ASX Announcement/Press Release
Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX:ZNC)
14 February 2023

NEW DRILL RESULTS EXTEND RIO LITHIUM MINERALISATION

Additional extension to lithium pegmatite mineralisation

Investment Highlights

Additional assays received from the 100-hole 2022 drill campaign, extends lithium mineralisation at the Rio Pegmatite - Split Rocks Project.

- Lithium mineralised zone (>0.1% Li_2O) identified over >2800m by 1100m with a higher-grade (>0.3% Li_2O) lithium zone now >750m x 300m.
- **New lithium drill results include**:
  - **ZVRC110 8m @ 1.1% Li_2O and 22m @ 0.7% Li_2O including 8m @ 1.0% Li_2O.**
  - **ZVRC111 12m @ 0.6% Li_2O including 1m @ 1.5% Li_2O.**
  - **ZVRC105 19m @ 0.5% Li_2O including 1m @ 1.0% Li_2O and 11m @ 0.5% Li_2O**
- These new lithium intersections are either 100m west of, or 200m south of the previously reported assay results from drill hole ZVCD039, that returned:
  - 26m @ 1.2% Li_2O incl. 13m @ 1.9% Li_2O (upper zone) and
    23m @ 0.8% Li_2O incl. 8m @ 1.3% Li_2O (lower zone).
- Assays for a further 17 RC and 4 diamond drill holes, including 11 holes testing regional lithium targets are still pending.
- Significant "blue-sky" potential in very large untested lithium geochemical soil anomaly "Cielo" located 26km south of the Rio Pegmatite and 18km northwest of the Mt Holland Lithium Deposit (under development by SQM-Wesfarmers).

Zenith Minerals (ASX:ZNC) ("**Zenith**", **or the** "**Company**") is pleased to announce further lithium pegmatite drill results from the Split Rocks Lithium Project in Western Australia (Figure 1) that extend mineralisation a further 200m south of previously reported diamond drill hole ZVCD039, that returned two thick lithium pegmatite mineralised intervals. The project is part of the Zenith Lithium Joint Venture with EV Metals Group (ASX Release 13-Jan-22).

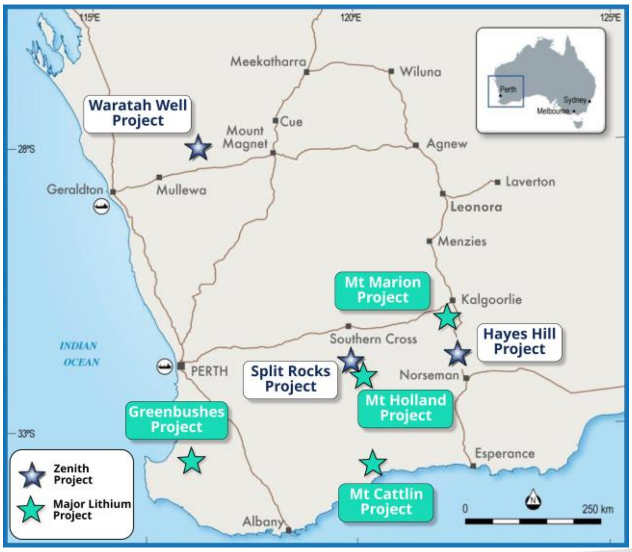

__Figure 1: Map of Zenith's Lithium Projects__

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Zenith's Managing Director Michael Clifford said: "I am pleased to provide a further update on drilling activities at the Rio lithium pegmatite at Split Rocks. The program has returned additional thick intervals of lithium mineralisation in drill holes on a step-out drill line, 200m south of previously reported results. Assays are still awaited for a further 21 drill holes, including 5 holes that have the potential to expand the higher-grade lithium zone at Rio".

Technical Details

The Split Rocks Project is located approximately 40km south of the regional town of Marvel Loch in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia and is being explored as part of the Zenith Lithium Joint Venture with EV Metals Group (ASX Release 13-Jan-22).

The project area lies immediately north of the Mt Holland Lithium Project that is being developed by Covalent Lithium (SQM and Wesfarmers) - Figure 1.

Drilling as part of an ongoing exploration campaign to scope the size of the host pegmatite and contained lithium mineralisation at Rio has returned significant lithium mineralisation (Figures 2- 5 and Tables 1 & 2).

Lithium pegmatite mineralisation identified to date is a mixture of eucryptite with lesser spodumene, petalite and lepidolite confirmed by multiple methods including optical microscopy, SEM, Raman spectroscopy and XRD analyses.

The amenability of eucryptite mineralisation to conventional treatment processes has been shown by positive sighter flotation testwork and bench scale calcination-leach tests, hence confirming the potential of eucryptite as a viable lithium target (ASX Release 26-Jul-22).

Forward Program

Lithium mineralised pegmatite (>0.1% Li_2O) has now been identified over >2800m by 1100m. Within this zone an open-ended higher-grade (>0.3% Li_2O) lithium zone extends for greater than 750m in length, remaining open to the east and at depth.

Drilling at the Rio Pegmatite is now planned to test along strike in the northeast and at depth, with a significant additional focus on drill testing regional geochemical anomalies, such as the new Cielo lithium target (ASX Release 9-Feb-23), that has come about from the extensive auger and soil sampling programs that commenced in 2022.

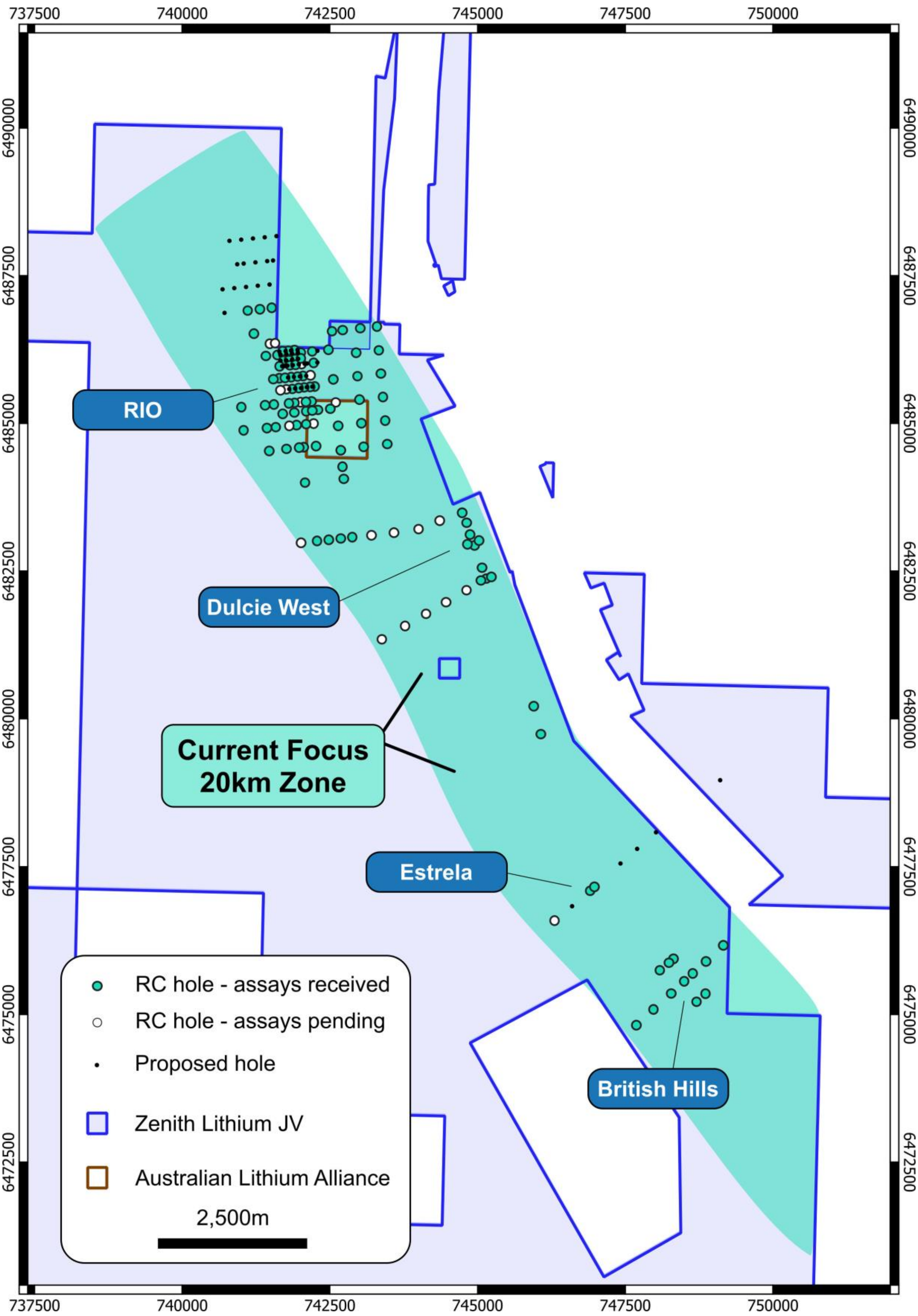

Figure 2: Split Rocks Lithium Pegmatite Target Zone – Drill Hole Locations

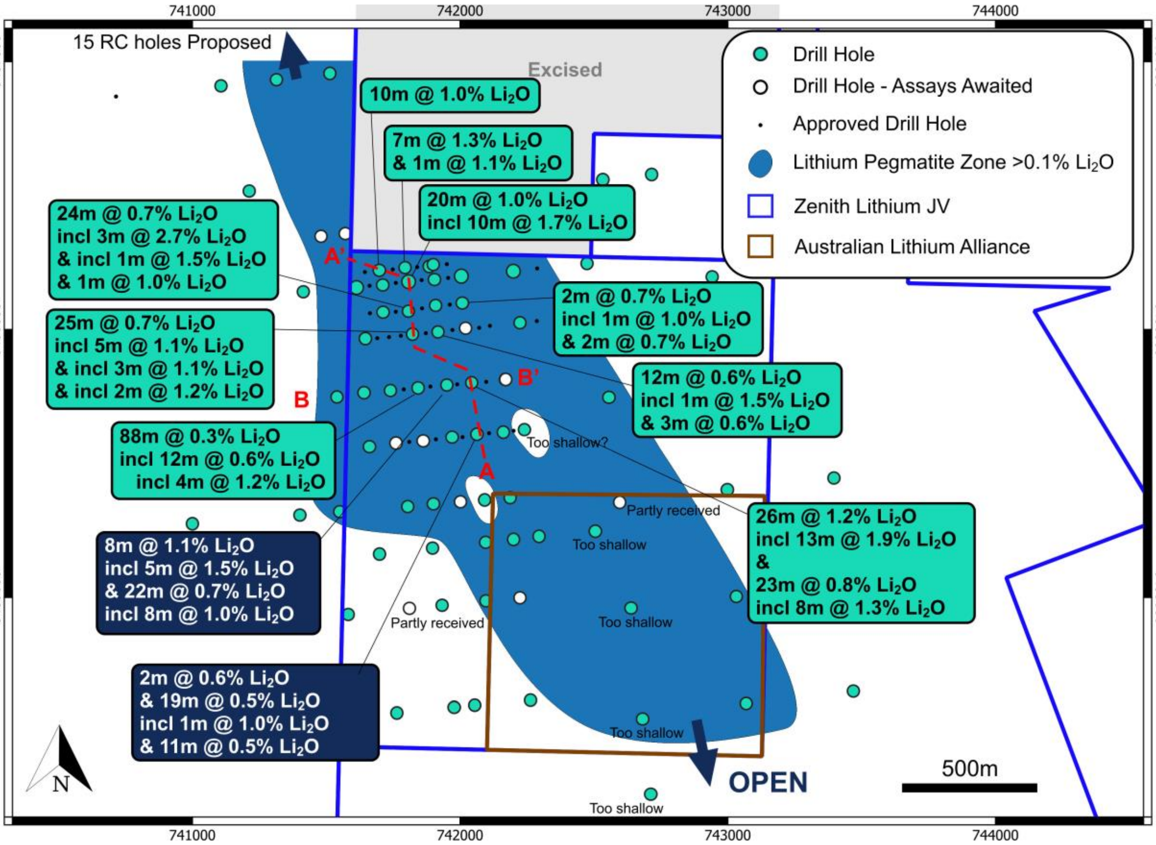

Figure 3: Rio Pegmatite – Map with Significant Lithium Drill Results (new assays results annotated in dark blue)

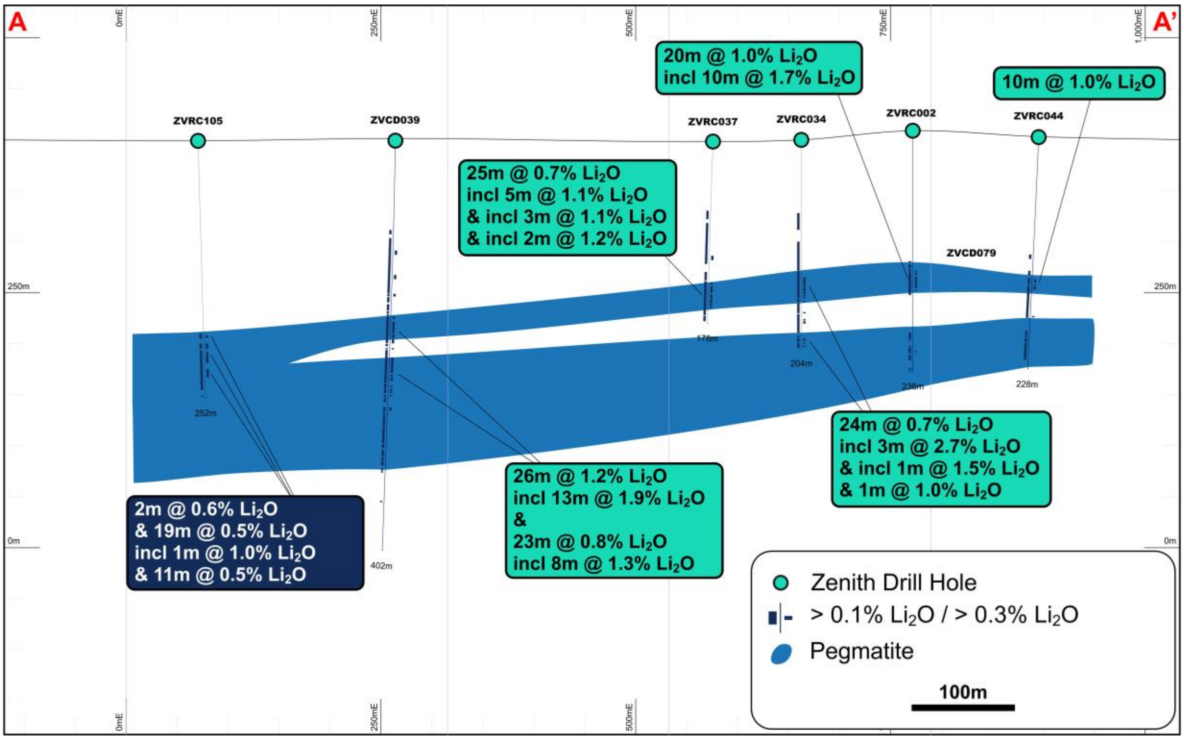

Figure 4: Rio Pegmatite – Long Section with Significant Lithium Drill Results (new assays results annotated in dark blue)

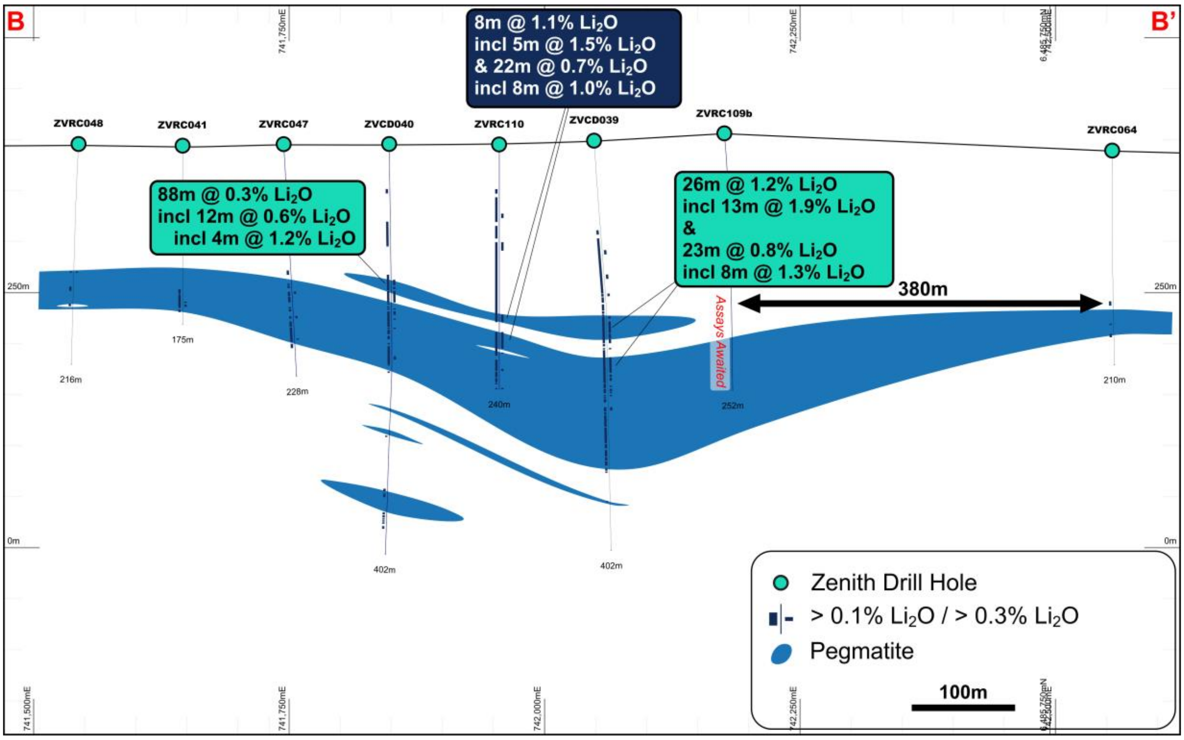

Figure 5: Rio Pegmatite – Cross Section with Significant Lithium Drill Results (new assays results annotated in dark blue)

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About Zenith Minerals

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX:ZNC) is an Australian-based minerals exploration company leveraged to the increasing global demand for metals critical to the production processes of new energy industrial sectors.

The Company currently has three lithium projects all located in Western Australia. Split Rocks, located within the Southern Cross region mid-way between Perth and Kalgoorlie, is now being systematically explored under the terms of the joint venture between Zenith and EV Metals Group (EVM). It covers landholdings of approximately 660km^2 in the Forrestania greenstone belt immediately north of the established Mt Holland lithium deposit. Waratah Well, located approximately 20km northwest of the regional town of Yalgoo in the Murchison Region holds a lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite target with ongoing exploration. More recently, Zenith acquired a third lithium prospect, the Mt Ida North Project, located approximately 95km west of the regional town of Leonora in WA's Goldfields Region.

In January 2022, Zenith entered into a joint venture with EV Metals Group (EVM), a global battery material and technology company with plans to develop an integrated Battery Chemicals Complex at Yanbu Industrial City on the western coast of Saudi Arabia. EV Metals can earn a 60% interest in the lithium rights in these projects, with Zenith retaining a 40% project share, under terms that sees Zenith funded through to bankable feasibility on any of the project developments. Any lithium concentrate produced from these projects will provide critical raw material supply for the Yanbu complex as part of an integrated global supply chain currently being developed by EVM. This will contribute to meeting the growing demand for stable, long-term supplies of critical raw materials, high purity chemicals and cathode active materials. The number of Australian-based lithium/EV metal projects currently in the JV could be further expanded over time if appropriate acquisition opportunities present themselves.

In addition to its battery metal assets, Zenith owns a portfolio of gold and base metal projects that was intended for a demerger into a separate company, Mackerel Metals Limited, to be listed on ASX. Following a review of market conditions, the Company decided to defer the strategy of a spin-out and instead advance these projects under Zenith's stewardship (ASX release 2-Dec-22). To this end, it has engaged the services of experienced geologist and resources professional Kevin Seymour to advance that portion of the Company's portfolio. Mr Seymour is a highly experienced and credentialled exploration geologist with broad experience in different commodities and geological terrains. He was the Managing Director of Woomera Mining Ltd and was formerly the General Manager of Exploration at Ramelius Resources Ltd. He held senior exploration roles with Glengarry Resources, Sons of Gwalia and Delta Gold.

To learn more, please visit www.zenithminerals.com.au

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Zenith Minerals Limited.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Material ASX Releases Previously Released

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for the Company's Projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters remain unchanged.

Table 1: Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Pre-collar (m)	Core (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
RC + Diamond Drilling									
ZVCD035	RC/DD	742223	6486025	444.4	204.8	239.6		-90	Rio
ZVCD036	RC/DD	742021	6486007	396.4	204.6	191.8		-90	Rio
ZVCD039	RC/DD	742045	6485803	402.4	150.7	251.7		-90	Rio
ZVCD040	RC/DD	741844	6485784	402.2	216.7	185.5		-90	Rio
ZVCD063	RC/DD	742597	6485350	400	168.7	231.3		-90	Rio
ZVCD066	RC/DD	742226	6485000	324.4	252.8	71.6		-90	Rio
ZVCD072	RC/DD	742004	6485356	396.4	180.6	215.8		-90	Rio
ZVCD079	RC/DD	741877	6486252	369.6	150.4	219.2	263	-60	Rio
RC Drilling									
ZVRC067	RC	742091	6484995	241				-90	Rio
ZVRC068	RC	741935	6484974	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC069	RC	741811	6484962	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC070	RC	742201	6485366	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC071	RC	742100	6485362	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC073	RC	741904	6485350	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC074	RC	741805	6485337	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC075	RC	741004	6485280	191				-90	Rio
ZVRC076	RC	741403	6485305	125				-90	Rio
ZVRC077	RC	743299	6486641	210				-90	Rio
ZVRC078	RC	743012	6486608	249				-90	Rio
ZVRC080	RC	741552	6485322	217				-90	Rio
ZVRC081	RC	741041	6484886	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC082	RC	741434	6484922	210				-90	Rio
ZVRC083	RC	741585	6484938	180				-90	Rio
ZVRC084	RC	743409	6485456	144				-90	Rio
ZVRC085	RC	743000	6485403	153				-90	Rio
ZVRC086	RC	743366	6485845	198				-90	Rio
ZVRC087	RC	742967	6485806	156				-90	Rio
ZVRC088	RC	743331	6486238	169				-90	Rio
ZVRC089	RC	742944	6486194	196				-90	Rio
ZVRC092	RC	742505	6485248	156				-90	Rio
ZVRC093	RC	743438	6485043	138				-90	Rio
ZVRC094	RC	743030	6485010	222				-90	Rio
ZVRC095	RC	743471	6484650	162				-90	Rio
ZVRC096	RC	743065	6484605	159				-90	Rio
ZVRC097	RC	742733	6484062	117				-90	Rio
ZVRC098	RC	742700	6484285	150				-90	Rio
ZVRC099	RC	742352	6485235	239				-90	Rio
ZVRC100	RC	742092	6485209	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC100	RC	742095	6485206	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC101	RC	741897	6485185	216				-90	Rio

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Pre-collar (m)	Core (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect
ZVRC102	RC	741699	6485162	198				-90	Rio
ZVRC103	RC	742240	6485626	228				-90	Rio
ZVRC104	RC	742161	6485617	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC105	RC	742063	6485609	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC106	RC	741970	6485598	247				-90	Rio
ZVRC107	RC	741862	6485585	227				-90	Rio
ZVRC108	RC	741761	6485576	216				-90	Rio
ZVRC109a	RC	742169	6485814	150				-90	Rio
ZVRC109b	RC	742170	6485814	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC110	RC	741951	6485793	240				-90	Rio
ZVRC111	RC	741917	6485991	234				-90	Rio
ZVRC112	RC	742008	6486099	198				-90	Rio
ZVRC113	RC	742200	6485217	252				-90	Rio
ZVRC114	RC	741481	6486349	198				-90	Rio
ZVRC115	RC	741571	6486358	231				-90	Rio
ZVRC116	RC	741662	6485563	189				-90	Rio
ZVRC117	RC	742010	6482980	231				-90	Pointer 7
ZVRC118	RC	743201	6483108	252				-90	Pointer 7
ZVRC119	RC	743583	6483150	184				-90	Pointer 7
ZVRC120	RC	744000	6483213	210				-90	Pointer 7
ZVRC121	RC	744358	6483356	252				-90	Pointer 7
ZVRC122	RC	743379	6481348	252				-90	Dulcie West
ZVRC123	RC	743772	6481573	156				-90	Dulcie West
ZVRC124	RC	744125	6481778	240				-90	Dulcie West
ZVRC125	RC	744464	6481975	251				-90	Dulcie West
ZVRC126	RC	744811	6482178	252				-90	Dulcie West
ZVRC127	RC	746301	6476588	252				-90	Estrela

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Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
RC + Diamond Drilling													
ZVCD035				NSR									
ZVCD036				Assays Awaited									
ZVCD040				NSR									
ZVCD079	185	190	5	0.7	157	1096	0.9	66	59	19	118	Pegmatite	0.3
incl	185	187	2	1.5	160	647	0.7	148	30	11	100	Pegmatite	1.0
and	197	206	9	0.3	158	1681	2.1	39	81	18	117	Pegmatite	0.3
and	217	219	2	0.5	259	619	1.0	595	29	5	97	Pegmatite	0.3
and	233	246	13	0.3	152	958	2.1	23	16	5	89	Pegmatite	0.3
and	256	257	1	0.8	107	929	2.4	3	13	5	111	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVCD063				Assays Awaited									
ZVCD066				Assays Awaited									
ZVCD072				Assays Awaited									
RC Drilling													
ZVRC067				NSR									
ZVRC068				NSR									
ZVRC069				NSR									

Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
ZVRC070				NSR									
ZVRC071				NSR									
ZVRC073				NSR									
ZVRC074	190	191	1	0.3	104	1106	3.7	19	16	5	102	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC075				NSR									
ZVRC076				NSR									
ZVRC077				NSR									
ZVRC078				NSR									
ZVRC080	193	194	1	0.3	14	34	0.3	3	5	5	25	Basalt	0.3
ZVRC081				NSR									
ZVRC082				NSR									
ZVRC083				NSR									
ZVRC084				NSR									
ZVRC085				NSR									
ZVRC086				NSR									
ZVRC087				NSR									
ZVRC088				NSR									
ZVRC089				NSR									
ZVRC092				NSR									
ZVRC093				NSR									
ZVRC094				NSR									
ZVRC095				NSR									

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Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
ZVRC096				NSR									
ZVRC097				NSR									
ZVRC098				NSR									
ZVRC099				NSR									
ZVRC100	216	217	1	0.3	28	225	1.2	3	13	5	25	Basalt / Pegmatite	0.3
and	239	240	1	0.6	87	528	2.1	11	18	5	113	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC101				NSR									
ZVRC102				NSR									
ZVRC103				NSR									
ZVRC104	213	217	4	0.5	312	2765	1.8	214	63	28	162	Pegmatite	0.3
and	226	228	2	0.4	230	3001	2.5	33	91	22	215	Pegmatite	0.3
and	239	243	4	0.3	127	855	1.3	33	18	10	143	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC105	191	193	2	0.6	218	3087	3.7	88	14	9	165	Pegmatite	0.3
and	199	218	19	0.5	412	2616	2.4	127	57	48	193	Pegmatite	0.3
incl	200	201	1	1.0	658	5000	3.8	145	67	48	623	Pegmatite	1.0
and	224	235	11	0.5	502	2426	1.7	47	100	70	96	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC106	92	96	4	0.3	104	213	1.3	8	5	5	25	Basalt	0.3
and	136	144	8	0.3	154	85	0.7	6	5	5	29	Basalt	0.3
and	172	174	2	0.3	219	3272	4.9	51	31	11	28	Pegmatite	0.3
and	177	183	6	0.4	192	1516	1.7	111	71	22	83	Pegmatite	0.3
and	193	194	1	0.7	96	1547	2.9	30	11	5	25	Pegmatite	0.3

Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
and	199	215	16	0.4	245	1417	1.3	24	55	41	94	Pegmatite	0.3
and	234	235	1	0.3	410	1320	2.3	12	25	5	25	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC107				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC108				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC109a				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC109b				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC110	68	72	4	0.3	1427	1731	1.6	12	5	5	53	Basalt	0.3
and	88	108	20	0.3	771	1452	0.9	31	15	18	83	Basalt	0.3
and	156	160	4	0.3	66	285	0.5	33	11	5	25	Basalt	0.3
and	166	174	8	1.1	117	684	0.5	113	24	22	112	Pegmatite	0.3
incl	167	172	5	1.5	128	560	0.4	15	6	5	81	Pegmatite	1.0
and	184	206	22	0.7	545	3363	2.0	198	62	49	777	Pegmatite	0.3
incl	186	194	8	1.0	829	4642	2.9	306	70	68	570	Pegmatite	1.0
and	220	225	5	0.3	246	1910	2.4	8	41	9	80	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC111	177	189	12	0.6	300	1767	1.6	104	61	49	206	Pegmatite	0.3
incl	182	183	1	1.5	1027	5000	3.8	154	87	81	652	Pegmatite	1.0
and	208	211	3	0.6	348	2036	1.8	38	45	23	93	Basalt / Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC112	180	182	2	0.7	88	1234	3.1	104	43	29	43	Pegmatite	0.3

Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
incl	180	181	1	1.0	81	1165	3.1	175	29	40	61	Pegmatite	1.0
and	188	190	2	0.7	590	2588	5.9	68	37	24	97	Pegmatite	0.3
ZVRC113				NSR									
ZVRC114				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC115				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC116				NSR									
ZVRC117				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC118				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC119				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC120				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC121				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC122				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC123				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC124				Assays Awaited									

Table 2: Significant New Lithium Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	K (%)	Be (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Lithology	Li_2O Cut-off (%)
ZVRC125				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC126				Assays Awaited									
ZVRC127				Assays Awaited									

Lithium 0.3% Li_2O cut-off; maximum 4m internal dilution and including 1.0% Li_2O cut-off; maximum 2m internal dilution
Rb detection limit of >5000ppm Rb, assumes value of 5000ppm Rb for calculation of average grade
Cs detection limit of >5000ppm Cs, assumes value of 5000ppm Cs for calculation of average grade
Sn detection limit of -50ppm assumes value of 25ppm Sn for calculation of average grade
Ta detection limit of -10ppm assumes value of 5ppm Ta for calculation of average grade
Nb detection limit of -10ppm assumes value of 5ppm Nb for calculation of average grade

JORC Tables

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.*	1m reverse circulation drill samples were collected at depths ranging from 0 to 240m depth. RC samples were collected via a cyclone. Quarter core diamond samples from diamond drilling tails on RC holes to depths of 444m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.
	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.	NQ2 diamond core samples, ¼ sawn and reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 kg was pulverised with analysis for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
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.).*	NQ2 diamond core and reverse circulation face sample drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Visual estimates of RC recovery were recorded by the field geologist and drill core recovery measurements were calculated by actual depths versus recovered drill core.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Large capacity drill rig with booster compressor using reverse circulation face sample bit ensured good recoveries through-out the drill program. NQ2 diamond core returned excellent core recovery.

	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.	Acceptable overall sample recoveries through-out drill program no bias likely.
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.*	All drill samples were logged by a qualified geologist and descriptions recorded in a digital data base.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC samples and diamond core qualitative logging, representative sample retained for each drill metre. All samples photographed and assessed under natural and ultraviolet light to record fluorescent minerals.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100%
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Quarter core, sawn.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Rotary splitter for each 1m sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	~200g of sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	*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.*	Duplicate samples were taken in the field and analysed as part of the QA/QC process
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample was approximately 2kg in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material 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.*	Samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for lithium by sodium peroxide fusion with ICPMS finish.
	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.	Lithium pegmatite mineralisation identified to date is a mixture of eucryptite and petalite with minor lepidolite and spodumene confirmed by multiple methods including optical microscopy, SEM, Raman spectroscopy, XRD analyses and fluorescence studies. Semi-quantitative XRD analysis was used to determine the mineral species of lithium mineralised zones. The sample was supplied by the client to Microanalysis Australia for the above-mentioned analyses. A representative sub-sample was

		removed and lightly ground such that 90% was passing 20 µm. Grinding to this size helps eliminate preferred orientation. Only crystalline material present in the sample will give peaks in the XRD scan. Amorphous (non-crystalline) material will add to the background. The search match software used was Eva 4.3. An up-to-date ICDD card set was used. The X-ray source was cobalt radiation. No standards were used in the quantification process. The concentrations were calculated using the normalized reference intensity ratio method where the intensity of the 100% peak divided by the published I/Ic value for each mineral phase is summed and the relative percentages of each phase calculated based on the relative contribution to the sum. This method allows for slight attention to be paid to preferred orientation but is limited in considering other factors including but not limited to; variable crystallinity, alteration, fluorescence, substitution and lattice strain. Chemical assay data (XRF/ICP) was supplied by the client as an elemental relative abundance/concentration indicator. The XRD concentration of the interpreted phases (below) may have been adjusted in consideration of the chemical assay.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Blanks, certified reference material for lithium, and duplicate samples were included in the analytical batches and indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least 2 Zenith company personnel have been to the prospect area and observed samples and representative drill chip and drill core.
	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data were recorded in a field laptop and then entered into a database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
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.*	Sample location is based on GPS coordinates +/- 5m accuracy
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used to compile data was MGA94 Zone 50
Location of data points – continued	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topography control is +/- 10m.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RC holes drilled at nominal 1km x 1km spacing.

Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	There is insufficient information to calculate a mineral resource
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Simple weight average mathematical compositing 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.*	Drilling is angled -90 degrees (ZVCD079 drilled at -60 degrees dip) and based on current interpretation is thought to be representing true width thickness of the flat lying pegmatite zones however further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	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.	No bias based on current interpretation of shallow to flat dipping lithium mineralisation
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were taken by Zenith personnel on site and retained in a secure location until delivered directly to the laboratory by Zenith personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by two company personnel who are qualified as Competent Persons

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.*	Split Rocks exploration and prospecting licences are held by a wholly owned subsidiary of Zenith Minerals Limited. EV Metals Group (EVM) may earn a 60% interest in the lithium rights in two initial 100% owned Zenith projects Waratah Well and Split Rocks by sole funding the completion of a feasibility study within 24 months, with Zenith retaining a 40% project share. On and from completion of a feasibility study, Zenith and EVM will form a joint venture in respect of the project lithium rights. EVM will sole fund expenditure to a decision to mine, following which the parties will be required to fund future joint venture expenditure in accordance with their respective percentage shares. EVM must arrange all financing for the development, construction and commissioning of any future mine including Zenith's share. Zenith must repay its proportionate share of the project finance including interest from the sale of its proportionate share of minerals produced. EVM to spend a minimum of A$7M on exploration on the projects, in 24 months, before being able to voluntarily withdraw provided that if EVM does not complete a feasibility study within 24 months it will

		be deemed to have withdrawn and will not earn an interest in the project lithium rights. Refer ASX Release 14-Jan-22 for further details. P774490 forms part of the Australian Lithium Alliance whereby EVM(60%) and Zenith (40%) contribute their respective costs to this tenement only.
	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.	Tenements are exploration licences. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to ASX release 21st March 2019 for details on the background of historic exploration activity.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Archaean pegmatite hosted lithium.
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:*	Refer to Figures and Tables in body of text of this ASX release.
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	
	o down hole length and interception depth	
	o hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	High-grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut -off grade of 1.0%Li2O and no internal dilution, whilst lower grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut-off grade of 0.3% Li2O and maximum internal dilution of 2m. XRD analyses of mineralised intervals confirms the host lithium minerals as eucryptite and petalite. The high-grade zone is dominantly eucryptite with lesser spodumene with lower grade intervals containing petalite. A 7.1m interval in ZVCD039 contains semi-massive to massive lepidolite.
	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	As above and included in Tables.

	of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
Data aggregation methods - continued	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling is angled -90 degrees (ZVCD079 drilled at -60 degrees dip) and based on current interpretation is thought to be representing true width thickness of the flat lying pegmatite zones however further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	As above
	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').	Mineralised intervals reported are down-hole lengths but are believed to be close to true thickness
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in body of text of this ASX release.
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.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in body of text of this ASX release.
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.*	No other meaningful or material exploration data to be reported at this stage.
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).*	Follow-up drilling in progress.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in body of this report.