

30 June 2025

Initial Drilling Intersects Sulphides at Robin 21 Anomaly, Mt Clere, WA.

Highlights

- Two diamond drill holes completed at Robin 21, totaling 1,139.9m
- Chalcopyrite and broad (50m+) sulphide haloes intersected within prospective stratigraphy
- Portable XRF (pXRF) geochemical signatures support potential SEDEX-style mineralization
- Follow-up work under review, including geophysics and step-out drilling
- Application to be submitted in the upcoming Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) round of applications

Zinc of Ireland NL (ASX: ZMI) (ZMI or the Company) is pleased to announce that its maiden drilling campaign at the Mt Clere Project in Western Australia has now concluded, with two diamond drill holes successfully completed, totalling 1,139.9 metres. The holes targeted the 'Robin 21' geophysical anomaly, a prominent 1 km-wide feature with coincident magnetic (400 nT) and gravity (~2 mG) responses. Both holes intersected sulphide-bearing zones hosted in and adjacent to dolerite bodies and carbonaceous metasediments and siltstones of the Proterozoic-aged Ullawarra Formation. A combination of initial logging, microscopy and pXRF field screening have indicated the presence of base metal sulphides and other pathfinder elements.

These field observations are consistent with the Company's geological model for SEDEX-style mineralisation, and may be indicative of a fertile system at, or adjacent to Robin 21.

Cautionary Statement (pXRF field readings):

pXRF readings should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. pXRF readings also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. While pXRF readings provide useful indications of mineral content and approximate grade, they are not a substitute for laboratory-derived assay grades and will not be used in any resource estimation.

Chairman's Comment:

"We are pleased to have made a strong start at Mt Clere with the drill bit and have been successful in our initial aim of testing three styles of geophysical models at Robin 21. These include gravity, TMI-RTP and VRMI magnetic anomalies. The geology and extent of the sulphide development we're seeing is highly encouraging, especially given these are our first two holes into this massive and previously untested anomaly. We look forward to returning the core to Perth for detailed logging and laboratory analysis, which will equip us for planning the next phase of exploration accordingly."

– Peter Huljich, Non-Executive Chairman.

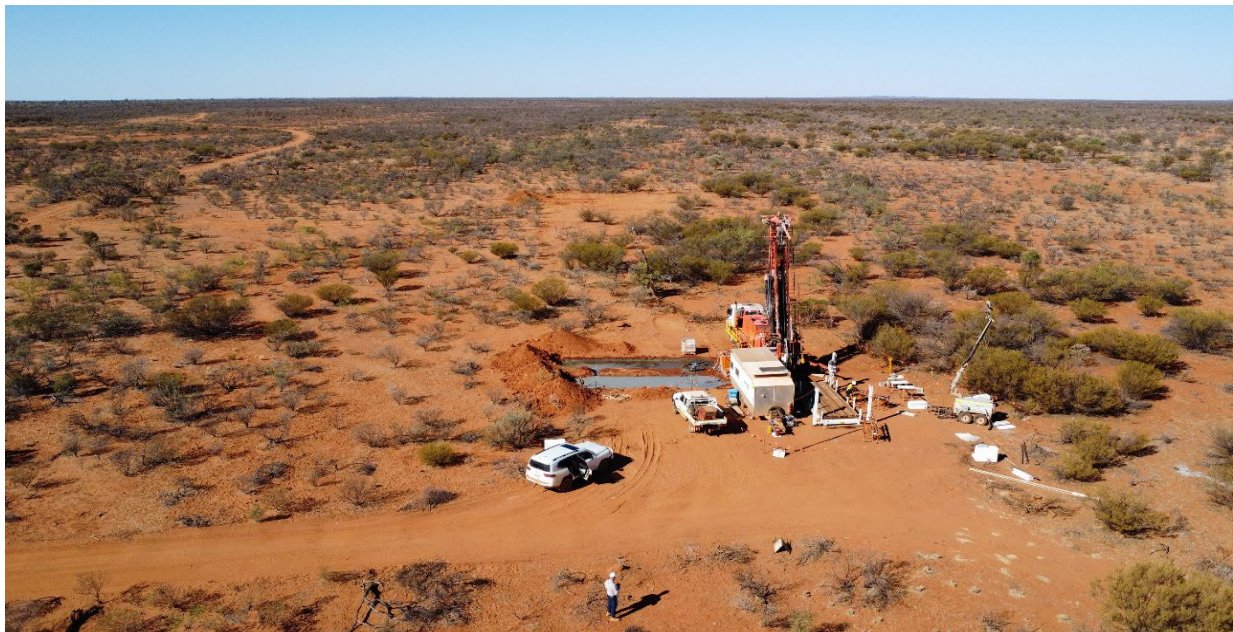


Figure 1: Drilling in operation at Mt Clere at the site of a 1997 BHP RC hole which was abandoned short of target.

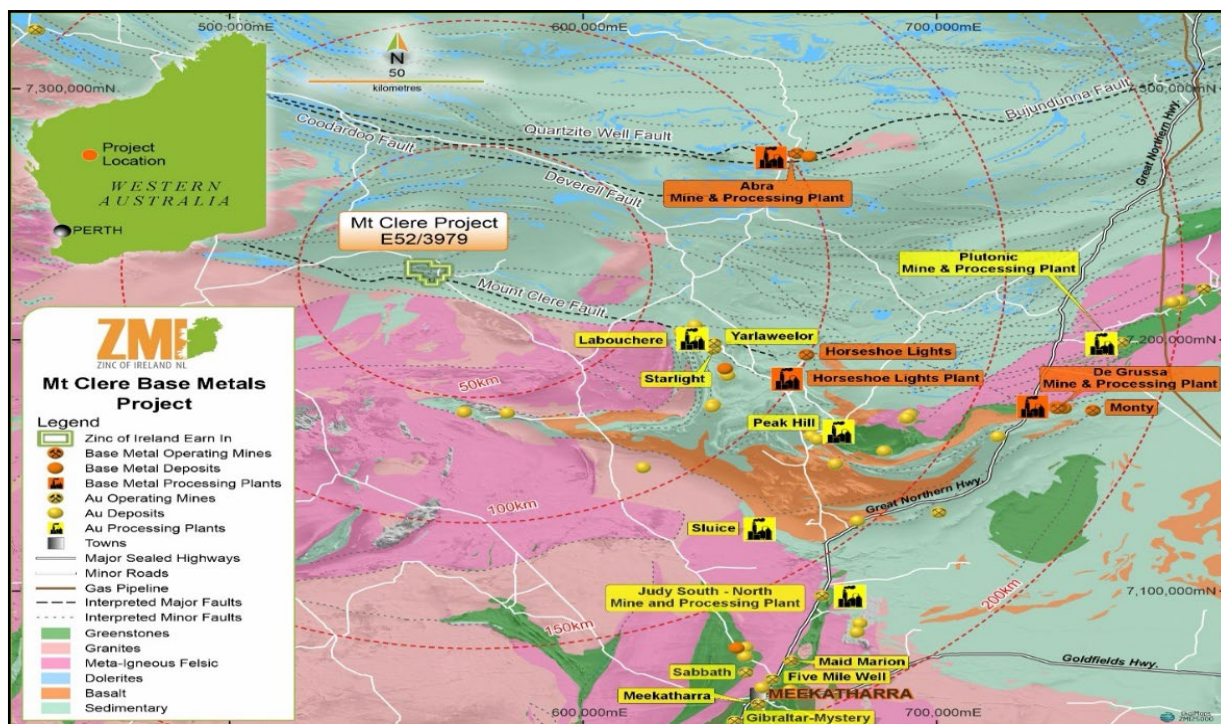


Figure 2. Mount Clere Project Location with reference to the Abra base metal deposit and GSWA bedrock geology over filtered greyscale magnetic image.

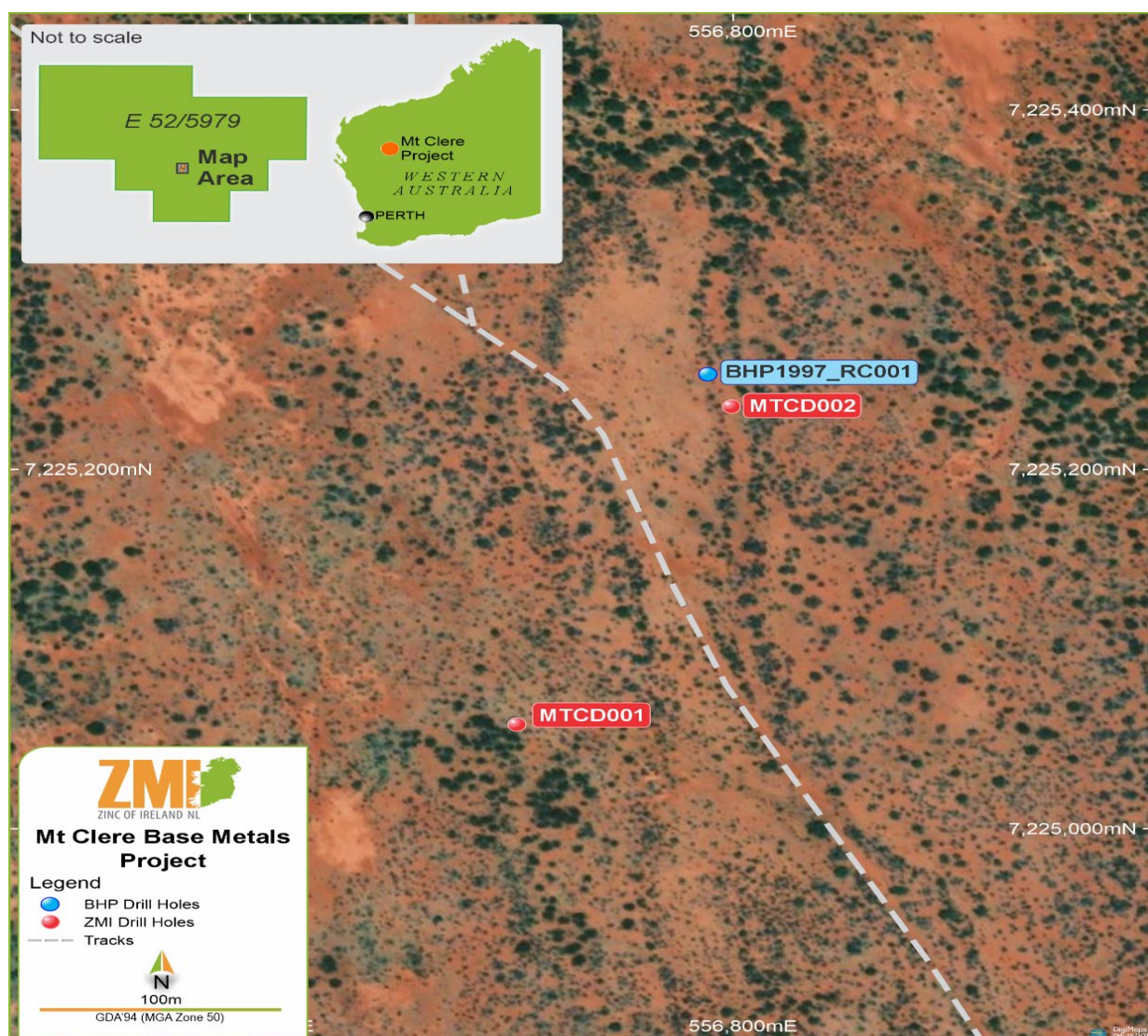


Figure 3. Drill Hole location plan BHP MTCD 001 and MTCD 002 and BHP Hole (1997).

Field logging has indicated the presence of black carbonaceous shales, laminated metasediments, and intrusive dolerite sills. Sulphides were observed in multiple zones, particularly associated with black shales and the periphery of sediment-dolerite contacts.

Representative Visual Mineralisation

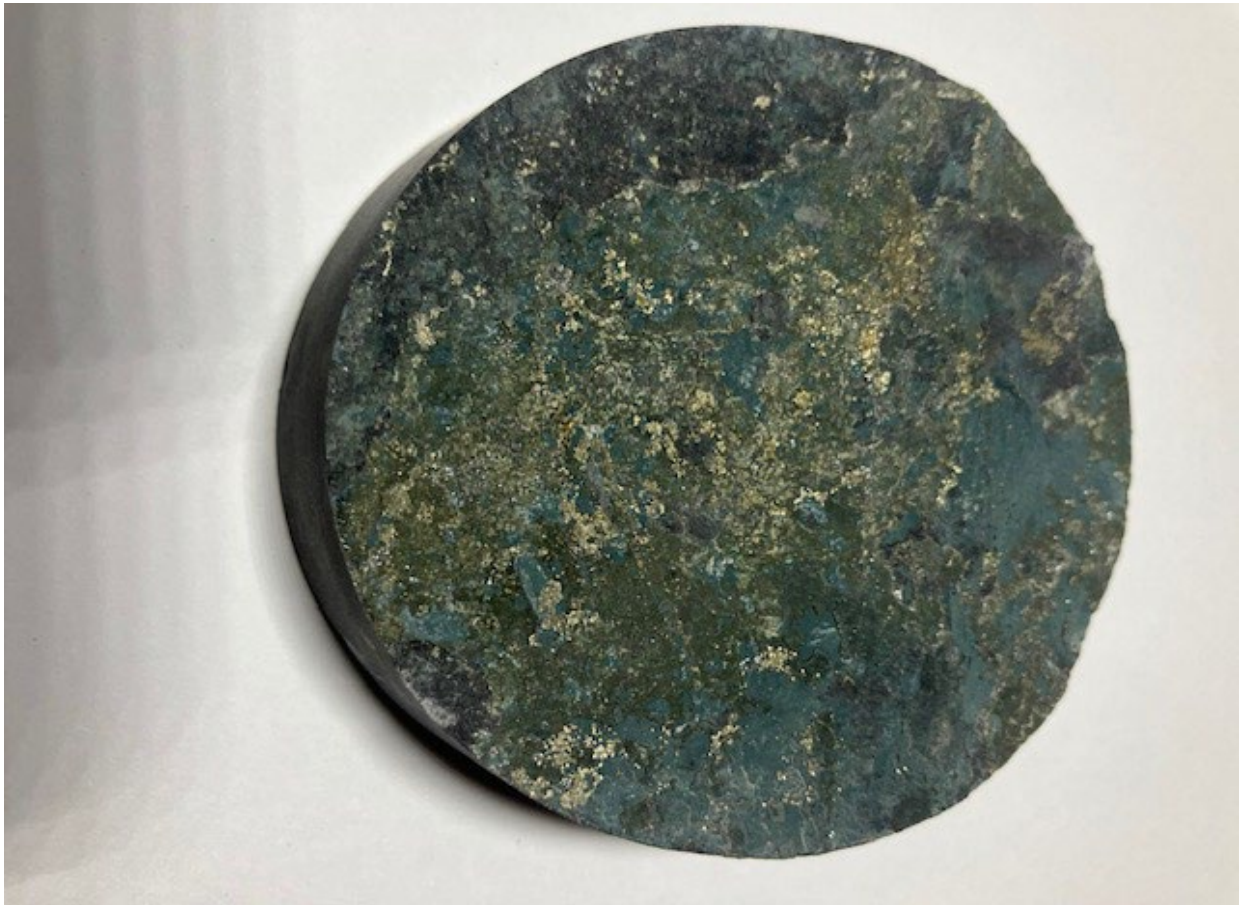


Figure 4. MTCD002 @ 257m. Carbonaceous shale with disseminated and fracture-hosted pyrite, pyrrhotite and chlorite on fracture plane. Approx. 1-2% sulphide.



Figure 5. MTCD001 @ 84m. Sulphide-bearing black shale hosting pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Observed Sulphide Zones MTCD001 and MTCD002

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Sulphide Type	Nature	Visual Abundance %	Interval (m)
MTCD001	84.2	102.2	Sandstone	Pyrite/Pyrrhotite	Disseminated & fracture-hosted	Minor 0.5-1.0%	18
MTCD001	315.1	347.5	Siltstone	Pyrite	Disseminated & fracture-hosted	1-2%	32.4
MTCD001	347.5	383.2	Mudstone	Pyrite	Bedding parallel	<1%	35.7
MTCD001	383.2	396.7	Silts Shales	Pyrite	Bedding parallel	1-2%	13.5
MTCD002	190.7	199	Dolerite	Trace Pyrite	Disseminated	Trace <0.5%	8.3
MTCD002	249.25	305.1	Metasediments	Pyrite/Pyrrhotite/+ Chalcopyrite	Disseminated & fracture-hosted	1-2% Pyrite/Pyrrhotite Trace Chalcopyrite	55.85
MTCD002	305.1	345.5	Metasediments	Pyrite	Disseminated & fracture-hosted	<0.5% 1%	40.4

Table 1. Observed sulphide intervals.

Sulphide logging at Mt Clere was conducted in the field on uncut core. Sulphide species noted include pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Percentage estimates are provided as estimates only and vary considerably within the downhole intervals. Framboidal, botryoidal and recrystallised pyrite within secondary veinlets was observed locally suggesting possible hydrothermal overprinting.

Cautionary Statement (Visual Estimates):

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Next Steps:

- The return of the core from Mt Clere to a secure Perth facility.
- Submission of samples for assay and additional petrology and SEM analysis as determined by selective detailed relogging and additional pXRF analyses.
- Assessment of selective downhole intervals for sampling and analyses with assay results expected in Q3.
- Assessment of requirements for follow-up downhole geophysics.
- Plan follow-up drilling.

About the Robin 21 Target at Mt Clere

Zinc of Ireland's Mt Clere Project in WA's Gascoyne region hosts a standout exploration target (Robin 21). Prior to the current drilling programme, this 1 km-wide coincident magnetic (400 nT) and gravity (~2 mG) "bullseye" anomaly in the Edmund Basin was completely untested, making it a rare prospect in Western Australia. Crucially, BHP's 1990s drilling program drilled only to ~56 m on Robin 21 before technical issues halted the hole such that the anomaly was not intersected. Robin 21 lies adjacent to the Mt Clere Fault in a proven copper–base-metal province, giving it strong geological pedigree, and similar geophysical characteristics to world-class SEDEX/IOCG systems (e.g. Sullivan or Ernest Henry). *(For further information, please see our Company presentation which was released on the 9 April 2025 and acquisition announcement entitled "Earning into Highly Prospective Project at Mt Clere Containing a Large SEDEX/IOCG DrillReady Anomaly" dated 19 February 2025).*

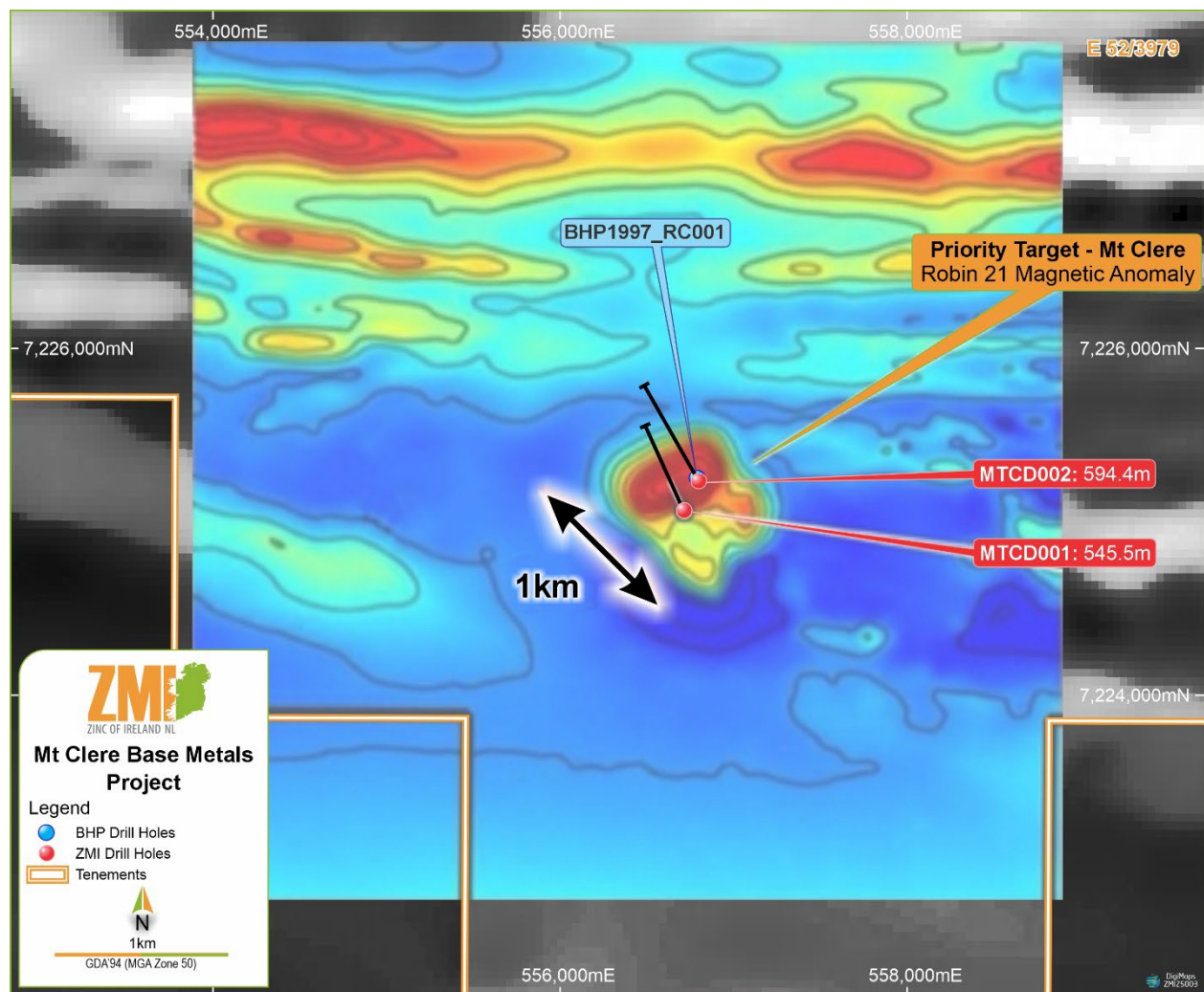
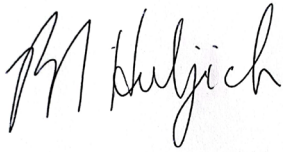


Figure 6. Drill Hole location plan BHP RC Hole (abandoned), MTCD 001 and MTCD 002 and Mt Clere magnetic anomaly (TMIRTP-IVD anomaly overlying greyscale image).

The Board of Directors of Zinc of Ireland NL have authorised this announcement for release to the market.

Yours faithfully,



Peter Huljich

Non-Executive Chairman

Zinc of Ireland NL

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at the Mount Clere Project is based on information compiled by Mr. Andrew Hawker, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and consult's to the Company as Exploration Manager. Mr. Hawker has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 (JORC Code). Mr. Hawker has verified the information contained within this announcement and consents to its inclusion in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results (geophysical reprocessing) at the Mount Clere Project is based on information prepared by Competent Person Greg Hope and is contained within an ASX announcement entitled "Earning into Highly Prospective Project at Mt Clere Containing a Large SEDEX/IOCG Drill Ready Anomaly" dated 19th February 2025 and a Company Presentation dated 9th April 2025 which are available to view on www.zincofireland.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Disclaimer

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of ZMI and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

- *may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;*
- *are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by ZMI, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,*
- *involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.*

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Appendix A: JORC Table 1 Sections 1 and 2

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The following sections are provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is focused on exploring the Robin 21 geophysical anomalies, part of EL within the Edmund Basin, Gascoyne, WA. Diamond drilling was undertaken to obtain core samples. Determination of visible mineralisation in core samples referenced in this release are quantitative estimates based on visual field examinations by competent geologists on site. A portable XRF (pXRF) analyser (Olympus Delta and Vanta) was also used to provide preliminary in-field element analysis of uncut diamond drill core samples. PXRF readings were taken at nominal rates of one or two readings per four metre core tray. Approximately 341m readings were taken across 1139.9m of core No QA/QC or calibration protocols were applied during pXRF analysis; pXRF readings are therefore considered only as a first pass indicator of geochemical signatures for potential mineralisation and to support sample selection for laboratory analyses. No quantitative pXRF results are provided in this report.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (egg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (egg 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mud Rotary bits were employed to pierce through the overburden to depths of approximately 60m or when solid rock is encountered. Diamond drill core diameters were PQ3/HQ3/NQ2 but mostly HQ3. PQ3 and HQ3 core was triple tubed Hex or full hole locking couplings are used on an as needs basis to promote hole stabilisation and reduce hole deviation as appropriate. The core was orientated at the drill site using a Reflex ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core has been logged for recovery by length of run, RQD and recovery per sample interval. Core recoveries was measured for each hole and were generally >90% Triple tube coring has been used where possible. There does not appear to be a relationship between core recovery and indicative pXRF readings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been logged by a competent geologist on site. The current logging procedures would be sufficient to meet the requirements for a mineral resource estimate. Mineralisation/alteration/brecciation types, intensities, amounts and interpreted lithologies have been completed using a standardised logging template and stratigraphic coding and nomenclature that has been defined so as to be relevant to the local geology and the styles of alteration, structure and mineralisation encountered. Core photography (wet & dry) is routine. All core was geologically logged including lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation. Logging captured visually estimated sulphide content.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulphide logging and pXRF measurements were conducted in the field on uncut core. The Competent Person considers this appropriate for first-pass indications to support sample selection for laboratory analyses.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (egg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pXRF readings were used to confirm the presence of geochemical signatures for potential mineralisation. Readings were taken at nominal 2-4m intervals. Olympus Delta and Vanta M pXRF instruments were used in geochemical mode three beam analysis with 30 second readings on uncut core. pXRF analysis is a localised point mode analysis only and may not represent the whole core. pXRF readings should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. pXRF readings also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. No QA/QC or calibration protocols were applied during pXRF analyses; pXRF results are considered as a first pass indicator only and were used to support sample selection for laboratory analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling or laboratory assaying was conducted. The Company has not announced significant intersections in this release. Logging of sulphide mineralisation (abundances, types, etc) was verified by alternative site geologists and supported by pXRF data. No twinned holes exist at Mt Clere. No quantitative pXRF data is reported. Future laboratory assay results will supersede pXRF results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars have been surveyed by handheld GPS to an estimated accuracy of 3m in MGA/GDA 94 Zone 50. • Downhole surveys are determined by Reflex EZ-TRAC every 30m. • The principal area of exploration drilling would be considered relatively flat with no significant topographic constraints.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing is currently appropriate to the level of exploration being conducted by the Company and has been designed to test large scale geophysical anomalism • Project is at an early stage and data spacing is insufficient to support resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous drilling was available to guide drillhole orientation • Holes were drilled perpendicular to interpreted bedding (to the extent known, which is deemed appropriate to the style of mineralisation targeted at Mt Clere (SEDEX related sulphide mineralisation, occurring parallel and/or sub parallel to bedding). No sampling bias resulting from drillhole orientation was noted.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is stored at a commercial secure facility in Perth, WA.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine on-site auditing of site-based activities was undertaken by the Senior Site Executive

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Clere Project is comprised of E 52/3979 in 'good standing'. ZMI is subject to an earn-in agreement. <i>(For further information, please see our Company presentation which was released on the 9 April 2025 and acquisition announcement entitled "Earning into Highly Prospective Project at Mt Clere Containing a Large SEDEX/IOCG Drill Ready Anomaly" dated 19 February 2025).</i> No known impediments
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration is limited to BHP conducted limited drilling in the 1990s (one hole to ~56 m). Various geophysical programmes and geophysical reprocessing thereof by ZMI.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target is 'Abra Style' VMS, IOCG or SEDEX-style base metal mineralisation hosted in Edmund Basin metasediments. The area is considered prospective for breccia-hosted or apron-like Fe-Zn-Pb-Ag deposits similar to those found at Abra.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available information that has been able to be compiled for the historical drilling has been included in the Company database. All current drill holes undertaken by ZMI have had a standard set of surveys carried out during the drilling and all information has been compiled and validated in the Company database. MTCD001: 545.5m; MTCD002: 594.4 m. A Collar Table has been included as Appendix B.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (egg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant intercepts reported yet. pXRF results used qualitatively Future reporting of mineralised intervals will incorporate the appropriate information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (egg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has insufficient drilling to determine true thickness of logged sulphide mineralisation zones. All zones reported are downhole lengths only as true widths are not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 1-4 and Table 1 are included in this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal assay results have been received for the drillholes included in this announcement. • Visual estimates and qualitative commentary of pXRF readings are disclosed with caution. • No quantitative pXRF results are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphide logging and qualitative commentary on in-field pXRF measurements are reported herein. No other substantive exploration data is included in this release. The Robin 21 target was defined by previous gravity and magnetics, as cross-referenced.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (egg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company will continue to assess the core from the current programme and will determine if deemed appropriate, downhole geophysics, further SEM, pXRF, detailed interval logging, sampling and assaying, and further drilling as required. The Company expects to complete detailed logging and submit assays to an accredited laboratory for analysis in Q3

Appendix B: Collar Table

Hole_ID	Orig_North GDA94-Z50	Orig_East GDA94-Z50	Orig_RL	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Dip	Orig_Az	Precollar_Depth
MTCD001	7225063	556712	419	DD	545.5	75	335	68.9
MTCD002	7225234	556798.8	422.93	DD	594.4	-70	330	48.6