	0.8	9	4.1
POD16 inc.	*28.8*	*31.3*	*2.5*	*5.6*	*1.4*	*15*	*7.0*
POD18	35.5	39.9	4.5	1.9	0.9	6	2.8
POD18 inc.	*35.5*	*37.8*	*2.3*	*3.2*	*1.4*	*5*	*4.6*
POD19	40.1	41.9	1.8	13.7	0.2	2	13.9
POD19	53.0	56.8	3.8	6.2	1.0	11	7.1
POD19 inc.	*53.0*	*55.6*	*2.6*	*8.6*	*1.4*	*14*	*10.0*
POD21	10.3	13.3	3.0	12.4	2.2	39	14.6
POD22	46.4	52.2	5.8	3.5	0.9	20	4.4
POD22 inc.	*48.4*	*50.6*	*2.3*	*7.6*	*2.0*	*43*	*9.6*
POD24	38.3	39.0	0.7	21.0	2.2	0	2.4
POD25	44.7	46.6	1.9	3.2	1.0	38	4.2
PBD52	25.6	30.3	4.8	3.1	0.7	3	3.8
PBD52 inc.	*25.6*	*27.0*	*1.4*	*5.5*	*1.9*	*8*	*7.3*

Table 2: Channel Sample Results (true mineral width exposed in sidewall)

Sample ID	From	To	Intercept	Zn	Pb	Ag	Zn + Pb
	m	m	m	%	%	g/t	%
PBSCH01	0.0	2.4	2.4	26.8	6.5	65	33.3
PBSCH02	0.0	2.4	2.4	21.0	6.6	67	27.6
PBSCH03	0.0	2.6	2.6	20.0	5.0	65	24.9
CACH01	0.0	2.0	2.0	20.7	6.2	50	26.9
CACH02	0.0	2.0	2.0	30.4	6.2	38	36.6

Drilling continues with the diamond drill rigs now focussed on drilling the Ponente central and Ponente western zones for future expansion of the upcoming MRE, further results will be released as assays become available. All assays within the footprint of the upcoming new MRE area have now been received and updated Mineral Resource tonnage and grade results are expected to be announced within the first half of July.

Authorised for ASX release on behalf of the Company by the 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: Location of Drill Hole Collars & Channel Samples (UTM-WGS84)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (TN)	Dip
	m	m	m	degree	degree
POD15	560083.3	5085615.5	1083.0	50	102
POD16	560079.9	5085614.5	1083.0	58	350
POD18	560017.4	5085589.5	1083.0	48	190
POD19	560017.4	5085589.5	1083.0	42	103
POD21	560041.3	5085507.4	1082.4	51	252
POD22	560044.0	5085436.0	1082.0	21	299
POD24	560044.0	5085436.0	1082.0	27	234
POD25	560045.4	5085509.7	1082.4	52	70
PBD52	560646.5	5084964.1	993.7	53	171
PBSCH01	560881.7	5084902.5	1041.7	N/A	N/A
PBSCH02	560883.4	5084893.9	1041.9	N/A	N/A
PBSCH03	560893.7	5084808.8	1023.2	N/A	N/A
CACH01	560340.7	5085505.1	1127.5	N/A	N/A
CACH02	560324.8	5085469.4	1127.5	N/A	N/A

Table 4: Assay Results of Drill-Holes and Channel Samples

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD15	48.0	49.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD15	49.0	50.0	1.0	3	0.0	0.0
POD15	50.0	51.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD15	51.0	51.8	0.8	15	1.4	0.4
POD15	51.8	52.5	0.7	1	0.1	0.0

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD15	52.5	53.5	1.1	68	8.2	3.4
POD15	53.5	54.3	0.8	66	9.4	2.7
POD15	54.3	55.2	0.9	38	3.5	1.3
POD15	55.2	56.5	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD15	56.5	57.2	0.7	56	4.4	1.5
POD15	57.2	58.0	0.8	2	0.2	0.1
POD15	58.0	59.0	1.0	22	1.0	0.2
POD15	59.0	60.0	1.0	21	0.2	0.2
POD15	60.0	61.4	1.4	5	0.3	0.3
POD16	9.6	10.6	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	10.6	11.6	1.0	1	0.2	0.0
POD16	11.6	12.4	0.8	2	2.6	0.4
POD16	12.4	13.4	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	13.4	14.4	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	25.6	26.6	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	26.6	27.6	1.0	1	0.2	0.0
POD16	27.6	28.8	1.2	1	0.5	0.1
POD16	28.8	30.0	1.2	18	8.2	0.8
POD16	30.0	30.7	0.7	1	0.5	0.2
POD16	30.7	31.3	0.7	23	6.5	3.8
POD16	31.3	32.3	1.0	1	0.2	0.0
POD16	32.3	33.3	1.0	1	0.7	0.0
POD16	46.4	47.4	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	47.4	48.4	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	48.4	49.1	0.7	1	0.2	0.0
POD16	49.1	50.1	1.0	1	0.4	0.0
POD16	50.1	51.3	1.3	1	0.3	0.0
POD16	51.3	52.0	0.7	4	0.7	0.2
POD16	52.0	52.7	0.7	5	0.4	0.3
POD16	52.7	53.4	0.7	8	1.4	0.4
POD16	53.4	54.1	0.7	6	0.8	0.3
POD16	54.1	54.8	0.7	2	0.4	0.2
POD16	54.8	55.6	0.8	4	0.4	0.1
POD16	55.6	56.3	0.7	18	2.2	0.5
POD16	56.3	57.0	0.7	14	0.6	0.5
POD16	57.0	57.7	0.7	5	0.2	0.2
POD16	57.7	59.0	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD16	59.0	59.7	0.7	30	2.6	0.7
POD16	59.7	60.4	0.7	16	1.6	0.5

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD16	60.4	61.1	0.8	2	0.2	0.0
POD16	61.1	62.3	1.2	2	0.1	0.0
POD16	62.3	63.3	1.0	5	0.1	0.1
POD16	63.3	64.3	1.0	19	0.1	0.3
POD18	32.5	33.5	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD18	33.5	34.5	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD18	34.5	35.5	1.0	1	0.3	0.1
POD18	35.5	36.4	0.9	3	0.7	0.3
POD18	36.4	37.1	0.7	12	9.3	4.2
POD18	37.1	37.8	0.7	1	0.4	0.2
POD18	37.8	38.5	0.7	1	0.1	0.1
POD18	38.5	39.2	0.7	6	0.9	0.4
POD18	39.2	39.9	0.7	13	0.5	0.3
POD18	39.9	40.6	0.7	1	0.1	0.1
POD18	40.6	41.6	1.0	1	0.2	0.1
POD18	41.6	42.6	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	0.0	1.3	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	1.3	2.3	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	2.3	3.3	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	5.9	6.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	6.9	7.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	7.9	9.0	1.2	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	9.0	10.0	1.0	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	10.0	10.9	0.9	1	0.0	0.1
POD19	10.9	11.8	0.9	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	11.8	12.5	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	12.5	13.3	0.8	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	13.3	14.0	0.7	1	0.3	0.0
POD19	14.0	15.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	15.0	16.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	16.0	16.7	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	16.7	17.4	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	17.4	18.1	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	18.1	19.1	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	19.1	20.1	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	20.1	21.1	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	21.1	22.0	0.9	1	1.2	0.1
POD19	22.0	23.2	1.3	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	23.2	23.9	0.7	1	0.3	0.0

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD19	23.9	25.0	1.1	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	25.0	25.7	0.7	1	0.2	0.2
POD19	25.7	26.7	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	26.7	27.6	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	27.6	28.5	0.9	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	28.5	29.8	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	29.8	31.1	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	31.1	31.8	0.7	1	0.4	0.0
POD19	31.8	32.8	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	32.8	33.8	1.0	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	33.8	34.6	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	34.6	35.3	0.7	1	0.7	0.1
POD19	35.3	36.0	0.7	1	0.4	0.0
POD19	36.0	36.7	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	36.7	37.4	0.7	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	37.4	38.1	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	38.1	38.8	0.7	1	0.2	0.0
POD19	38.8	40.1	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	40.1	41.2	1.1	1	0.9	0.1
POD19	41.2	41.9	0.7	3	33.8	0.3
POD19	41.9	42.9	1.0	1	0.1	0.0
POD19	42.9	43.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	51.0	52.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	52.0	53.0	1.0	2	0.5	0.1
POD19	53.0	53.9	0.9	15	5.3	1.2
POD19	53.9	54.9	1.0	20	16.4	2.4
POD19	54.9	55.6	0.7	5	2.5	0.2
POD19	55.6	56.8	1.2	4	0.9	0.1
POD19	56.8	58.0	1.2	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	58.0	59.0	1.0	1	0.4	0.1
POD19	59.0	60.0	1.0	1	0.3	0.0
POD19	60.0	61.0	1.0	1	0.3	0.0
POD19	61.0	62.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD19	63.0	64.0	1.0	27	0.3	0.1
POD19	64.0	65.0	1.0	86	1.0	0.4
POD19	65.0	65.8	0.8	15	0.5	0.2
POD19	65.8	66.7	0.9	15	0.2	0.1
POD19	66.7	67.6	0.9	18	0.3	0.2
POD19	67.6	68.6	1.0	10	0.1	0.1

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD19	68.6	69.5	0.9	21	0.1	0.1
POD19	69.5	70.4	0.9	30	0.2	0.2
POD19	70.4	71.4	1.0	8	0.1	0.0
POD19	71.4	72.4	1.0	6	0.0	0.0
POD21	3.5	4.5	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	4.5	5.5	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	5.5	6.8	1.0	2	0.4	0.1
POD21	6.8	7.5	0.8	1	0.2	0.0
POD21	7.5	8.3	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
POD21	8.3	9.3	1.1	1	0.1	0.1
POD21	9.3	10.3	0.8	1	0.2	0.1
POD21	10.3	11.3	0.9	79	35.8	4.1
POD21	11.3	12.3	1.3	30	2.7	1.9
POD21	12.3	13.3	0.7	11	2.2	0.7
POD21	13.3	14.3	0.8	3	0.2	0.1
POD21	14.3	15.1	1.0	1	0.0	0.1
POD21	15.1	15.8	1.0	3	0.0	0.2
POD21	15.8	16.8	1.4	1	0.3	0.1
POD21	16.8	17.8	1.0	11	2.8	0.5
POD21	17.8	18.8	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	18.8	19.8	0.8	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	31.1	32.1	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	32.1	33.1	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	33.1	34.1	1.0	13	0.9	0.4
POD21	34.1	35.1	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD21	35.1	36.1	1.2	1	0.0	0.0
POD22	44.4	45.4	1.2	1	0.0	0.0
POD22	45.4	46.4	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD22	46.4	47.1	0.7	13	1.3	0.2
POD22	47.1	48.4	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
POD22	48.4	49.1	1.0	64	13.8	3.3
POD22	49.1	49.8	1.0	19	1.1	0.8
POD22	49.8	50.6	1.0	13	2.3	0.5
POD22	50.6	51.4	0.7	1	0.3	0.0
POD22	51.4	52.2	1.0	9	1.9	0.3
POD22	52.2	53.2	1.3	1	0.0	0.0
POD22	53.2	54.2	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD24	36.3	37.3	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD24	37.3	38.3	0.7	1	0.0	0.0

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
POD24	38.3	39.0	0.7	21	2.2	0.2
POD24	39.0	40.0	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD24	40.0	41.0	0.8	1	0.0	0.0
POD25	42.7	43.7	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD25	43.7	44.7	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD25	44.7	45.5	0.7	27	1.8	0.8
POD25	45.5	46.6	1.3	43	3.8	1.0
POD25	46.6	47.6	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
POD25	47.6	48.6	0.7	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	0	0.8	0.8	7	1.1	1.1
PBD52	0.8	1.5	0.7	5	0.5	0.8
PBD52	1.5	2.2	0.7	4	0.7	0.6
PBD52	2.2	2.9	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
PBD52	2.9	3.6	0.7	1	0.0	0.1
PBD52	3.6	4.45	0.9	1	0.1	0.0
PBD52	4.45	5.45	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	5.45	6.45	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	22.5	23.5	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	23.5	24.5	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	24.5	25.55	1.1	1	0.1	0.2
PBD52	25.55	26.25	0.7	1	0.8	0.5
PBD52	26.25	26.95	0.7	15	10.2	3.2
PBD52	26.95	28	1.1	1	0.7	0.2
PBD52	28	28.7	0.7	1	0.8	0.2
PBD52	28.7	29.4	0.7	2	0.4	0.5
PBD52	29.4	30.3	0.9	2	5.9	0.1
PBD52	30.3	31.05	0.8	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	31.05	32.05	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	32.05	33.05	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	47.75	48.75	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	48.75	49.75	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	49.75	50.45	0.7	1	0.1	0.0
PBD52	50.45	51.45	1.0	1	0.0	0.0
PBD52	51.45	52.45	1.0	1	0.0	0.0

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 DE130 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.*	• 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
	• *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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.
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.* • *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.*	• 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 the included Tables. • 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. • 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) 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.*	• 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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
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.

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.
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 the Figures 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*	• The Gorno Lead Zinc Mineral District is located in the north of Italy, in the Lombardy Province. The Gorno Project is made up of the CIME exploration permit and one (1) Mining Licence (under application for renewal). 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
	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.*	• 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*	• 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
	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').*	• 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*	• The results reported in the above text are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable
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.