Zenith Minerals Limited
ABN 96 119 397 938

13th January 2017

Encouraging New Results - Burro Creek Lithium Clay Project

- **Large scale lithium (Li) clay target in Arizona, USA;**
- **Follow-up surface sampling returned high-grade lithium results of widths up to 33.6m metres at 980 ppm Li, and 15m @ 1427 ppm Li. These results are comparable to competitor lithium clay projects in USA and Mexico that are subject to feasibility studies and trial processing plants respectively;**
- **Recent geological mapping and seismic geophysical surveys confirm extensive zones of shallow dipping lithium bearing clay with true thickness up to 50 metres.**
- **Based on the positive outcomes of work completed during the initial due diligence period Zenith has resolved to exercise its option to proceed with the project.**
- **Metallurgical testwork ongoing to assess ease of extracting lithium. Drilling planned.**

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is very pleased to advise that follow-up surface sampling, mapping and geophysical surveying at Burro Creek lithium clay project located in central western Arizona, USA has provided encouraging results. Based on the positive outcomes of work completed during the initial 90 day exclusive period Zenith has exercised its option to proceed with involvement in the project.

Located in an active mining district, Freeport McMoRan's operating Bagdad porphyry copper mine is located 10km from the Burro Creek project.

Initial surface sampling by the Company of the lithium clay exposures (reported 10th November 2016) returned results including: 20m @ 818ppm Li, 5m @ 1090ppm Li and 15m @ 930ppm Li & 50m @ 785 ppm Li.

New results from a recently completed follow-up program returned generally higher-grade lithium results over greater widths (Figure 2).

- **Results from composite channel sampling of zones where the full clay thickness is exposed in the field included: 33.6m @ 980ppm Li; whilst,**
- **Zones where lithium bearing clay zones are not fully exposed and are locally obscured by transported rubble and alluvium included: 15m @ 1427ppm Li and 15m @ 920ppm Li; 2.5m @ 1300ppm Li, 3.5m @ 1120ppm Li and 1.5m @ 1210ppm Li.** These results represent only a portion of the lithium clay horizon and drilling or trenching is required to test the full thickness of the lithium bearing units; and
- **Grab samples of relict drill spoil from holes drilled during a small, historical program to test the clay for industrial purposes returned results including: 1650ppm Li and 1290ppm Li. Encouragingly these are among the highest grades returned from Zenith's sampling to date and may indicate that surface sampling is understating the true lithium grade.** True widths for these zones are unknown and follow-up drilling is required.
- **A trial geophysical survey using passive seismic technique supports Zenith's geological interpretation of extensive flat lying, near surface lithium bearing clays.**

The lithium bearing clay zone is a near surface, flat lying horizon extending over 1700m by 1000m within the eastern project leases and a further 800m by 600m within the western lease areas. Observations from mapping and sampling programs indicate that the clay horizon generally has a true thickness greater than 30 m where it is exposed in gullies within gently

Corporate Details

ASX: ZNC

Issued Shares (ZNC)	174.0 m
Listed options (ZNCO)	21.0 m
Unlisted options	3.5 m
Mkt. Cap. ($0.10)	A$17.4 m
Cash 30th Sep 16	A$1.0 m
Debt	Nil

Directors

Michael Clifford:
Managing Director

Mike Joyce:
Non Exec Chairman

Stan Macdonald:
Non Exec Director

Julian Goldsworthy:
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

Major Shareholders	
HSBC Custody. Nom.	7.2%
City Corp Nom	6.7%
Nada Granich	6.6%
Abingdon	4.5%
Miquilini	4.5%

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undulating, poorly vegetated hills that comprise the eastern project area (Figure 1). Previous drilling to test the clay quality for industrial uses intersected clay units over thicknesses up to 20m in the western half of the project area, notwithstanding that drilling did not penetrate the full thickness of those clay beds which are up to 50 m thick in outcrop in the eastern area. The Company therefore concludes that there is excellent potential for large tonnages of lithium bearing clay within the Burro Creek project.

Initial metallurgical testwork is currently in progress at a facility in Colorado, USA, comprising a bulk clay sample taken from the Burro Creek project area. Testwork will focus on the lithium solubility using various techniques documented at other lithium clay projects such as at Bacanora Mineral Limited's Sonora lithium clay project in Mexico, which is currently at the feasibility stage. If metallurgical testwork on the Burro Creek bulk sample is acceptable then the Company considers that initial wide-spaced drill testing would likely lead towards rapid resource definition.

Figure 1: Panoramic Photo of Burro Creek Showing Outcrop of Lithium Bearing Clay Unit

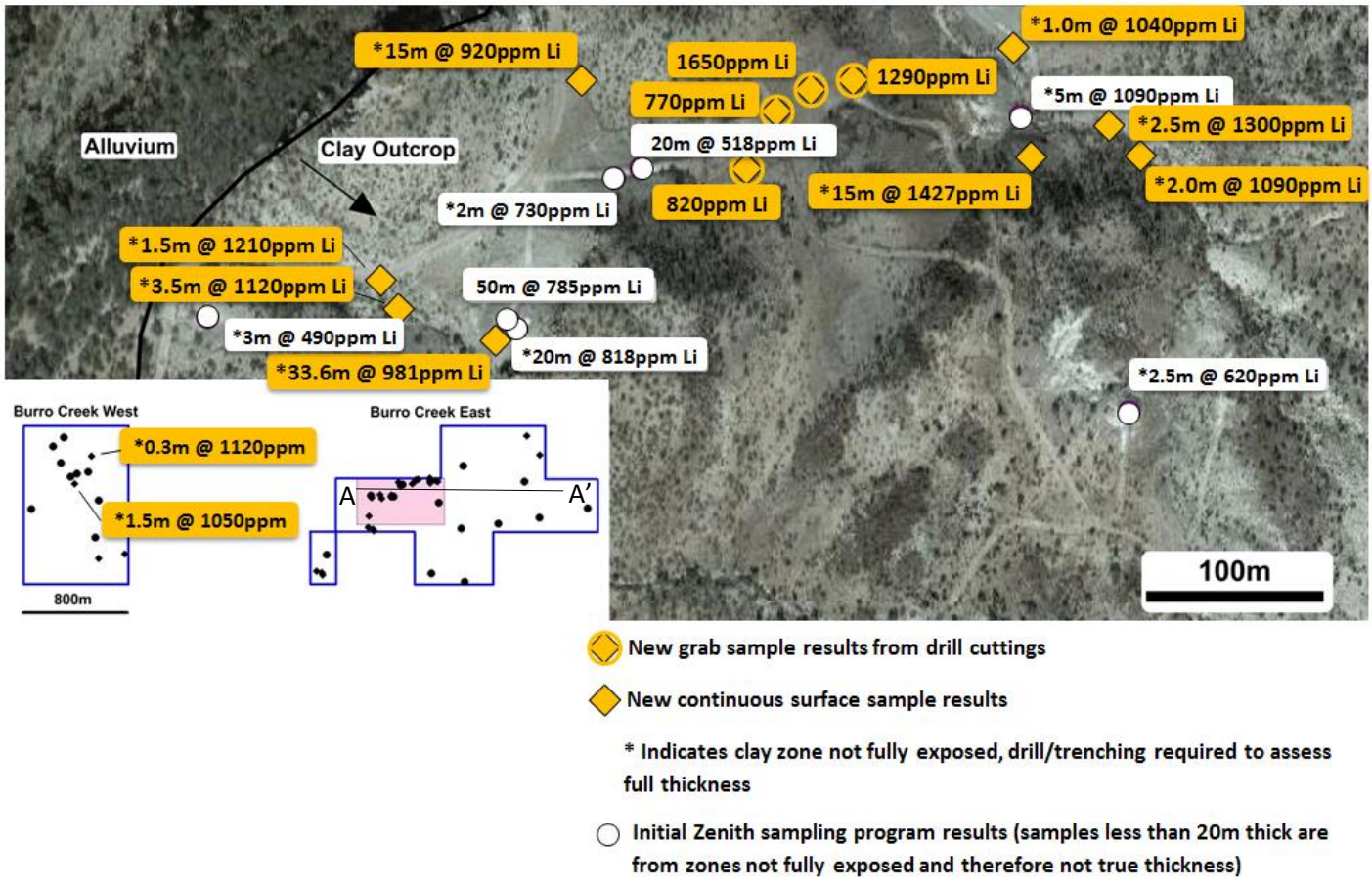

Figure 2: Burro Creek Sample Location and Results Map (Enlargement - East Burro Creek Sample Results)

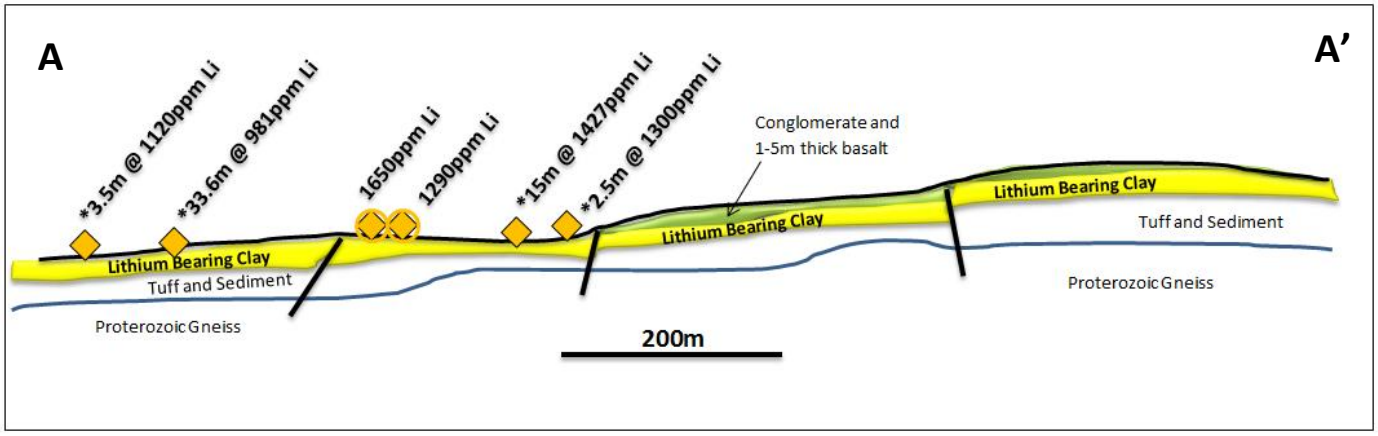

Figure 2: Burro Creek Geological Cross Section A-A'

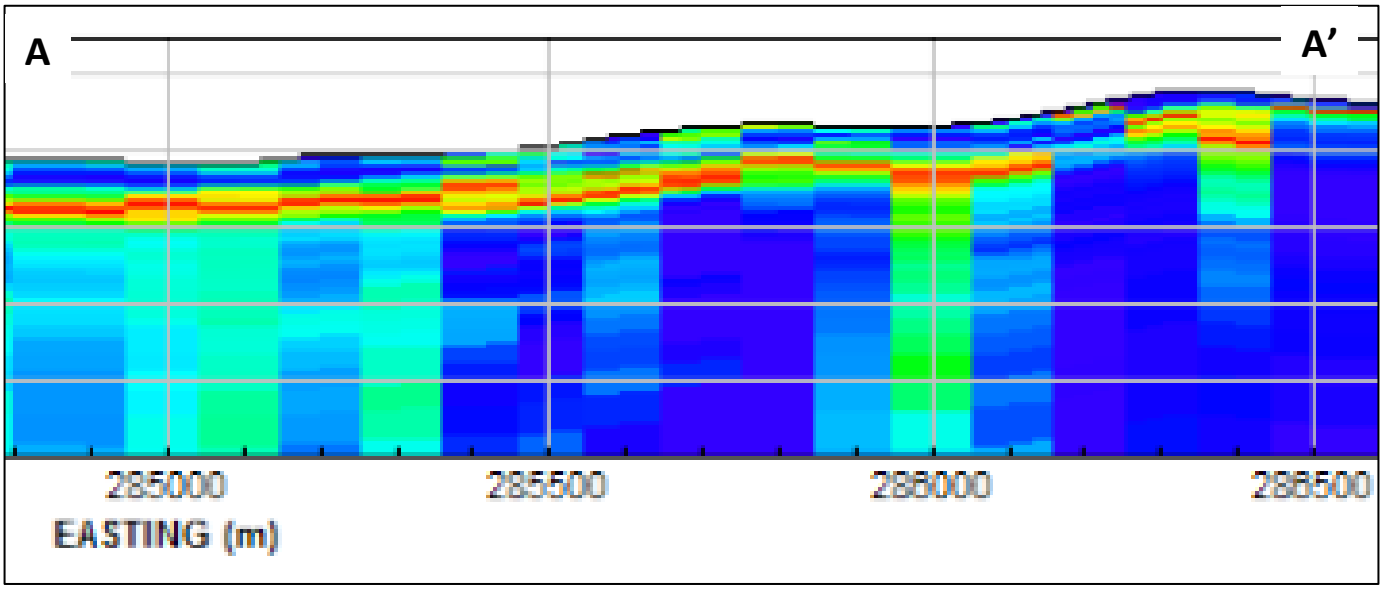

Figure 3: Burro Creek Passive Seismic Cross Section A-A' (Lithium clay zones lie above the Proterozoic Gneiss basement which is the red layer high velocity response layer)

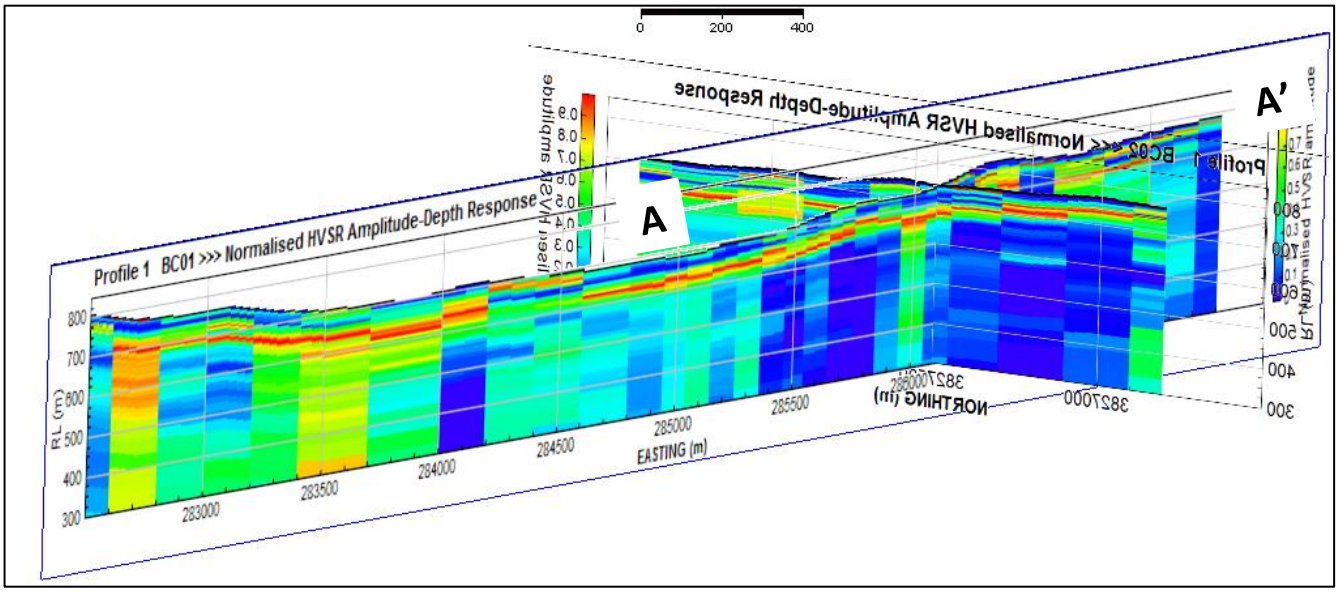

Figure 4: Burro Creek 3D View of Passive Seismic pseudo-sections looking northeast (Location of Geological Cross Section A-A' as marked)

Lithium Clay Project Comparatives

The Burro Creek lithium clay project is comparable to other lithium clay projects in the USA and Mexico subject to resource and development studies as summarised in Figure 4 and Table 1.

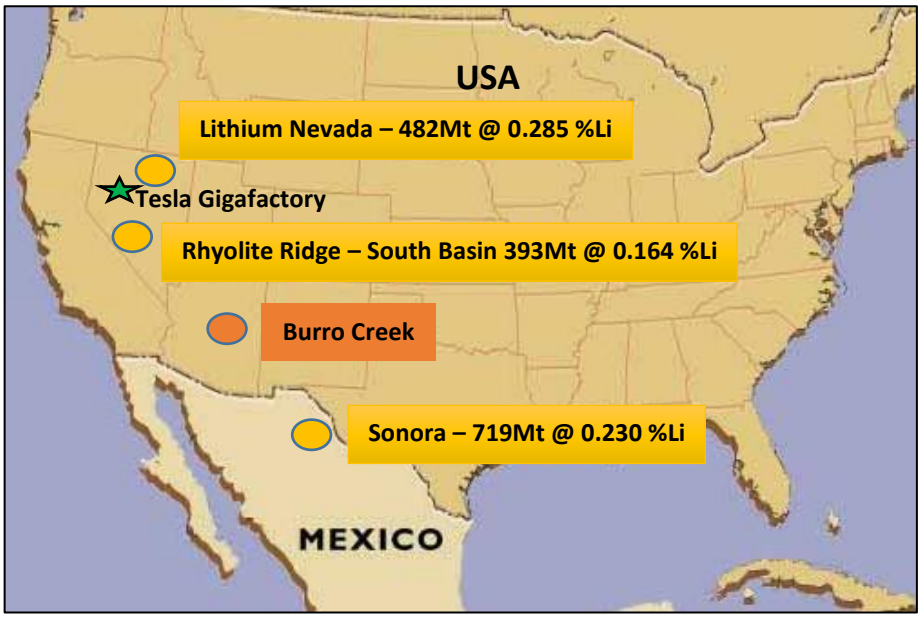

Figure 4: Lithium Clay Projects – Total Measured, Indicated & Inferred Resources (Sources: BCN- NI-43-101 Report Dec 2015, LAC – TSX Release 22 Jun 2016, GSC – ASX release 10 Oct 2016)

Table 1: Lithium Clay Project Metrics.

Project	*Owner*	*Market Cap*[5]	*Lithium Clay Thickness*	*Lithium Grade (ppm)*	*Depth of Mineralisation*
Burro Creek - Arizona	Under option to Zenith (ASX:ZNC)	A$20M	30m – 50m?, full thickness not exposed	50m @ 785, 33.7m @ 981, 15m @ 1427, 2.5m @ 1300, (1 surface samples only)	0 - ? mapping indicates clay units are likely to be at shallow depths
Lithium Nevada (Kings Valley)	Lithium Americas (TSX:LAC)	C$300M	0m - 90m typically 30m	2600 – 3200[2]	0 – 200m
Sonora - Mexico	Bacanora Minerals Limited (TSX:BCN)	C$135M	10 – 50m each unit	800 - 4300[3]	0 – 400m
Rhyolite Ridge - Nevada	Under option to Global Geoscience Limited (ASX:GSC)	A$64M	50m – 75m	1640[4]	0 – 420m

[1]True width limited composite surface sampling by Zenith, [2]Range of lithium grades from inferred, indicated & measured resources, [3]Range of lithium grades from inferred & indicated resources, [4]Average grade of inferred resource. [5]as at Nov 2016.

In order for Zenith's management to assess if lithium clay projects are viable economic targets, the Company has compiled (from publicly available preliminary economic evaluations, scoping and feasibility studies) various forecasts of potential return on capital and operating margins of 5 lithium brine projects, 6 hard rock spodumene development projects and 2 lithium clay projects (Figure 5). If these lithium development projects are able to meet their projected forecasts then the potential returns from a lithium clay project are

comparable to several major South American lithium brine development projects under evaluation and development.

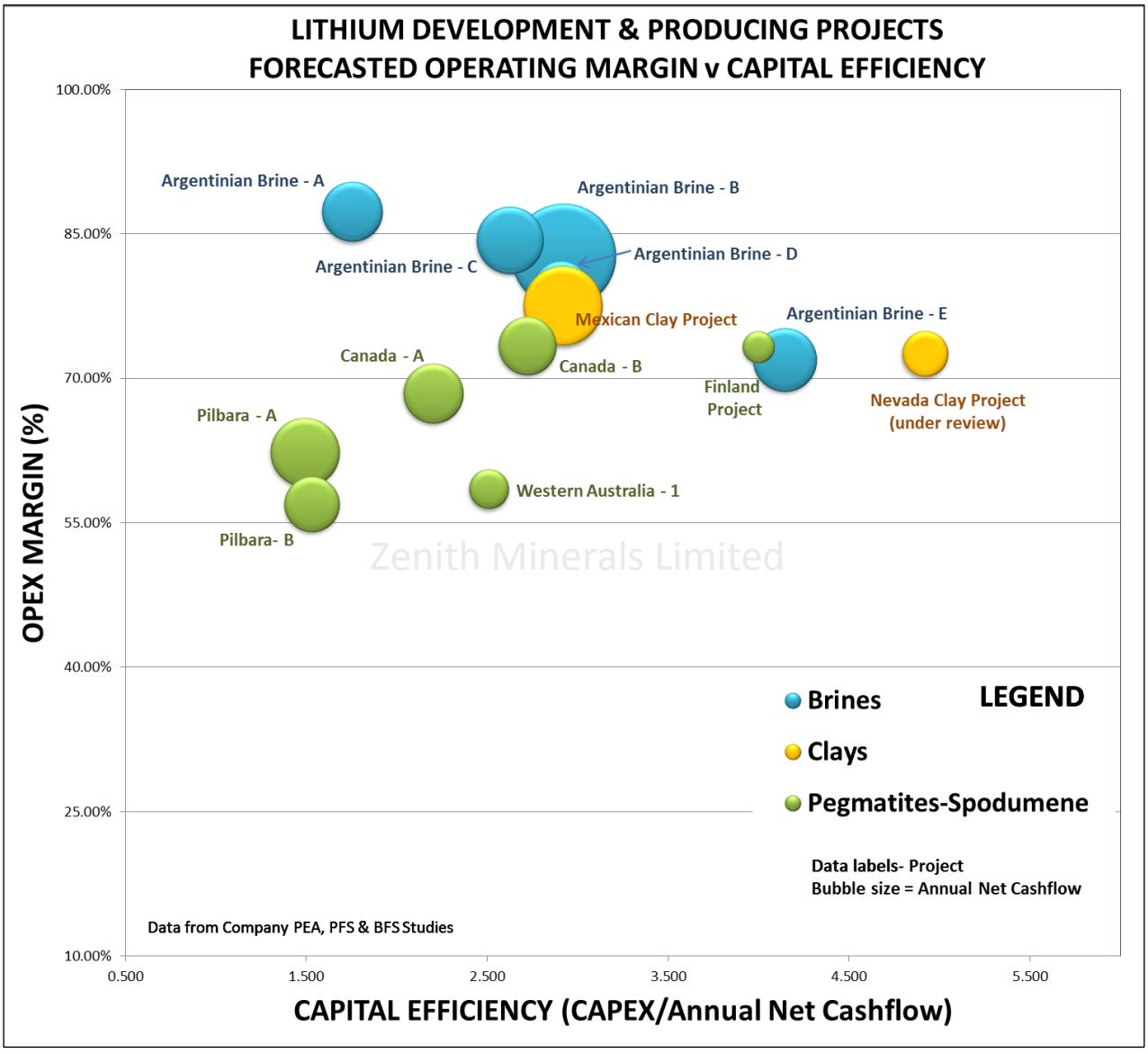

Figure 5: Lithium Clay, Brine & Spodumene Projects – Forecast Operating Margin versus Capital Efficiency

Data compiled from owners PEA, Scoping & Feasibility Studies.

OPEX Margin % = (USD revenue/t – USD operating cost/t)/USD revenue/t, assuming $LiCO_3$ price of US$7000/t and spodumene concentrate price of US$500/t, where stated the revenue used is excluding credits for by-products, AUD to USD fixed at $0.75.and CAD to USD 0.75

Capital Efficiency Ratio = CAPEX/Annual Net Cashflow

Lithium Nevada project (formerly Kings Valley Lithium Clay Project), Nevada USA owned by a subsidiary of Lithium Americas (TSX:LAC market cap: C$300M July 2016).

In addition to a lithium brine project in Argentina, Lithium Americas advised that it "owns one of the largest lithium resources in North America* *at the Lithium Nevada clay target* (*source: Roskill Information Services, 12th Edition 2013). Current focus is on rapidly advancing engineering studies to optimize the production of lithium hydroxide on a commercial scale…" (Source LAC Presentation July 2016).

The Lithium Nevada project contains lithium clay beds that range from 1m to more than 90m thick with typical drill intercepts of layered beds of lithium bearing clay of about 30m. The main lithium-bearing mineral

is reported to be a magnesium clay mineral that includes the hectorite and illite group. Hectorite is a rare Li-Mg clay mineral of the smectite group.

In the Stage 1 project area clays and clay/ashes are disseminated throughout the deposit, but the highest lithium concentrations are broadly found between 36 and 67m below ground surface associated with the mineral illite, which is the dominant clay mineral at deeper depths. The clay minerals at shallow depths (beginning at about 30m below ground surface are identified as smectite clays).

Sonora lithium clay project, Mexico, owned by Bacanora Minerals Limited
(TSX:BCN market cap: C$135M as at November 2016).

Bacanora Minerals announced in August 2015 that it has a conditional long-term lithium supply agreement with Tesla Motors, Inc for future production from the Sonora clay project in Mexico.

The Sonora project is the subject of ongoing feasibility studies. On April 15, 2016, Bacanora filed on SEDAR the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study for the development of mine and lithium carbonate processing facility at the Sonora Lithium Project. The positive results estimate a pre-tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 29% and an associated pre-tax Net Present Value ("NPV") of US$776 million at an 8% discount rate.

The Sonora lithium clay project mineralisation is contained in a stratiform package including two distinct clay-rich tuffaceous layers (NI-43-101 report December 2015). Some of the clay minerals in these units such as polylithionite are a potentially economic source of lithium. The project lies in an area that has mountainous relief with deeply incised valleys where the clay units outcrop in some places. The clay units have been shown to be continuous over more than 7km of strike extent and several hundred metres down dip. Each lithium clay unit is generally 10m to 50m thick and separated by approximately 6m of ignimbrite. The lithium rich clay zone at Sonora extends from surface to vertical depths in excess of 400m below surface.

Rhyolite Ridge lithium clay project, Nevada, under option to Global Geoscience Ltd (ASX:GSC market cap: A$64M as at October 2016).

The Rhyolite Ridge lithium-boron project is located in southern Nevada. Two sedimentary basins (North and South) contain thick, shallow, flat-lying zones of lithium-boron-potassium mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted within carbonate-rich, fine-grained sediments (marl) that were deposited in a shallow lake/basin environment. Global Geoscience has the exclusive right to purchase 100% interest in the project from the owner, a private Nevada company.

Summary of Burro Creek Option Terms

Zenolith shall incur a minimum of US$100,000 in project evaluation expenditures within 12 months;

Following the initial 12 months, should Zenolith elect to continue with the option, then it shall pay US$20,000 on each 12 month anniversary (to a maximum of a further four 12 month periods) and incur an aggregate minimum of US$50,000 in project expenditures within each additional 12 month period;

To exercise the Burro Creek option and acquire 100% of the project, Zenolith shall pay to the owners a total of US$600,000 at any time before the earlier of 5 years from the end of the due diligence period, or commencement of commercial production of lithium, or;

Zenolith may extend the period of option by up to a further two 12 month periods, by making cash payments to the owners of US$50,000 on each 12 month anniversary. To exercise after this extension period the consideration will increase to US$750,000;

The election to continue with the Burro Creek option at any time is at the sole discretion of Zenolith. Zenolith may elect by notification in writing to not continue with the option, or if any of the cash payments referred to above are not made in full then the option will automatically cease and Zenolith will have no further rights or obligations in regards to the project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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.

13th January 2017

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About Zenith

Zenith is advancing its project portfolio of high-quality, gold, lithium and base metal projects:

Kavaklitepe Gold Project, Turkey (Teck earning 70%)

- Recent (2013) grass roots gold discovery in Tethyan Belt with large, high order gold soil / IP anomaly >1km strike
- Continuous rock chip sampling to: 54m @ 3.33g/t gold, including 21.5m @ 7.2 g/t gold
- Initial drill results include: 9 m @ 5.2 g/t Au from surface, 7.8 m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 3.3 m and 16.4m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 82.1m depth
    - 24 drill holes successfully completed in 2016 drill campaign, results from final hole awaited.

Split Rocks Lithium & Gold, WA (100%)

- New 100% owned applications covering 500km^2 in emerging Forrestania lithium district
    - Review of previous work and surface sampling to preceded drill testing

San Domingo Lithium, Arizona USA (ZNC 100%)

- 9km x 1.5km lithium pegmatite field, initial surface sampling returned: 5m @ 1.97%Li2O including 2.4m @ 2.49% Li2O
    - Surface sampling and mapping in progress prior to drill testing

Spencer & Wilson Salt Flat Lithium Brine Projects, Nevada USA (ZNC 100%)

- Two lithium brine targets in producing lithium region;
    - Geophysical surveys and infill sampling in progress

Burro Creek Lithium, Arizona USA (ZNC option to acquire 100%)

- Large scale lithium (Li) clay target under exclusive option in Arizona, USA;
    - Metallurgical testwork to assess ease of extracting lithium in progress

Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold, QLD (100%)

- 3 known VHMS massive sulphide deposits - JORC resources, 50km of strike of host rocks
- 2011 drilling outside resource: 13.2m @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc, 30g/t silver & 0.4g/t gold
    - Drilling to extend known deposits, geophysics, geochemistry to detect new targets

Earaheedy Manganese Project, WA (ZNC 100%)

- New manganese province discovered by ZNC, potential DSO drill intersections (+40%Mn)

Mt Alexander Iron Ore, WA (ZNC 100%)

- JORC magnetite Resource 566 Mt @ 30.0% Fe close to West Pilbara coast, 50% of target untested. Seeking development partner/ buyer for iron project

Other – Finalising new lithium brine play in Mexico

Zenith Minerals Limited
ABN 96 119 397 938

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.*	Continuous samples were collected by hand, at the surface, from in-situ outcrops over lengths of 5m or less. These samples are believed to be representative of the global outcrops. Some continuous sampling over 25m thickness.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Grab samples are believed to be representative of the outcrops they are derived from.
	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.	1 to 3kg clay samples were collected by a geologist, samples using a scoop. Clay samples were dried, crushed in the laboratory and then pulverised before analysis.
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.).*	No drilling results reported

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling results reported
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported
	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.	No drilling results reported
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.*	Clay samples were geologically described
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Each sample was described in details and sampling sites were photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results reported
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling results reported
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling results reported
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were sent to ALS Tucson, Arizona; the samples were crushed and assayed by ICP-AES / ICP-MS after 4 acid digest.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No standard was included in the sample batch sent to the laboratory apart from internal laboratory QC samples.

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.*	Sampling was continuous across clay beds and based on geological observations, composite samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample was about 1 to 3kg in weight and selected to be representative of the whole outcrop.
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.*	The samples were crushed and assayed by ICP-AES / ICP-MS after 4 acid digest (near total digestion).
	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.	No geophysical handheld tools used
	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.	No standard was included in the sample batch apart from laboratory QC samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	An independent contractor has observed the assayed samples.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results reported
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data were all recorded on hardcopies and then entered into an electronic 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 coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS with plus/minus 3m accuracy
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used was UTM NAD 27 for US

Location of data points - continued	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topography control is limited for these samples, as elevation data from GPS are reliable to plus minus 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Samples were collected across the project area at a density of about 400m by 400m.
	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	These data alone will not be used to estimate mineral resource or ore reserve

	procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were composited over thickness of up to 50m.
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.*	Composite samples were collected from top to bottom of exposed clay units, full thickness of clay beds is undetermined and will require drilling.
	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 drilling results reported
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were kept in numbered bags until delivered to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Burro Creek Project is located in Arizona, USA. It comprises federal lode claims and State of Arizona exploration leases. Zenith has an exclusive option to purchase the project, details of which have been disclosed in the body of this release.
	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.	Arizona State Lands Department State Leases are pending renewal. Assuming leases are renewed there is no known impediment other than government statutory permitting and regulatory requirements to future grant of a mining titles.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historical drilling has been undertaken within the leases testing clay for industrial purposes.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project comprises lithium-bearing clays.
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:*	No drilling results reported
	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.*	No cut-off was applied to the data.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	Composite clay samples are length weighted average grades.

	should be stated and some typical examples 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.*	No drilling results reported
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling results reported
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling results reported
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 descriptions and diagrams in body of text
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.*	All results included in maps in the body of text
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.*	A bulk clay sample is currently undergoing metallurgical testing. There is no other significant exploration data that is reportable at this stage of the project.
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).*	Further sampling and mapping is warranted to define the extent of lithium-bearing clays. Drilling is planned to test subsurface grade continuity and extents.
	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 diagrams in body of text