ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT **ASX: NCZ**

15 January 2018

SOUTH BLOCK RESOURCE PROVIDES SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL FOR CENTURY MINE LIFE EXTENSION & PRODUCTION INCREASE

- **New Century defines a new Indicated Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) at South Block:**
  - ***6.1Mt at 6.8% Zn+Pb (5.3% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 43g/t Ag);***
  - ***containing 322,000t zinc, 90,000t lead and 8.5Moz silver.***
- **New Century well advanced in assessing potential for South Block development:**
  - **preliminary metallurgical testwork demonstrates recoveries of up to 82% zinc, 85% lead and 83% silver through the existing Century Processing Plant;**
  - **initial mining assessment complete & access approvals well progressed.**
- **Total Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resources (excl. tailings Ore Reserve) now:**
  - ***9.3Mt at 10.8% Zn+Pb (6.1% Zn, 4.7% Pb, 66g/t Ag);***
  - ***containing 568,000t zinc, 433,000t lead and 19.9Moz silver.***
- **New Century's total contained Mineral Resources complement its existing Proved Ore Reserve of 77.3Mt at 3.1% ZnEq, containing 2.3Mt zinc and 29.7Moz silver**
- **Expansion Feasibility Study to assess potential for insitu resources to increase Century mine life and increase zinc & lead metal production**

New Century Resources Limited (Company or New Century) (ASX:NCZ) is pleased to announce the completion of resource definition over the South Block mineralisation at the Century Zinc Mine.

Table 1: Century JORC Compliant Mineral Resources (excluding tailings Ore Reserve, rounding errors apply)

Deposit	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (t)	Pb (t)	Ag (Oz)
South Block (Indicated)	**6.1**	**5.3**	**1.5**	**43**	**322,000**	**90,000**	**8,550,000**
Silver King (Inferred)	2.7	6.9	12.5	120	186,000	337,500	10,500,000
East Fault Block (Inferred)	0.5	11.6	1.1	48	60,000	5,500	800,000
TOTAL	**9.3**	**6.1**	**4.7**	**66**	**568,000**	**433,000**	**19,850,000**

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The South Block Indicated Mineral Resource complements already defined insitu Inferred Mineral Resources at Silver King[1] and East Fault Block[2], demonstrating the significant upside for operations beyond the recently announced Restart Feasibility Study[3] over the Proved Ore Reserve of the Century Tailings Deposit (77.3Mt at 3.1% ZnEq)[4].[5]

South Block Mineral Resource Overview

South Block is located on the southernmost portion of the original Century ore body and directly adjacent to the existing Century Processing Plant.

Figure 1: Location of the South Block Mineral Resource

The remaining Century-style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation in South Block is tabular in geometry and measures approximately 1,000m in length, 115m in width and is up to 30m thick. Mineralisation is encountered 21m below surface at the western extent, and is exposed in the southern wall of the existing open pit.

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[1] First reported by New Century in its prospectus released to ASX on 20 June 2017.
[2] First reported by New Century in its prospectus released to ASX on 20 June 2017.
[3] See ASX announcement "New Century Reports Outstanding Feasibility Results that Confirm a Highly Profitable, Large Scale Production & Low Cost Operation for Century Mine Restart" dated 28 November 2017.
[4] First reported by New Century in ASX announcement dated 28 November 2017. See further details in Table 3, and the ZnEq calculation below Table 3 of this announcement.
[5] New Century confirms that the Resource and Reserve Estimates at Silver King, East Fault Block and the Century Tailings Deposit referred to in this paragraph and in Table 1 and Table 3 have not materially changed from when those estimates were last reported in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

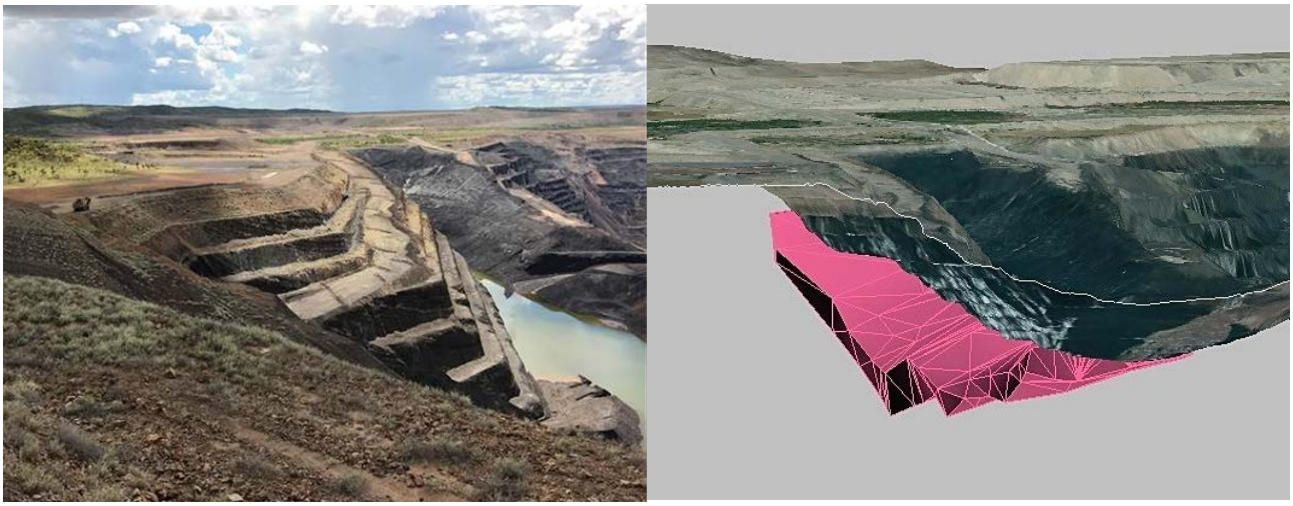

Figure 2: View facing West of the South Block Mineral Resource

South Block Drilling

As part of the South Block Mineral Resource definition, diamond drilling was completed to obtain representative samples to support quality assurance and quality control checks of historic drilling.

The program consisted of two diamond drill holes through the central region of the deposit. The samples were used to locally validate the Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, and provide representative sample for metallurgical test work and metal recovery assumptions.

Figure 3: Drilling activity at South Block by New Century

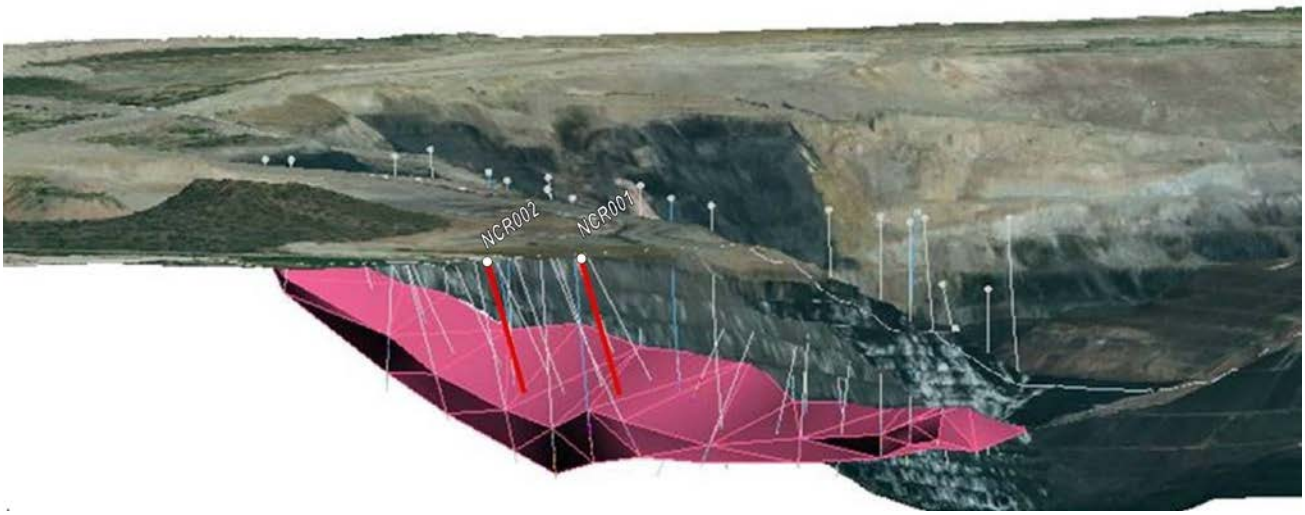

Figure 4: 3D view of the New Century drilling at South Block (red) and historical drill holes (white) within the mineralisation envelope (purple)

The results of the program are shown in Table 2, confirming the presence of a continuation of the original Century style 'Big Zinc' mineralisation in the South Block area. The results also compare well with historical drilling assays, and model estimates, in those areas of the mineralisation.

Figure 5: Core logging of the South Block drilling program

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Table 2: Significant intercepts reported at a 3m @ 3% Zn+Pb cut-off

Hole	from	to	metres	Zinc %	Lead %	Silver g/t	Zn + Pb %
NCR001	160.7	173.6	12.9	5.45	2.75	76.6	**8.20**
NCR001	177.5	189.0	11.5	6.50	0.36	39.1	**6.86**
NCR002	167.0	179.0	12.0	4.80	1.75	75.8	**6.55**
NCR002	184.6	194.0	9.40	5.83	0.35	12.1	**6.18**

The Ordinary Kriging method was used for the grade estimate of the South Block Mineral Resource. Ordinary Kriging is widely considered the best linear unbiased estimation method and was considered appropriate given the close data spacing, and relative consistency within estimation domains at Century.

Estimation domains were stratigraphically defined using the established Century geological units, and have hard estimation boundaries applied.

The Indicated classification for the 2017 South Block Mineral Resource estimate considers the quality of the estimate based on the qualitative and semi-quantitative metrics of slope of regression and kriging efficiency; along with confidence in the geological understanding, and the data density across the deposit.

Drill hole spacing across the deposit is approximately 45m which is considered sufficient to give high confidence in the geological model in defining both the mode, and extents, of mineralisation.

The South Block Indicated Mineral Resource was reported at a 3.0% zinc equivalence (ZnEq) Cut-off grade. This value is considered to represent contiguous mineralisation above which grade there is reasonable potential for economic recovery.

Preliminary South Block Metallurgical Testwork

While South Block represents a continuation of the historical Big Zinc ore body, which was successfully mined and processed for over 16 years, New Century elected to complete metallurgical testwork on the drilling samples for confirmation of historical performance and potential areas of recovery optimistation.

Preliminary testwork completed to date has been positive, with the New Century metallurgical team confirming South Block will be suitable for processing via the existing plant configuration at the Mine. This includes the requirement for utilistion of the existing carbon pre-float circuit of the plant, which allows for the initial removal of carbon prior to lead then zinc flotation, ensuring target concentrate grades are maintained.

Recoveries of up to 82% zinc, 85% lead and 83% silver have been achieved to date. Further metallurgical testwork and optimisation is planned in the coming months in order to finalise sufficient inputs for New Century's planned Feasibility Study, which is detailed further in this announcement below (**Expansion Feasibility Study**).

Figure 6: Progressive flotation of the South Block ore samples, with upfront carbon pre-float (left) followed by lead concentrate flotation (middle) and final zinc concentrate flotation (right)

Carbon Flotation Commentary – Big Zinc/South Block vs Tailings

The historical processing of the original Century ore body utilised free flotation of carbon. The carbon within the ore body was at that time hydrophobic and floated without reagent assistance. Historical operations managed carbon efficiently within the existing Century Processing Plant via a carbon pre-float circuit. This consisted of simple flotation vessels for carbon removal prior to lead and zinc flotation circuits.

Unlike the original Century ore body and South Block, the current Century Tailings Deposit does not require discrete carbon management due to the fact that the carbon in the tailings dam has been completely wetted. That is, the historical flotation reagents used in processing have been soaked up by the carbon, resulting in the carbon becoming hydrophilic.

The benefit of carbon wetting within the Century Tailings Deposit is that, while carbon is still present in the ore body, it can now be simply and efficiently controlled by the same depressants (dextrin/F100) as other gangue material in the ore body (e.g. silica).

Therefore, the carbon pre-float circuit is not required for tailings reprocessing and carbon itself is not a discrete material that needs to be managed separately to other gangue material. Future operations that include the processing of South Block material will however require the restarting of the existing carbon pre-float circuit.

The management of carbon with other gangue material as opposed to separately within the tailings operations has been demonstrated in testwork performed by New Century, previous mine owners and in several different independent laboratories. It has also been demonstrated from samples obtained from multiple drilling programs across the entire Century Tailings Deposit (including a 10,000t bulk trial of tailings through the existing plant).

In addition, both New Century and previous mine owners have achieved concentrate grades of 50% or greater through tailings testwork utilising the existing Century Processing Plant flowsheet.

South Block Preliminary Mining Assessment & Access Approvals

As previously announced on 6th September 2017, New Century has entered into a Collaboration Agreement with the Waanyi ReGen Joint Venture (**WRJV**) to assess the feasibility of open cut mining operations at the Century Zinc Mine, centered around the South Block Indicated Mineral Resource.

The WRJV is a joint venture between Waanyi Enterprises Pty Ltd and Downer EDI Mining Pty ltd, representing the interests of both the Waanyi People (traditional owners of the Century Mining Lease area) and Downer Group's ($3.7B market capitalisation) mining services division.

As part of the Collaboration Agreement, New Century engaged the WRJV to carry out an initial assessment of mine design, engineering and costings for the development of South Block.

This initial assessment has demonstrated the potential for inclusion of South Block into the planned operations of the Mine. The results of this mining assessment will be utilised as the basis for New Century's planned Expansion Feasibility Study.

The Collaboration Agreement also provides for the potential future mining operations to be conducted by the WRJV, pending the outcome of the feasibility work and the parties agreeing suitable commercial mining rates.

Also, as part of the progression of development for the potential mining of South Block, New Century has initiated a process of obtaining all required Traditional Owner consents for earthworks and mining in the South Block area. This process is being conducted with the assistance of the Native Title representative body, the Waanyi PBC. Waanyi PBC must comply with its statutory Native Title obligations in relation to matters affecting the Waanyi people and these are separate to WRJV activities.

Traditional Owner consents include the development and approval of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (**CHMP**) for the South Block area. New Century has been actively engaged with the Waanyi Community, through the Waanyi PBC, to work collaboratively on the development the CHMP. Activities are well progressed and are anticipated to be finalised in 1H 2018.

Expansion Feasibility Study

The definition of the South Block has significantly increased the total Century Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource base, which is in addition to the Proved Ore Reserve of the Century Tailings Deposit (77.3Mt at 3.1% ZnEq). The current total Mineral Resources at the Century Mine (excluding Reserves) are:

9.3Mt at 10.8% Zn+Pb (6.1% Zn, 4.7% Pb & 66g/t Ag)

consisting of an Indicated Mineral Resource of 6.1Mt at 6.8% Zn+Pb (5.3% Zn, 1.5% Pb & 43g/t Ag) and total Inferred Mineral Resources of 3.2Mt at 18.4% Zn+Pb (7.6% Zn, 10.7% Pb & 109g/t Ag)[6].

Further geological assessment is underway to assess the potential to upgrade the existing Inferred Mineral Resources, in addition to continued assessment of other identified deposits within the tenement package that are yet to be classified as JORC compliant Mineral Resources.

New Century is now planning the initiation of an Expansion Feasibility Study to assess the incorporation of these insitu resources into upcoming operations of the Century Zinc Mine. New Century considers that the Expansion Feasibility Study has the potential to increase the previously announced (tailings only) 6.3 year mine life at 264,000tpa full scale zinc metal production (see announcement "New Century Reports Outstanding Feasibility Results that Confirm a Highly Profitable, Large Scale & Low Cost Operation for the Century Mine" dated 28 November 2017)[7].

The Expansion Feasibility Study is planned to begin in Q2 2018 and is expected to be completed prior to the end of year. The successful outcomes of the Study will be progressively incorporated into planned tailings operations, which remain on track to begin in Q3 2018.

Table 3: JORC Compliant Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves at the Century Mine

Mineral Resources	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (t)	Pb (t)	Ag (Oz)
South Block (Indicated)	6.1	5.3	1.5	43	322,000	90,000	8,550,000
Silver King (Inferred)	2.7	6.9	12.5	120	186,000	337,500	10,500,000
East Fault Block (Inferred)	0.5	11.6	1.1	48	60,000	5,500	800,000
TOTAL	**9.3**	**6.1**	**4.7**	**66**	**568,000**	**433,000**	**19,850,000**
Ore Reserves	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**ZnEq[8] (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Zn (t)**	**Pb (t)**	**Ag (Oz)**
Century Tails (Proved)	**77.3**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**12**	**2,287,662**	**-**	**29,734,819**

[6] See details of the individual Mineral Resource estimates in Table 1 on page 1 of this announcement.
[7] New Century Confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the zinc metal production target as announced on 28 November 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.
[8] The ZnEq calculation is located below Table 3 of this announcement.

Zinc Equivalent Calculation

ZnEq was calculated for each block of the Century Tailings Deposit from the estimated block grades. The ZnEq calculation takes into account, recoveries, payability (including transport and refining charges) and metal prices in generating a zinc equivalent value for each block grade for Ag and Zn. ZnEq = Zn%+ + Ag troy oz/t*0.002573. Metal prices used in the calculation are: Zn US$3,000/t, and Ag US$17.50/troy oz.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and to the Indicated Mineral Resource on the Century South Block Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Damian O'Donohue, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Donohue previously worked at Century Mine site between 2009 and 2015 as a full-time employee of MMG Limited.

Mr O'Donohue is currently a full-time employee of Century Mining Limited, a solely owned subsidiary of New Century. Mr O'Donohue holds shares, and options, in New Century.

Mr O'Donohue has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration, and in the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Donohue consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the mattes based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Inferred Mineral Resources on the Silver King Deposit and the East Fault Block Deposit was first reported by the Company in its prospectus released to ASX on 20 June 2017. 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, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified form the original market announcement.

Ore Reserves

The information in this announcement that relates to the Ore Reserve at the Century Tailings Deposit was first reported by the Company in its ASX announcement titled "New Century Reports Outstanding Feasibility Results that Confirm a Highly Profitable, Large Scale Production and Low Cost Operation for the Century Mine Restart" dated 28 November 2017. 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, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified form the original market announcement.

Appendix 1: South Block Drilling Results (New Century Drilling)

Hole ID	Easting (AMG84)	Northing (AMG84)	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azi.	from	to	m	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
NCR001	247032	7927029	132.9	205	-70	1.4	155.8	156.5	0.65	3.66	0.49	37	4.15
							156.5	158.0	1.55	1.36	0.13	9	1.49
							158.0	159.5	1.5	1.12	0.26	15	1.38
							159.5	160.7	1.2	0.39	0.09	4	0.48
							160.7	161.7	1	3.29	0.6	26	3.89
							161.7	162.7	1	2.51	0.69	23	3.2
							162.7	163.9	1.2	2.76	3.22	39	5.98
							163.9	165.0	1.05	9	7.86	137	16.86
							165.0	166.0	1	1.44	0.32	19	1.76
							166.0	166.7	0.7	1.41	1.22	20	2.63
							166.7	167.2	0.55	1.34	16.05	66	17.39
							167.2	168.1	0.9	1.25	0.42	13	1.68
							168.1	168.6	0.5	8.01	0.54	85	8.55
							168.6	169.7	1.1	1.36	0.11	10	1.46
							169.7	170.0	0.3	2.82	3.41	38	6.23
							170.0	170.4	0.4	12.6	2.18	146	14.73
							170.4	171.2	0.8	12.2	0.59	131	12.79
							171.2	172.0	0.8	9.96	5.22	152	15.18
							172.0	172.8	0.8	20	3.56	375	23.56
							172.8	173.6	0.8	2.96	2.4	22	5.36
							173.6	174.6	1	1.87	0.11	7	1.97
							174.6	175.4	0.8	1.43	0.2	3	1.63
							175.4	176.5	1.1	0.36	0.16	1	0.53
							176.5	177.5	1	0.83	0.15	2	0.98
							177.5	178.4	0.9	7.35	1.33	31	8.68
							178.4	178.9	0.5	4.34	0.47	9	4.81
							178.9	180.0	1.1	11.2	0.49	119	11.69
							180.0	180.9	0.9	10.3	0.47	63	10.77
							180.9	182.3	1.4	0.33	0.16	1	0.49
							182.3	183.2	0.85	6.9	0.1	20	7
							183.2	184.4	1.2	13.1	0.54	98	13.64
							184.4	185.0	0.6	1.05	0.03	0	1.08
							185.0	186.0	1.05	7.49	0.26	45	7.75
							186.0	187.0	1	6.8	0.27	30	7.07
							187.0	188.0	1	1.78	0.13	2	1.91
							188.0	189.0	1	5.28	0.1	15	5.38
NCR002	246929	7927014	143.61	225	-70	359.4	160.0	161.0	1	1.03	0.04	11	1.08
							161.0	162.0	0.95	0.4	0.01	4	0.42
							162.0	162.6	0.65	3.73	0.34	43	4.07

Hole ID	Easting (AMG84)	Northing (AMG84)	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azi.	from	to	m	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
							162.6	163.6	1	2.04	0.13	16	2.17
							163.6	164.6	1	1.95	0.42	22	2.37
							164.6	165.8	1.2	1.06	0.13	9	1.2
							165.8	167.0	1.15	0.64	0.08	6	0.72
							167.0	168.1	1.15	5.98	1.58	84	7.56
							168.1	169.3	1.2	6.29	1.24	83	7.53
							169.3	170.0	0.7	2.55	0.79	30	3.34
							170.0	170.7	0.65	2.93	1.74	75	4.67
							170.7	171.5	0.85	7.62	10.05	211	17.67
							171.5	172.5	1	1.23	0.12	32	1.35
							172.5	173.5	1	1.35	0.21	22	1.56
							173.5	174.0	0.5	3.17	3.03	82	6.2
							174.0	175.3	1.25	2.3	0.25	25	2.55
							175.3	176.2	0.9	0.85	0.05	6	0.9
							176.2	176.5	0.3	3.57	0.93	48	4.5
							176.5	176.8	0.35	1.41	0.12	3	1.53
							176.8	178.0	1.2	7.99	1.23	77	9.21
							178.0	179.0	1	14.3	3.56	229	17.86
							179.0	180.0	1	2.19	0.6	30	2.79
							180.0	181.0	1	1.91	0.12	8	2.02
							181.0	182.2	1.2	1.75	0.1	9	1.85
							182.2	183.4	1.2	0.47	0.03	2	0.5
							183.4	184.6	1.2	0.58	0.12	1	0.7
							184.6	185.8	1.2	6.63	1.04	53	7.67
							185.8	187.0	1.2	8.31	0.51	22	8.82
							187.0	188.1	1.05	8.07	0.35	10	8.42
							188.1	189.0	0.95	1.05	0.18	0	1.23
							189.0	189.4	0.4	0.25	0.15	0	0.4
							189.4	190.0	0.6	4.06	0.09	1	4.15
							190.0	190.8	0.8	9.96	0.16	6	10.12
							190.8	191.9	1.1	4.59	0.22	2	4.8
							191.9	193.0	1.05	4.09	0.05	0	4.14
							193.0	194.0	1.05	7.21	0.32	10	7.53
							194.0	195.0	1	1.79	0.23	1	2.02
							195.0	195.8	0.8	0.78	0.14	0	0.92
							195.8	196.2	0.4	4.01	0.04	4	4.05

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 – South Block Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	All sample measurements and analysis reported is based upon diamond drill (DD) core sample only.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	All downhole survey tools are checked and calibrated according to the manufacturers specifications. Magnetic field readings are taken with every down-hole survey to help identify any possible interference which may compromise the confidence in the magnetic values reported.
	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	Half core sub-samples were taken at intervals representing individual stratigraphic units ranging between 0.1m and 5.5m, and at 1m intervals where the unit exceeded 1m in vertical thickness. Samples were crushed to <3mm in a jaw crusher producing a ~300g sample, then pulverised to P85 75µ in a vibratory ring mill. From the ring mill a subsequent 50-100g aliquot is taken to be prepared for the relevant sample analysis method. XRF samples were combined at a 12:22 ratio to create a lithium borate flux containing 20% Sodium Nitrate as an oxidizing agent. The resulting melt is manually poured to form a fused disk. The fused disc is then analyzed using a wavelength dispersive X-Ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer. Samples for atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) used an aqua regia digest, consisting of a combination of HNO3 and HCl. The solution is then analyzed by the quantification of the absorption of optical radiation (light) by free atoms in the gaseous state.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	A total of 54 diamond Drill-holes intersect the remaining South Block mineralisation and were used within the Mineral Resource Estimate. Year / Count / Type 2013 — 31 holes — HQ3 diamond core 1990-1992 — 23 holes — NQ diamond core In 2013, down-hole surveys were taken at 30m intervals for all inclined drill-holes using a REFLEX single shot down-hole survey tool. The tool records - azimuth, inclination, magnetic tool face angle, gravity roll angle, magnetic field strength and temperature. Between 1990 and 1992 down hole gyro-compass was used with surveys at 30m intervals for non-vertical holes. No record of core orientation method has been found, however orientation of all non-vertical core is assumed. The deposit structure is sufficiently well defined that core orientation measurements, or potential lack thereof, is not considered a material risk to the interpretations made from drill core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Recovery was recorded for all DD holes. The difference between the length of the recorded drilling interval and the recovered length of the physical core was defined as core loss. Where core loss = 0, core recovery = 100%. Drill core recovery within the mineralised sequence approximated 100%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	HQ3 triple tube drilling equipment was utilised in 2013 which provides the best core quality in broken ground. Drilling was carried out by suitably qualified and experienced drill crews. Geological supervision provides a means of quality control for sample recovery and ensures suitable core presentation.
	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 bias was identified between sample recovery and grade as recovery approximated 100%.

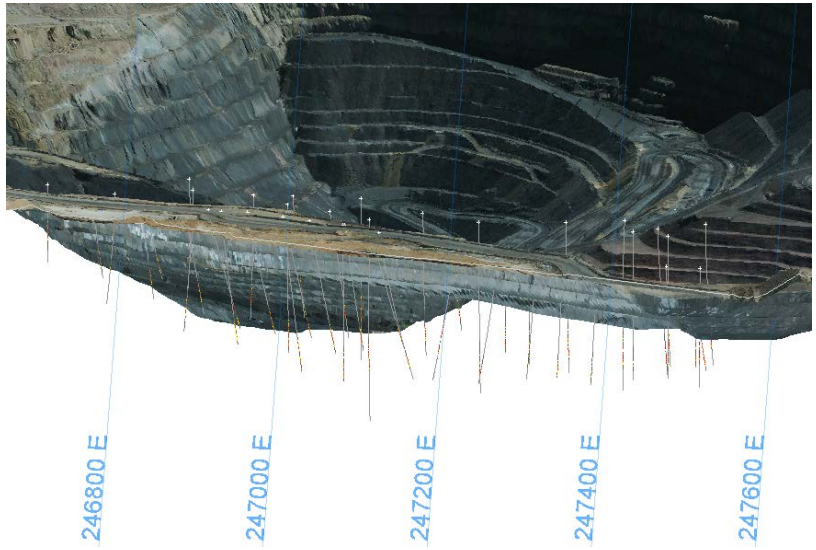
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All DD drill core has been geologically logged by experienced geologists with the following data recorded: recovery, RQD, breaks per metre (BPM), stratigraphy, lithology, structure, colour, weathering, mineral proportion estimate and sample intervals. The stratigraphy was logged as developed by Solid Geology (2002). Logs were then uploaded into the GBIS database. The logging has been undertaken to an appropriate level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

	Sequence	Unit	Unit Code	Dominant Lithology	Typical Thickness (m)	Description - lithology and alteration
waste	Cambrian Limestone	CLS	95	limestone		bedded dolomitic limestone
	Carbonate Breccia CBX	CBX		carbonate breccia		limestone breccia
	Hangingwall Sandstone	HWS	75	sandstone		quartz sandstone
	Hangingwall Sandstone	HWB		sandstone/shale		sandstone interbedded shale
	Hangingwall Siltstone	HWD	2	siltstone/shale	80	interbedded siltstone and then shale
Marginal	Siltstone	Unit 100	145	siltstone/shale	9	interbedded siltstone and then pyritic/mineralised shale. Siderite & stylolite alteration.
	Shale Band 1		150	shale	0.9	B1 thinly bedded, characterised by sphalerite and pyrite in thin bands.
	Siltstone		155	siltstone	2	Thinly interbedded siltstone & shale. May contain some mineralised shales. Sideritic
	Shale Band 2		160	shale	0.6	B2 is similar to B1, it can be Zn rich at the base grading up into pyritic shale.
	Siltstone		165	siltstone	1.7	thick beds and coffee-brown colour, similar to unit 320. Strong siderite & stylolite alteration.
Upper Ore Zone	Shale Band 3		170	shale	0.7	B3 has little or no pyrite, and is high Zn. Defines top of 'Upper Zone' units
	Siltstone		175	siltstone	0.8	Usually grey in colour
	Shale Band 4		180	shale	0.6	Usually high in Pb ('the galena band') may be boudinaged, resembling unit 200
	Siltstone		185	siltstone	0.8	Usually thin bedded and coffee coloured.
	Shale Band 5		190	shale	0.5	High grade Zn
	Siltstone		195	siltstone	0.4	Sometimes difficult to distinguish.
	Unit 200	Unit 200	200	shale	4.5	Thick massive shale, high grade Zn with galena rich veins and boudins.
	Unit 310	Unit 300	310	siltstone/shale	1.1	Thin bedded shale/siltstone. The Zn grade drops off quickly and by ~50cm is <3.5% ZnEq
Interburden waste	Unit 320		320	siltstone	3	Thick bedded barred sideritic siltstone known as the 'Cappucino Zone'. Strong siderite and stylolite alteration.
Lower Ore zone	Unit 410	Unit 400	410	shale	3.5	High grade Zn. Thick bedded shale with strong laminations of sphalerite.
	Unit 420		420	mudstone	1.1	carbonaceous sideritic mudstone band recognisable by lack of bedding and conchoidal fractures.
	Unit 430		430	shale	2.2	High grade Zn. Thick bedded shale with strong laminations of sphalerite.
	Unit 440		440	siltstone	0.5	Thin band similar to unit 320, known as the 'baby Cappuccino Zone'
	Unit 450		450	shale	6.4	Zn rich top grading down into a pyritic base. Assay based cut off into footwall.
waste	Footwall Shale UFW	UFW	9	shale/siltstone	180	interbedded shale/siltstone/mudstone beds. Weak siderite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging captured both qualitative descriptions such as geological details (e.g. stratigraphy) with some estimated quantitative values (e.g. mineral proportions). Drill core, in general, was photographed and catalogued in both wet and dry states as a record of the drill hole.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The South Block mineralisation is intersected by 54 diamond drill holes totaling 8982m in length. Of this, 1466.6m of core intercepts the mineralised sequence. 100% of recovered core was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half-core samples were taken from diamond drill-core using an automated Almonte diamond tipped core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No non-core samples were taken.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All sample preparation was consistent with industry standards. Minor variations in processes exist between the Century laboratory and the external ALS laboratory, no variations are considered material to the final analytical values. Samples were received and digitally logged into a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS/CCLAS). The samples are then oven dried then crushed to a nominal 2mm or 3mm depending on the laboratory. The sample is then split with approximately 300g retained and pulverised to either 85% passing 75µm (ALS),or 85% passing 53µm (Century). The sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate, and quality control and quality assurance measures would indicate the same.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	A limited number of duplicate splits were taken and analysed to test for homogeneity at both the crush, and pulverised split stages of sub-sampling.
	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.	Duplicates for each sub-sample were plotted on Thompson-Howarth plots and analysed for precision, with no suggestion of any material bias being present in the process.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No grind size checks were carried out throughout the process. The final grind size of the Century Ultra fine circuit is P80 of 6 µm, far exceeding the standard grind size of any commercial laboratory. Grind size was not considered material to the analytical results and the downstream application. The sample types, nature, quality and sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of the Century mineralisation (sediment hosted base metal) by the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The earliest samples at Century (1990-1995) were analysed using an Aqua Regia digest and Atomic-absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish until a minor sample bias was identified. This is not considered a material risk to the quality of the Resource Estimate. All 2013 samples were assayed on site using the X-ray Fluoresence (XRF) methodology for Zn, Pb and Cu, AAS for Ag; and the LECO combustion method for carbon. All site assays were conducted within a NATA accredited facility and further Umpire tested against external independent commercial laboratories. The Century site laboratory was accredited by NATA to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard for the analysis of samples by XRF. The XRF method is considered a total method, whilst the AAS method is considered near-total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis inc. instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation.	Not applicable – no geophysical tools were 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.	The frequency, placement and type of QC used at the Century laboratory was automated -LIM system (CCLAS EL) will randomly place repeats and CRMs in a batch samples. The Laboratory was regularly audited for continued compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 by NATA. The Laboratory used matrix-matched well-certified internal standards inserted into every batch as unknowns, and performed one repeat sample every batch. Blanks were not used as they were considered unfeasible in fused-bead XRF analysis. As a requirement of NATA accreditation, the laboratory regularly participated in external proficiency testing. Samples in all drilling programs were analysed at high quality commercial laboratories which included AMDEL, Analabs, Genalysis and ALS. Samples were analysed at the Century Mine Lab in 2013, with external independent umpire checks carried out. Analytical methods include Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS), Induced Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and Leco furnace methods. X-ray Fluorescence was also used during the latter assaying programs. All analyses completed are total or near total digest methods. In addition to the internal laboratory Quality Control processes, undisclosed control samples were also inserted prior to submission. These are used to independently test the precision and accuracy of the relevant laboratory at given grade ranges and included – certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates. Analysis of the above quality controls suggests that no material bias exists in the assay database, sampling or sample preparation procedures. Precision and accuracy was also good across all analysis methods, and grade ranges. Umpire testing of 10% of all results from 2013 at an independent laboratory did not identify any material issues with the Century Laboratory Analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	In 1996 Mining and Resource Technologies (MRT) completed data validation and review of the initial drilling completed by CZL from 1990 to 1995. Validation of the 2013 drilling and assay data was carried out by the Competent Person prior to use within the Mineral Resource estimate, with no gross errors being identified.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geologists and field assistants worked alongside the drill rig, ensuring drill compliance to the Company QA/QC procedure with regards to sample collection. Core logging data was recorded in Excel spread sheets (pre-made templates with drop down option lists) by site geologists. All assay results were verified against logging. Drill-holes were also viewed in 3D modelling software to confirm no gross errors. All data was reviewed by site geologists as well as the database administrator prior to entry into the company database. All compulsory fields were completed prior to import. All data entries and edits are fully auditable. All QAQC data sets from the Century site Laboratory and ALS Brisbane were reviewed by site geologists who confirmed suitability of data for use in Mineral Resource modelling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Sample or assay data has not been adjusted in any way. Where data was deemed invalid or unverifiable it was excluded from the Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	Collar co-ordinates of all drill holes were determined to an accuracy of 0.1 m in all directions by a licensed surveyor and stored in Century Mine Grid during the years of Open Pit Operations. Downhole surveys were taken at 30 m intervals for all inclined drill holes using single-shot Eastman camera equipment. The quality of all survey data is considered excellent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	All original data is stored in Century Mine Grid, and the Mineral Resource estimate is also carried out in this local grid. The Century Mine Grid was originally an Exploration grid based on an interpolated position from 1:100,000 map sheet 6660 Lawn Hill and a compass orientation, i.e. truncated AMG. Subsequent formal survey determined that an exact truncated grid required a shift of 18 m west and 152 m north and a swing of 0°20'. Too many drill holes had been referred to this grid so it was retained and adopted as the master grid for the project. Levels are (AHD+1000). A 20-point transformation is utilised for conversion to AMG84 zone 54 or MGA94, with an accuracy of +/- 0.5m in the XY plane.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Annual aerial surveys are carried out at the mine. Topographic surfaces are updated using point data derived from DGPS, and then converted into Century Mine Grid. The topographic control is considered to be of a high standard.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The deposit is well defined with an average drill hole spacing across the deposit of approximately 45m 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Drill hole spacing is deemed appropriate for the definition of an Indicated Mineral Resource, and is consistent with the historically mined regions of the Century Deposit. Intra-hole variations in unit thickness mean tonnage reconciliations may be poor locally, however the global tonnage estimate is considered good. Grade estimates are considered robust based on statistical analysis of the data.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	Sampling was carried out as close as practicable to perpendicular through the mineralised sequence. Sample orientation is not considered a material risk to the Mineral Resource estimate.
	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.	Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Measures to provide sample security include: Sample intervals were logged and recorded by geologists, and sample numbers assigned to each interval. DD samples were cut by field assistants and placed into clearly numbered calico bags. The individual calico bags were placed into poly-woven sacks which were tied with either metal wire ties or plastic cable ties. Samples were transported by commercial carriers to off-site laboratories. Sample sheets were entered into the Geological database and a corresponding sample inventory was attached to the freight. Upon receipt, the laboratory staff completed a sample receipt report, noting any missing or damaged samples relative to the submission documentation which is forwarded to the Project Geologist.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	In 2002 and 2003 Snowden completed reviews on the data quality and QAQC procedures for geology sample data from 1999 to 2003. In 1996 Mining and Resource Technologies (MRT) completed data validation and review of the initial drilling completed by CZL from 1990 to 1995 across the Century Deposit. Data identified in the above reviews that did not pass validation requirements was not flagged as 'Century Resource' within the database, and thus not used in the modelling and estimation process.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	New Century Resources Ltd holds a mining lease (ML90045) including the Century Mine; this has an expiry date of 18/09/2037. Century Mine operates under The Gulf Communities Agreement (GCA). The agreement was negotiated between Pasminco Century Mine Limited, the Queensland Government and three native title groups - the Waanyi, Mingginda, and Gkuthaarn and Kikatj - under the right to negotiate provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth). This agreement, which was signed in May 1997, came into effect in September 1997 when Pasminco purchased the Century Mine project from Rio Tinto. The GCA specifies particular benefits and obligations on each party, which exist throughout the life of the mining project. In negotiating the GCA, Traditional Owners intended for the mine to contribute to the social and economic development of the Gulf while protecting and promoting cultural heritage. All activities undertaken are further subject to the conditions of the Environmental Authority EPML00888813, issued by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. All activities are monitored by site based environmental scientists. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
	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.	New Century Resources Ltd holds a mining lease (ML90045) over the Century Mine area; this has an expiry date of 18/09/2037.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area was defined as part of the discovery and resource definition of the Century Deposit by Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA), further definition drilling was carried out by MMG Ltd in 2013.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Located regionally within a major mineral province which also hosts the - Mount Isa, Hilton, George Fisher, Cannington, Dugald River and Lady Loretta base metal deposits - together with the McArthur River deposit in the McArthur Basin to the north-west; the Century deposit consists of sediment hosted stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation hosted within the mid-Proterozoic Lawn Hill formation. The Century deposit is dislocated by faulting, and unconformably overlain by up to 100m of Cambrian limestones in the north. Where the mineralisation approaches the Cambrian unconformity, there is a zone of haematite alteration where ore grade mineralisation has generally been leached and altered. The mineralized units extended 1500 m north to south, and 1500 m east to west. Mineralisation outcrops at surface, and extended to a maximum depth of 310 m below the natural topographic surface in the already mined North Block. The mineralised sequence has a thickness of approximately 40m, it is fault bound to the north and south, and truncated by erosional unconformities in the east and west and is a synclinal tabular body in geometry. Across the deposit mineralisation occurs within laminated carbonaceous shales, which are interbedded with waste or lower grade sideritic siltstones or mudstones. The mineralisation shows good lateral continuity with well-defined stratigraphic marker horizons. The remaining South Block mineralisation represents the Southernmost extents of the mineralisation which is truncated by the Magazine Hill fault. This area of the deposit represents the area of original discovery. The South Block is shallower, however contains lower metal grades, relative to the larger (mined) north block of the deposit.

Drill hole Information

A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:

easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

HOLE ID	Year	Hole Length (m)	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	from	to	length (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	ZnEq %
LH026	1990	174	247384	7927152	149.1	359.7	-90	155.1	162.6	7.4	10.74	0.57	0.1	11.17
LH166	1990	141	246713	7927164	156.1	359.7	-90	113.2	125.7	12.5	4.48	0.29	1.4	4.70
LH225	1990	216	247317	7927144	148.0	359.7	-90	155.1	156.7	1.6	3.31	0.08	3.0	3.39
LH285	1990	118	246636	7927154	148.0	309	-85	80.6	81.2	0.6	2.50	0.74	13.0	3.13
								81.2	87.3	6.1	5.31	1.48	33.1	6.60
								91.6	103.1	11.5	3.50	0.19	0.5	3.64
PCM127	1990	132	247374	7927118	88.6	359.7	-90	99.1	113.9	14.7	8.96	0.76	15.8	9.62
CEGC046	2013	121	247320	7927176	78.4	5.5	-83	85.2	85.9	0.7	4.34	0.04	3.0	4.39
CEGC047	2013	145	247368	7927090	102.3	345.5	-62	123.3	135.9	12.6	10.06	0.76	5.4	10.65
CEGC051	2013	131	247445	7927095	96.9	349.8	-65.3	112.3	119.9	7.6	10.90	0.58	16.5	11.43
CEGC054	2013	112	247484	7927118	96.8	359.7	-90	100.7	108.5	7.8	15.00	0.80	1.7	15.60
CEGC060	2013	109	247410	7927159	88.4	8.8	-88	94.2	100.0	5.8	10.55	0.47	1.9	10.91
CEGC050	2013	157	247416	7927086	98.8	344.1	-69	115.5	127.9	12.4	11.25	0.83	15.6	11.96
CEGC053	2013	157	247458	7927098	96.6	357.1	-89.8	106.7	119.2	12.5	12.11	1.08	18.3	13.02
CEGC062	2013	122	246647	7927072	135.8	1.6	-72	75.2	81.0	5.8	3.31	0.57	17.0	3.83
								81.0	84.1	3.1	6.62	0.91	53.3	7.61
								84.1	86.5	2.4	4.61	1.15	63.8	5.85
								86.5	93.0	6.5	4.01	4.12	38.2	7.29
CEGC063	2013	147	246716	7927063	136.0	359.6	-71	100.1	103.0	3.0	5.35	0.82	40.1	6.20
								103.0	105.7	2.7	3.78	1.48	42.0	5.13
								105.7	112.5	6.9	4.24	3.42	44.3	7.04
								117.7	126.3	8.6	3.71	0.44	13.9	4.11
CEGC064	2013	150	246720	7927064	135.9	357.6	-55	101.8	104.2	2.4	2.94	0.41	25.3	3.39
								107.9	111.4	3.5	4.89	0.80	36.2	5.70
								111.4	120.3	8.9	5.55	2.34	52.8	7.60
								125.4	139.4	14.1	3.80	0.38	11.9	4.15
CEGC065	2013	161	246777	7927055	135.8	9.6	-70	116.2	119.4	3.2	6.32	1.42	70.4	7.80
								119.4	122.3	2.9	4.99	1.99	65.3	6.85
								122.3	128.6	6.3	4.16	2.78	60.0	6.58
								133.1	144.0	10.9	3.54	0.56	22.4	4.09
CEGC066	2013	201	246826	7927005	148.1	4.6	-62	163.1	166.6	3.6	8.04	2.23	112.9	10.37
								166.6	169.4	2.8	3.70	1.23	59.4	4.96
								169.4	176.3	6.9	5.64	1.75	22.2	7.07
								181.3	195.1	13.9	3.64	0.31	5.6	3.90
CEGC067	2013	207	246877	7927009	148.2	0.6	-61	168.5	172.3	3.8	5.42	4.48	87.4	9.26
								172.3	175.2	2.9	2.94	3.99	52.3	6.20
								175.2	182.1	6.9	5.10	2.19	68.2	7.12
								186.7	199.7	13.0	4.70	0.23	10.2	4.93
CEGC068	2013	210	246924	7927015	144.0	2.6	-60	168.0	171.8	3.8	4.62	5.04	94.1	8.91
								171.8	174.8	3.0	1.72	5.35	29.3	5.85
								174.8	181.6	6.8	5.93	2.24	65.8	7.97
								186.0	197.4	11.5	5.92	0.33	13.3	6.24
CEGC069	2013	209	246959	7927016	140.5	2.6	-68	168.2	172.6	4.4	5.39	3.63	132.5	8.87
								172.6	175.4	2.8	3.05	2.12	81.2	5.10
								175.4	182.1	6.8	6.50	1.91	102.9	8.53
								186.9	195.8	9.0	6.09	0.45	13.9	6.51
								195.9	199.7	3.8	3.04	0.17	-1.0	3.16
CEGC070	2013	202	247002	7927026	135.9	359.6	-66	160.5	168.6	8.1	2.61	1.00	61.2	3.72
								168.6	171.2	2.6	2.99	5.05	67.3	7.12
								171.2	177.1	5.9	5.31	2.25	57.1	7.32
								179.1	191.7	12.6	7.19	0.47	21.4	7.66
CEGC071	2013	207	247039	7927023	132.4	2.6	-59	165.3	168.9	3.6	2.87	0.44	52.6	3.51
								168.9	171.5	2.7	1.65	2.13	44.7	3.49
								171.5	178.8	7.3	5.64	3.08	96.6	8.50
								183.2	193.4	10.2	8.82	0.44	17.8	9.25
CEGC072	2013	80	247115	7927135	57.7	19.6	-81	52.3	57.8	5.5	6.16	2.40	0.0	7.94
								57.8	58.5	0.7	16.28	0.55	0.0	16.69
								58.5	64.4	5.9	6.94	0.33	0.0	7.18
CEGC074	2013	108	247187	7927128	67.9	359.7	-90	75.6	78.8	3.2	2.15	3.23	34.4	4.74
								78.8	87.7	9.0	5.48	4.16	73.2	9.00
								91.1	103.2	12.2	8.39	0.45	31.4	8.91

A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:

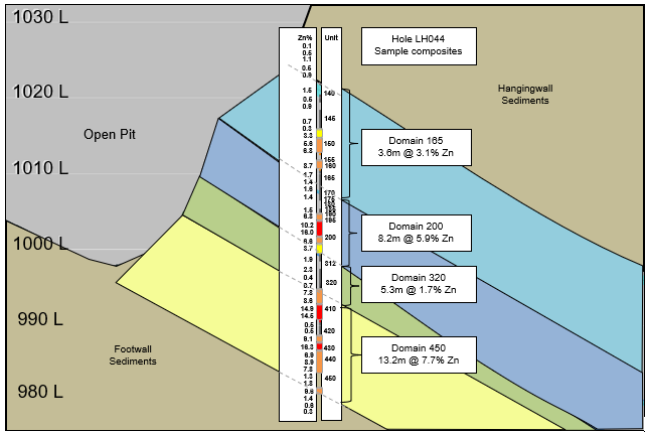
easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth hole length.

HOLE ID	Year	Hole Length (m)	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	from	to	length (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	ZnEq %
CEGC075	2013	118	247225	7927108	67.9	359.7	-90	81.4	84.5	3.1	1.72	2.16	100.9	3.93
								84.5	88.9	4.4	2.52	6.74	67.3	7.92
								93.6	106.9	13.3	7.84	0.69	30.4	8.53
CEGC076	2013	199	246844	7927003	148.0	359.6	-72	164.7	167.9	3.2	6.95	3.25	123.6	10.09
								167.9	170.7	2.8	2.75	1.99	67.1	4.62
								170.7	178.0	7.3	2.90	2.20	52.9	4.85
CEGC077	2013	220	246924	7927012	144.0	12.6	-77	179.4	183.1	3.8	4.59	1.12	109.3	6.07
								183.1	185.9	2.8	2.58	1.22	66.6	3.88
								185.9	193.2	7.3	4.40	1.92	56.1	6.15
CEGC078	2013	213	247001	7927025	136.0	342.6	-83	178.6	182.4	3.8	2.36	0.46	60.1	3.06
								182.4	185.1	2.7	2.69	3.44	99.9	5.83
								185.1	193.3	8.3	5.33	3.09	89.7	8.15
								207.9	212.1	4.2	2.90	0.19	5.6	3.08
CEGC079	2013	247	247071	7926960	145.5	359.6	-65	201.3	203.8	2.5	2.49	1.72	107.2	4.41
								203.8	210.4	6.6	5.61	4.94	98.6	9.86
								215.1	225.4	10.3	6.49	0.39	19.8	6.90
CEGC080	2013	143	247116	7927123	57.5	178.6	-60	59.2	60.0	0.8	13.11	1.11	0.0	13.93
								65.4	88.5	23.1	5.83	3.64	0.0	8.53
								98.7	109.2	10.5	6.04	0.42	0.0	6.35
CEGC081	2013	145	247182	7927102	68.1	179.6	-63	127.8	130.2	2.4	1.07	3.84	22.7	4.05
CEGC082	2013	132	247237	7927099	68.0	179.6	-72	100.5	104.4	3.9	1.17	2.30	50.7	3.18
								104.4	113.3	8.9	2.96	3.83	51.9	6.10
CEGC083	2013	119	247283	7927065	67.4	204.6	-85	99.6	102.2	2.6	1.40	5.23	34.5	5.48
								102.2	107.7	5.5	3.17	2.85	41.1	5.52
								107.7	110.0	2.3	5.72	0.59	53.5	6.48
								110.0	118.0	8.1	2.53	0.66	33.4	3.22
CEGC085	2013	127	247327	7927074	68.1	184.6	-82	102.0	104.7	2.7	1.19	6.31	0.0	5.86
								104.7	109.9	5.2	1.95	4.23	0.0	5.08
								114.7	116.5	1.8	4.88	0.29	0.0	5.09
								116.5	117.9	1.4	3.40	0.15	0.0	3.51
CEGC086	2013	103	247463	7927063	68.2	35.6	-81	75.1	76.5	1.4	1.90	3.07	0.0	4.17
								81.5	94.3	12.8	10.86	0.92	0.0	11.54
CEGC087	2013	91	247467	7927059	68.2	162.6	-76	74.4	77.0	2.6	0.93	7.00	95.9	6.69
								77.0	80.7	3.7	3.30	10.00	132.1	11.49
								80.7	82.9	2.1	4.12	11.78	82.9	13.34
LH044	1990	213	246989	7927137	145.4	359.7	-90	130.9	134.2	3.3	5.07	1.41	103.4	6.73
								134.2	137.8	3.6	3.14	3.19	68.8	5.91
								137.8	146.0	8.2	5.95	2.26	107.4	8.26
								151.3	164.5	13.2	7.68	0.36	5.2	7.98
LH081	1990	196	247383	7927054	149.7	359.7	-90	167.3	169.7	2.4	0.78	2.91	105.4	3.57
								169.7	177.8	8.1	3.59	2.96	109.8	6.44
LH132	1990	190	247460	7927118	150.4	359.7	-90	156.6	164.7	8.1	12.08	0.73	10.8	12.69
LH135	1990	187	247434	7927041	149.9	359.7	-90	162.3	164.3	2.0	1.05	11.57	99.6	10.21
LH136	1990	205	247282	7927085	147.6	359.7	-90	151.7	154.4	2.7	2.22	2.96	78.8	4.88
								154.4	162.6	8.2	5.31	3.72	122.0	8.79
								167.8	182.6	14.8	8.09	0.51	38.8	8.70
LH142	1990	191	247089	7927086	144.7	359.7	-90	142.0	145.2	3.2	4.30	4.79	54.4	8.17
								145.2	153.1	7.9	3.97	3.54	122.0	7.32
								158.7	171.9	13.2	7.81	0.17	24.2	8.08
LH160	1990	232	247174	7927056	145.4	359.7	-90	182.3	184.7	2.4	1.53	2.96	26.9	3.88
								184.7	191.9	7.2	4.25	2.80	54.4	6.64
								196.4	204.9	8.5	7.30	0.35	63.5	7.94
LH162	1990	188	246788	7927058	159.4	359.7	-90	145.0	148.9	3.9	5.81	1.68	83.5	7.55
								148.9	151.6	2.7	3.48	2.78	70.0	5.96
								151.6	159.9	8.3	2.91	2.55	54.7	5.12
LH163	1990	198	246911	7927069	147.6	359.7	-90	159.3	163.8	4.5	5.40	1.37	76.3	6.87
								163.8	166.8	3.0	4.15	1.07	95.0	5.52
								166.8	174.3	7.5	5.24	2.14	79.4	7.30
								179.3	192.1	12.8	4.23	0.25	14.6	4.50
LH168	1990	103	246578	7927101	141.8	359.7	-90	54.2	57.8	3.6	7.12	0.92	54.5	8.13
								57.8	60.2	2.4	3.64	1.48	37.9	4.96
								60.2	66.5	6.3	4.33	1.16	40.4	5.43
LH223	1990	198	247409	7927076	149.6	359.7	-90	156.3	163.5	7.2	5.89	3.51	114.9	9.17
								168.0	180.5	12.5	9.86	0.94	12.3	10.63

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	

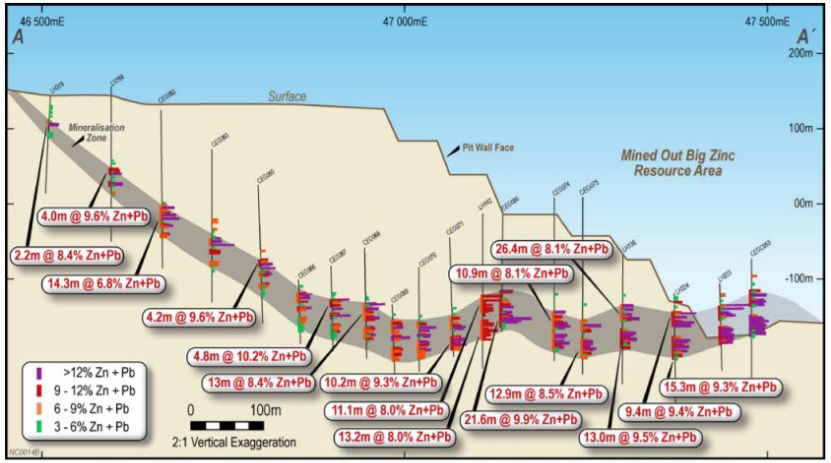
HOLE ID	Year	Hole Length (m)	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	from	to	length (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	ZnEq %
LH224	1990	221	247351	7927116	148.0	179	-80	156.7	159.7	3.0	1.65	2.77	91.9	4.25
								159.7	166.1	6.5	7.64	4.08	145.0	11.53
								173.1	188.3	15.3	8.56	0.76	14.3	9.21
LH279	1990	180	246904	7927115	147.3	4	-80	122.2	124.9	2.8	6.10	1.58	93.8	7.83
								124.9	127.5	2.6	5.72	1.37	70.7	7.16
								127.5	130.3	2.8	4.30	1.81	72.1	6.07
								130.3	137.0	6.7	5.45	2.75	78.9	7.96
								141.3	153.7	12.4	6.82	0.38	8.6	7.16
LH280	1990	214	246971	7927059	145.1	359	-60	152.3	156.2	3.8	3.63	0.99	62.1	4.73
								156.2	159.4	3.2	3.22	4.06	97.9	6.81
								159.4	166.5	7.1	5.69	2.00	109.1	7.83
								166.5	170.8	4.4	4.27	4.91	110.6	8.56
								170.8	183.7	12.9	7.39	0.32	10.8	7.69
LH281	1990	183	246857	7927094	149.8	339	-85	134.0	136.9	2.9	3.98	1.37	33.6	5.20
								136.9	140.0	3.1	4.51	1.85	52.7	6.19
								140.0	146.4	6.4	5.77	2.07	62.3	7.67
								151.0	163.8	12.8	5.56	0.35	10.6	5.88
LH282	1990	169	246765	7927112	160.4	4	-85	122.0	124.1	2.0	5.06	0.94	40.6	6.00
								124.1	127.0	2.9	3.71	1.22	47.3	4.90
								127.0	128.0	1.0	1.81	5.75	33.4	6.26
								128.0	134.8	6.8	5.40	2.87	57.7	7.88
								138.8	150.6	11.8	4.71	0.24	4.1	4.91
LH293	1990	277	247033	7927034	143.8	359.7	-90	172.6	174.7	2.1	2.71	2.09	36.2	4.47
								174.7	180.4	5.6	4.35	4.67	61.8	8.17
								180.4	181.2	0.9	4.20	4.89	49.3	8.11
								181.2	189.6	8.4	7.46	2.81	97.6	10.13
								194.7	207.8	13.1	6.41	0.35	16.9	6.77
LH318	1990	67	246494	7927099	137.2	274	-85	14.9	21.9	7.0	3.14	0.86	30.0	3.96

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.	The drill holes reported have been composited as length weighted averages at a cut-off of 3m at 3% Zn + Pb combined grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Aggregation of intercepts has occurred at the compositing and estimation stages of Resource Estimation. Stratigraphic domains have been determined at Century based on the spatial, and geochemical properties of the rock at a scale relevant to mining and processing. Aggregation of sample assays occurs within these domains by length weighted averaging.
	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.	The simplified formula is – Zinc Equivalence % = Zn% + (Pb% x 0.74) + (Ag g/t x 0.006). The below assumptions were applied –

Metal	Price USD	Metal Recovery	Metal Payable	Concentrate Grade
Zinc	$2500/t	78%	85%	57.3%
Lead	$2200/t	59%	95%	62.0%
Silver	$18/oz	59%	95%	33oz

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drill-hole angles are designed to approximate true width intercepts to mineralisation. This report focuses on the Mineral Resource Estimate and as such true thickness is represented by the geological model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	  *Figure 1: Cross section A-A' through the South Block mineralisation (see Figure 2 for map)* Drill intercepts reported above a 3m at 3% Zn + Pb cut-off - section in Century Mine Grid

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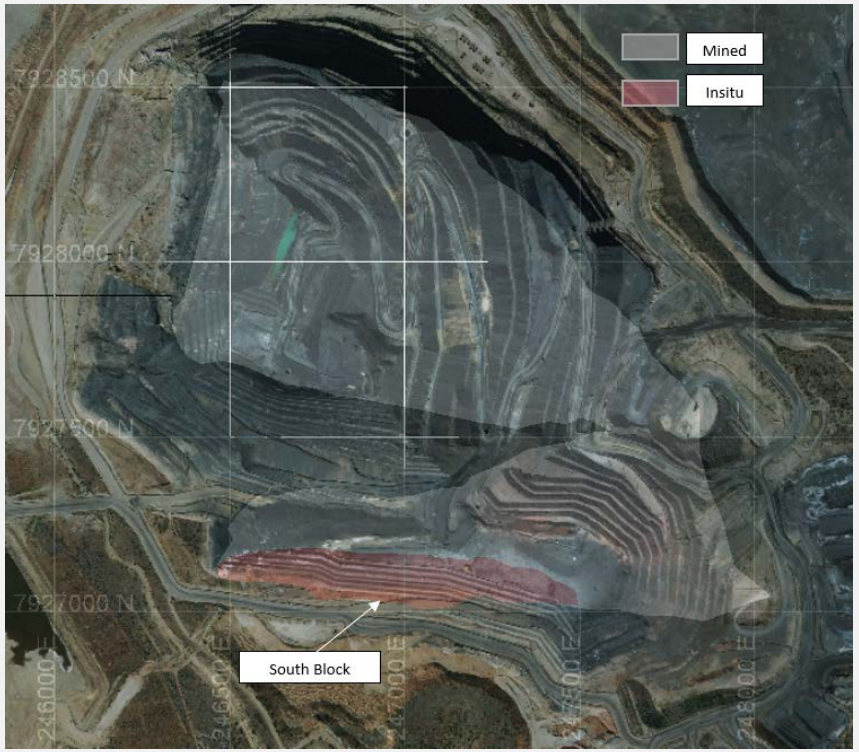
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The information reported is considered of a balanced nature.
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.	Century Mine has an extensive Exploration, Mining, and Concentrate Production history. No information considered material to the South Block Mineral Resource, or the potential for economic extraction has been omitted.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	The deposit is well defined, and constrained at all extents, it is considered that the potential for a material extension of the reported resource is negligible.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	Qualitative logging was carried out into standardised Microsoft Excel logging spread-sheets with standardised drop-down logging codes for each variable. The logging geologist then completes a commentary for the relevant section which should correspond with the logging codes for the interval. Where there is inconsistency the commentary information is prioritised. Partial data may not be imported to the database. Mandatory fields must be completed to allow import to occur. All results must correspond to identical sample dispatch numbers to be accepted. Assay data transcriptions errors were eliminated by the use of an automated results receipt process which imports data directly from the laboratory results file to the database. All changes and updates within the previous GBIS database, and the recently established Maxwells Geoservices WEBshed database, are fully auditable and traceable. Data used in the Mineral Resource has passed a number of automated and manual validation checks prior to use in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	Data validation procedures used.	The Competent Person assumed all historic data to be sufficiently validated for use in Mineral Resource Estimation; as such only visual inspection within (3D mining software) to identify any non-logical data issues was carried out – no issues were identified.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	The Competent Person worked at Century Mine between 2009-2015, and visited site in July 2017. The Competent Person is fully conversant with the geology and has a detailed understanding of the sample collection process, modelling process and mining methods employed.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Site visits have been undertaken.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	The deposit is, in geological terms, both well-defined and well understood. The geological interpretation is considered of high confidence.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The primary source of geological data used in the interpretation and quantification of the Mineral Resource comes from diamond drill holes. The quality of the data is considered excellent.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No alternative interpretations were considered – the mineralisation is well defined and understood.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The Century Deposit by nature is stratiform, with mineralisation in general bound by stratigraphic units. Model Domains used in the estimate are stratigraphically defined, and have hard estimation boundaries. The South block is terminated by the Century open pit to the north, Magazine Hill fault to the south, and erosional truncations east and west.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity of mineralisation is wholly dependent on continuity of the host lithology at Century. Where the Century stratigraphic sequence is terminated by either a disconformity or unconformity so too is the grade.

Sequence	Unit Code	Material Type	Model Domain
Cambrian Limestone	95	Overburden waste	2
Carbonate Breccia CBX			
Hangingwall Sandstone	75		
Hangingwall Siltstone	2		
Siltstone	100	Hanging wall waste	100
Shale/siltstone	140	Mineralised shale	145
Siltstone	145	Waste	
Shale Band 1	150	Mineralised shale	155
Siltstone	155	Waste	
Shale Band 2	160	Mineralised shale	165
Siltstone	165	Waste	
Shale Band 3	170	Mineralised shale	200
Siltstone	175	Waste	
Shale Band 4	180	Mineralised shale	
Siltstone	185	Waste	
Shale Band 5	190	Mineralised shale	
Siltstone	195	Waste	
Unit 200	200	Mineralised shale	
Unit 310	310	Waste	320
Unit 320	320	Waste	
Unit 410	410	Mineralised shale	450
Unit 420	420	Waste	
Unit 430	430	Mineralised shale	
Unit 440	440	Waste	
Unit 450	450	Mineralised shale	
Footwall Shale UFW	9	Footwall Waste	9

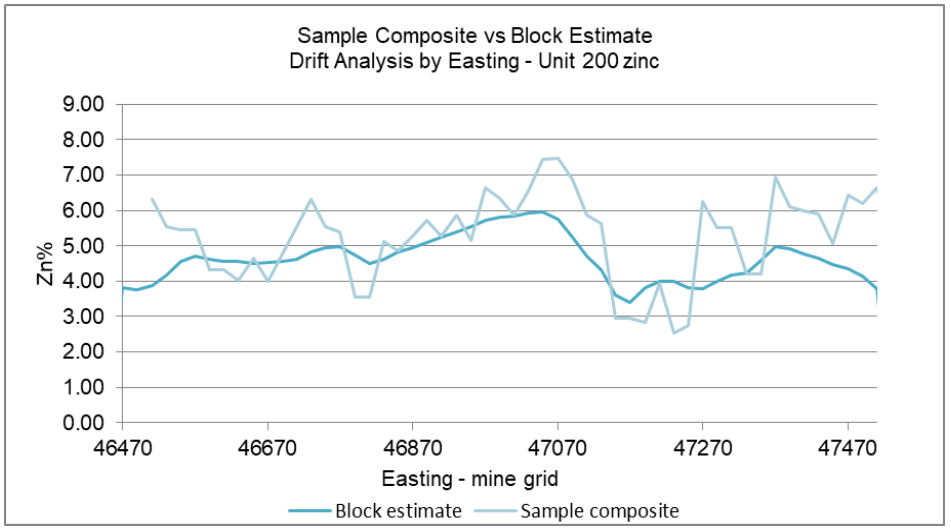
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource	The remaining South Block mineralization is an elongated tabular body which is approximately 1km in length, is between 80m and 150m wide, and approximately 30m thick. The South Block mineralization is visible in the southern wall of the Century Open Pit, and ranges from 20m to 218m below natural surface. The extents of the remaining South Block mineralisation are represented below - 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	The volume block model was created in Vulcan software using 3D surfaces representing the stratigraphically defined mine units - Upper Ore Zone, Lower Ore Zone, the Interburden Waste unit and the 'marginal' 165, 155 and 145 units. Block dimensions were fixed in easting and northing, but block height can vary in Z. Each unit is represented by a single block in the Z direction; Due to the long ranges of the established Century variogram models (~400m x ~300m for Zn), relative to the extents of the remaining mineralisation (1000m x 150m), interpolation and extrapolation of grades within the estimate were primarily limited by estimate sample count restrictions, and hard estimation boundaries, to prevent excessive smoothing of local estimates. Estimates for of Zn, Pb, Ag, Fe, Mn and S were carried out using the Ordinary Kriging method. A post script was used to calculate stoichiometric sulphide mineralogy and bulk density based on the Pb, Zn, S and Fe estimates; a density correction factor based on empirical grab sample data was applied within the calculation. Quantitative Kriging Neighborhood Analysis (QKNA) was used to assess the quality of the estimate relative to the input data. Top-caps were applied to a very small group of extreme outliers within the grade estimate. This is discussed further in the relevant section below.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The deposit has comprehensive historical production data to support the Mineral Resource estimate and assumptions.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of by-products. The Century Deposit processing and concentrate characteristics are well understood from 15 years of mining and processing history.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineralisation is hosted in carbonaceous black shale and occurs as conformable fine-grained (nano-scale) sphalerite, galena and pyrite. The deposit contains fine pyrobitumen, locally replaced by sphalerite (Salisbury et al 2008). The very small particle liberation size of sulphide minerals, and intimate association with hydrophobic carbon, at Century have long been identified as critical factors in achieving economic metal recoveries at the project. The Century Milling and hydrometallurgy circuit as a consequence was designed and operated to achieve an ultra-fine grind to <10 microns particle size followed by pre-flotation conditioning of the milled feed to remove carbon. During this process zinc minerals closely associated with carbon are also lost negatively impacting final zinc recovery. Historically the carbon:zinc ratio was the primary indicator of relative zinc recoveries. When considering a relatively constant carbon grade within the host rocks – consequently, where zinc grades are low, the carbon:zinc ratio as a function is high. In such circumstances - relative losses to the cleaner, and impact on final recoveries, is proportionately larger.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Previous operations approximated 0.35 carbon units to every 1 zinc unit achieving up to 80% recovery of zinc metal. During the latter stages of production when zinc grades dropped, the Century feed approximated 0.5 carbon units to every 1 zinc unit, and plant recoveries averaged ~74%. Throughout the operating history of the mine, a focus on metal output as opposed to recovery, resulted in sub-optimal residence times for sulphide flotation. As such, extrapolation of past performance is not necessarily indicative of future recoveries. The reported South block Mineral Resource has an overall carbon:zinc ratio 0.7 to 1 which is high by historical standards at Century Mine. However, it should be recognised that this ratio is based upon the Mineral Resource grade reported above a 3% ZnEq, therefor – grade control and mining practices will likely be able to better define higher grade ore zones within the Mineral Resource. An increase in zinc grade would consequently reduce the carbon:zinc ratio and reduce the proportional losses. Additional options to manage the carbon:zinc ratio include blending South Block ore with smaller, high grade, resources (such as Silver King and the East Fault block) - or a reduction of the throughput rate relative to historic operations. Metallurgical testing by New Century Resources is ongoing at the time of reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block size for estimation is 20m x 20m in the XY plane and is restricted stratigraphically in the Z plane. The XY block size approximates half the drill sample spacing. In general, a large search ellipse was used (250mx250m), with the other search parameters (principally maximum number of samples allowed, and sectorial searching rules) used to dynamically control the number of neighbours (and thus size of the neighbourhood) actually selected.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	The block sizes for the Mineral Resource Estimate were determined from the use of Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood analysis. This method is used to establish the most appropriate block size for estimation, based on the spacing and relative variability of the informing sample data relative to the tested block size. The Geological domains used for Estimation represent mineable packages of the stratigraphic sequence with varying mineralogical characteristics.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlation assumptions have been applied in the estimate.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation of the deposit has defined both the estimation domains and hard estimation boundaries using both stratigraphic horizons and fault surfaces. Hard boundaries were used due to the fault terminations that define the deposit.
	Discussion of basis for using, or not using, grade cutting or capping.	A top cut (capping) strategy was applied that affected a small proportion of the data. The value of the top-cuts (caps) was decided based on visual examination of histograms to identify the limits of coherent populations. Extreme outliers within the grade population were reduced to the top-cut value within the estimate. Top cut values applied by domain

Domain	Variable	Top-cut
165	Zn	5%
165	Pb	5%
200	Pb	5%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Block estimates were visually validated in Vulcan and compared to the sample composites. This allowed for rapid assessment of domain selections, and whether any blocks have not been filled by the search applied. In addition, the search ellipsoid and samples selected were visualised. Global sample statistics were compared to block estimates. This ensured that no global bias exists. A semi-local estimation check was carried out by plotting the average grade of the inputs and outputs in moving window slices (swath plots).
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill-hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.

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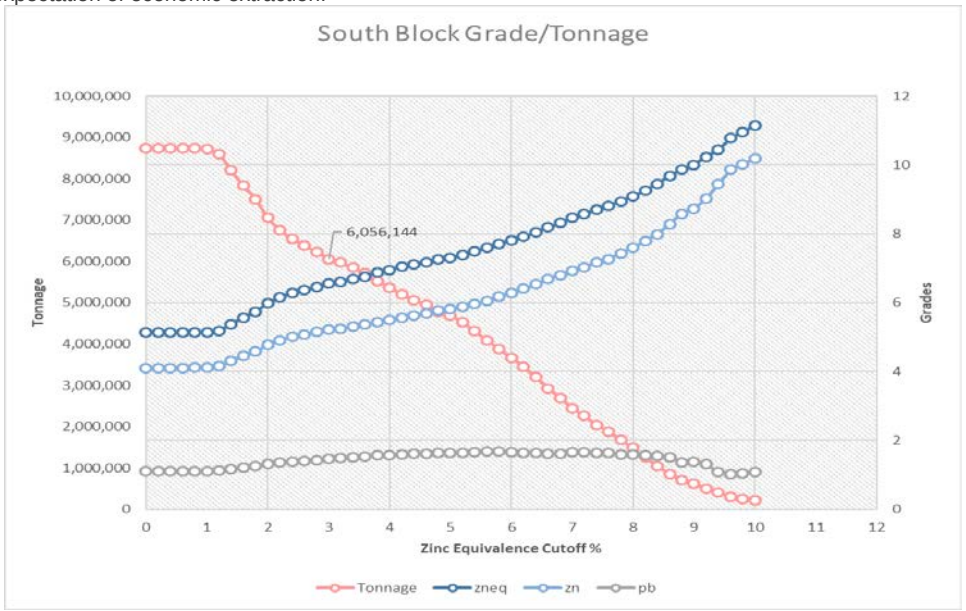
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied	The reporting value chosen is 3.0% zinc equivalent metal which is consistent with historic reporting values at the mine and considered to represent a value above which material has a reasonable expectation of economic extraction.  The tonnage grade curve shows minimal sensitivity to Cut-off grade between 3% and 5%, considered to be economic levels.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	The deposit is most amenable to open pit mining by conventional load and haul methods, consistent with previous operations at Century Mine. The Mineral Resource block sizes are considered relevant to this method. It is assumed further selectivity can be achieved through the collection of additional Grade Control data. No mining dilution or other modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Ore from the Century deposit was processed from 2000-2015 and has comprehensive historical recovery data to support the Mineral Resource estimate and assumptions. Material stockpiled for periods in excess of three months is at a high risk of spontaneous combustion (through exothermic oxidizing reactions) when the fine grained sulphide mineral content is exposed to air and water. The oxidized material within a combusting stockpile may result in lower metallurgical recoveries if processed.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	All activities undertaken are subject to the conditions of the Environmental Authority EPML00888813, issued by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. Acid mine drainage is managed through the identification of Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) materials prior to mining, and the appropriate dumping and encapsulation of the materials following mining, to contain and neutralise any potential by products from exposure to atmosphere.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	All density values reported are dry values. Density values were calculated stoichiometrically from the Pb, Zn, S and Fe values within the block model. The method uses proportional stoichiometric attribution, and accumulation, of specific gravity values based on empirical mineral species observations. A correction factor is then applied based on thousands of measured grab sample values taken over the life of mine (15 years). Density reconciliation from Mine Production data is considered good.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,	Voids and vugs are only material within the limestone overburden only at Century. This is not relevant to the South Block Mineral Resource this material has already been removed.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	A comprehensive production and reconciliation history associated with the Mine provides high confidence in the density values used for all materials.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories	The classification for the 2017 South Block Mineral Resource estimate considers the quality of the estimate based on the qualitative and semi-quantitative metrics of slope of regression and kriging efficiency; along with confidence in the geological understanding, and the data density across the deposit. The kriging metrics indicate that the grade estimates are of good quality overall. In general the Slope of Regression for Zinc exceeded 0.95, where a value of 1 would be considered a 'perfect estimate'. These results are further supported by swath plot analysis which shows excellent spatial correlation between input sample composite grades and block estimate grades. Drill hole spacing across the deposit is approximately 45m which is considered sufficient to give high confidence in the geological model in defining both the mode, and extents, of mineralisation. Bulk density values applied are derived from years of production data and reconciliation and are considered of good quality.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Input data is of high quality, and sufficient density, to justify the classification. Mineralisation of the Century deposit is well understood and well defined. The data, as defined by statistically discrete domains, shows low variance, supporting the level of confidence in the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The Competent person worked as the Senior Geologist at Century Mine over-seeing production from 2010 until Mine closure in 2015.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No external audit or review of the Mineral Resource Estimate has occurred at the time of reporting. The Competent Person was involved in the generation of Resources at Century Mine from 2011 until Mine closure in 2015 and has carried out extensive checks and comparisons against previous estimates of the area.
	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	Estimation confidence is largely a function of data density and the variogram model applied. Within the area of the South Block resource, the distribution of drill holes analysed for Zn is generally even across the resource and the estimation quality as quantified by metrics such as slope of regression is high. Overall, the quality of Zn estimates in the area of the South Block resource is high, and will be similar for all variables (Pb and Ag), as the informing data is the same, and variograms very similar. The Mineral Resource estimate was assessed based upon direct, quantitative, evaluation of block estimates against input sample data in the form of – Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (QKNA), and statistics. Two drill holes were executed in 2017 to provide sample for metallurgical test work to assess recovery assumptions. Data was also used for the local validation of the Mineral Resource estimate. Both holes showed good correlation of grades between the local estimate and assay values.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The statement refers to the Global Resource. Confidence in local estimates may reduce for short production timeframes (quarterly) due to inherent volumetric or modelling errors within the estimate at this scale. The estimated mine life for the deposit is 18-24 months in total.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	Production data for the area is not available. Historic mining data is not considered relevant to the area, and mining practices, yet to be defined by New Century Resources Ltd.