ASX Announcement

19 March 2018



Newly identified sulphide zone at Pian Bracca confirms resource expansion potential at Gorno Zinc Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- The mineralisation at Pian Bracca, about 300m to the east of the existing Zorzone Mineral Resource, appears to be wider and thicker than previously interpreted as well as being significantly thicker than the typical style stratabound style mineralisation in Zorzone (averaging 3-4m thickness).
- Geological observations suggest that there is vertical continuity from the already recognized zones of mineralisation at the 990RL, up to the 1040RL drive. Based on visible evidence to date within the drives, the overall thickness of the mineralised package is interpreted to range from 6m to 14m.
- The newly identified zone has distinctive features including fine grained sphalerite mineralisation, minimal presence of oxide, tight folding and thickening due to a localised shear.
- The zone appears to strike east-west and gently dips to the south. Due to its thickness, this upper portion of Pian Bracca was partially mined in the past using the room and pillar bulk mining method.
- See Pian Bracca video on the company website for an explanation by Exploration Manager, Dr Fabio Granitzio.
- Underground channel sampling (floor to ceiling intervals) from seven locations along the exposed walls of the 1040RL, 1034RL & 1028RL drives at Pian Bracca has returned the following assay results:

Channel Sample	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)
PBCH01	2.6	7.43	2.70	10.13
РВСН02	2.3	13.25	2.38	15.64
РВСН03	2.6	9.90	2.78	12.68
РВСН04	2.2	10.46	2.30	12.76
РВСН05	2.1	16.44	4.48	20.92
РВСН06	2.1	8.84	2.73	11.01
РВСН07	2.4	11.18	4.99	16.17



Figure 1: Alta Zinc geologists in Pian Bracca stopes, near channel PBCH03 (to the left of the red painted line).

Alta Zinc Ltd (ASX: AZI) ("Alta" or "the Company") is pleased to advise assay results from a recently completed underground channel sampling program at its 100%-owned Gorno Zinc Project, in northern Italy.

Recent sampling, mapping and geological interpretation of a new zinc-lead mineralised zone confirms and upgrades the potential of Pian Bracca within the Gorno Project Area. This latest sampling program is the first stage of the Company's near resource exploration growth strategy.

The recent identification of this zone of mineralisation at Pian Bracca, through archival research in December 2017 by Alta Zinc's geological team, resulted in the discovery of a set of historical drilling data highlighting extensive drives in an unsampled and unmapped zone of thick, sulphide mineralisation that appears to be significantly thicker compared with other mineralised zones identified at Gorno.

Subsequent mapping and sampling have confirmed the presence of an extensive mineralised zone over multiple levels (from 1040RL to the 1028RL) that is accessible by foot from surface via portal access. The newly identified mineralisation was observed from 1040RL drive, where it was partially mined in the 1970s where room and pillar stopes occur, and it is also observed along the level 1034RL and 1028RL exploration drives developed just under the stopes.

The mineralisation exposed into the stopes and drives is hosted in a schist (Metallifero-Gorno formations contact), where fine grained sphalerite and galena were recrystallised and concentrated in multiple lenses showing fluidal texture. Upward extension of the mineralisation is limited by a low-angle fault (thrust surface), exposed in the mined stopes roof, while the footwall was not observed.

Considering the mineralisation exposed in the stopes at 1040RL and underlying drives at 1034RL and 1028RL, the overall thickness of the mineralised package is interpreted to range from 6m to 14m (as the stratigraphic sequence is repeated by over-thrusting as a result of the Alpine Orogeny). Mineralisation at Pian Bracca extends for an E-W strike length of about 350m, NS down-dip length of about +120m. Significantly, the mineralisation appears open to the south.

A total of 7 diamond cut channels, for a total of 21 samples (refer to Figures 1, 2 and Table 1), were taken along the walls of the drives and stope pillars where mineralisation is exposed, with rock chips taken for intervals ranging from 0.5m to 1m intervals, along the entire channel lines, forming a composite sample of the mineralisation visible in the drive. All samples were taken roughly vertically and/or perpendicular to the cleavage (see Figure 2) at multiple levels: 1040RL, 1034RL and 1028RL. At Pian Bracca all channels combined investigated an overall thickness of about 11m of sub-horizontal continuous mineralisation.

While these sample results cannot be used in a resource estimate¹ at the current time, they provide support for Alta Zinc's geological interpretation to upgrade the resource potential of the Pian Bracca target zone (refer to Figures from 2 to 4 for details and Table 1 for assay and location data). Historical drilling by SAMIM in 1971-1975 shows that the mineralisation also remains open to the east and down dip.

Alta Zinc Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Alexander Burns said:

"I am very pleased with the work of our team of Italian geologists, under the leadership of our Exploration Manager, Dr Fabio Granitzio, in having identified an exciting new, thick zone of mineralisation.

"In light of these results and subject to funding arrangements, we are designing a cost-effective drilling and sampling program and will provide further updates on our project development, portfolio and funding activities over the coming weeks."

¹ They do not fully describe or encompass the true width of the mineralisation at the sample point, vertical sample (and channel) intervals are limited to the height of the drives.

Competent Person Statements

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Dr Fabio Granitzio, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Granitzio is a full-time employee of Alta Zinc Limited. Dr Granitzio has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Granitzio consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, the Mineral Resources and information and supporting documentation extracted from the report, which was prepared by Mr Stephen Godfrey as Competent Person in compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and released to ASX by the Company on 8 December 2017. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original Announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in that previous release 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 from the original Announcement.

NOTES TO EDITORS

Alta Zinc Limited (ASX: AZI)

Alta Zinc owns 100% of the historic Gorno Zinc Project, near Bergamo in the Lombardy region of northern Italy. The Company is committed to recommence mining activities, taking advantage of strong local support, excellent metallurgy, established infrastructure and strengthening zinc market conditions. The current JORC 2012 compliant resource estimate at Colonna Zorzone comprises 3.3Mt grading 4.8% Zn, 1.3% Pb (6.2% Zn+Pb) and 27 g/t Ag The Company also has an extensive zinc and base metals exploration portfolio in Italy and Australia. The Bergamo region of Italy has a long history of mining extending back to the Pre-Roman (Celtic) times. The Gorno underground zinc mine ceased operations in the early 1980s following a government directive for its then owner, SAMIM (a state-owned company and part of the ENI group), to focus solely on oil and gas. The intrinsic mineral economics had little to do with Gorno's premature closure, rather SAMIM was directed by the government to divest all its mineral projects globally and focus exclusively on oil and gas.

For and on behalf of the board:

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Channel	Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	From	То	Sample	Zn	Pb	Ag	Zn+Pb	Zn+Pb
ID	ID	WGS84Z32N	WGSZ32N	(m ASL)	(m ASL)	Length (m)	%	%	g/t	%	WAVG
РВСН01	CH1	560720.6	5085028.1	1040.2	1039.5	0.8	14.70	5.03	55	19.73	
PBCH01	CH2	560720.9	5085027.5	1039.5	1038.5	1.0	4.47	1.85	23	6.32	10.13
PBCH01	CH3	560721.2	5085027.1	1038.5	1037.7	0.8	3.85	1.43	10	5.28	
РВСН02	CH4	560799.4	5085111.8	1033.6	1033.0	0.5	0.06	0.06	3	0.12	
РВСН02	CH5	560799.2	5085111.3	1033.0	1032.0	1.0	29.68	5.05	82	34.73	15.64
РВСН02	CH6	560798.7	5085111.2	1032.0	1031.3	0.8	0.97	0.50	16	1.47	
РВСН03	CH7	560709.5	5085015.4	1032.2	1031.1	1.0	13.30	3.61	59	16.91	
РВСН03	CH8	560709.6	5085015.6	1031.1	1030.3	0.8	13.40	3.76	63	17.16	12.68
РВСН03	CH9	560709.6	5085015.8	1030.3	1029.5	0.8	2.15	0.77	18	2.92	
РВСН04	CH10	560721.1	5085002.5	1040.4	1039.7	0.7	22.90	3.77	52	26.67	
РВСН04	CH11	560721.2	5085002.1	1039.7	1038.9	0.8	8.09	2.77	37	10.86	12.76
РВСН04	CH12	560721.4	5085001.8	1038.9	1038.2	0.7	0.73	0.29	2	1.02	
РВСН05	CH13	560744.0	5085018.4	1040.8	1040.2	0.6	27.80	8.04	101	35.84	
РВСН05	CH14	560743.8	5085017.9	1040.2	1039.3	0.9	12.35	3.34	55	15.69	20.92
РВСН05	CH15	560743.8	5085017.4	1039.3	1038.8	0.6	11.20	2.63	34	13.83	
РВСН06	CH16	560691.3	5085010.4	1031.2	1030.6	0.6	0.07	0.03	<1	0.09	
РВСН06	CH17	560691.1	5085010.7	1030.6	1029.9	0.7	15.15	4.59	105	19.74	11.01
РВСН06	CH18	560691.0	5085010.7	1029.9	1029.1	0.8	9.01	2.63	45	11.64	
РВСН07	CH19	560716.5	5085053.6	1039.6	1038.9	0.7	5.61	3.13	23	8.74	
РВСН07	CH20	560716.9	5085053.5	1038.9	1037.8	1.0	17.20	7.82	77	25.02	16.17
PBCH07	CH21	560717.1	5085053.5	1037.8	1037.1	0.7	8.16	2.80	36	10.96	

Table 1: Pian Bracca levels 1040RL to 1028RL chip-channel results.

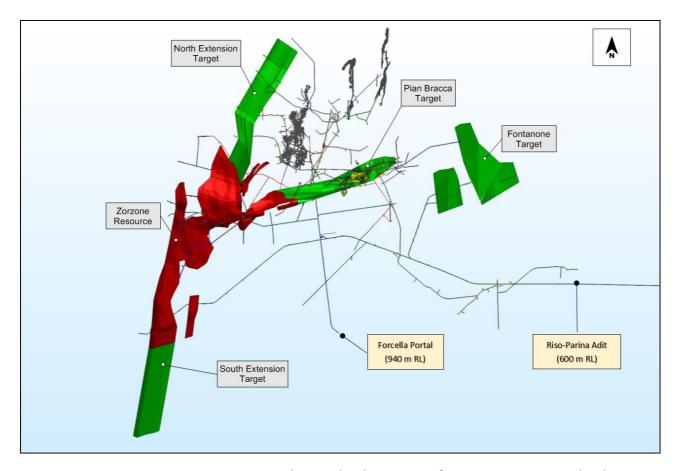


Figure 2: Existing Zorzone resource, targeted mineralised extensions & near resource mineralised targets.

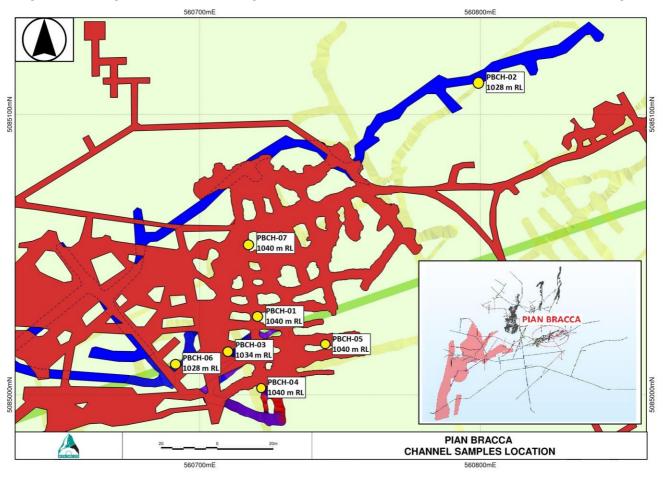


Figure 3: Map of the Pian Bracca target area, highlighting levels 1040RL to 1028RL (channel sampling zones).

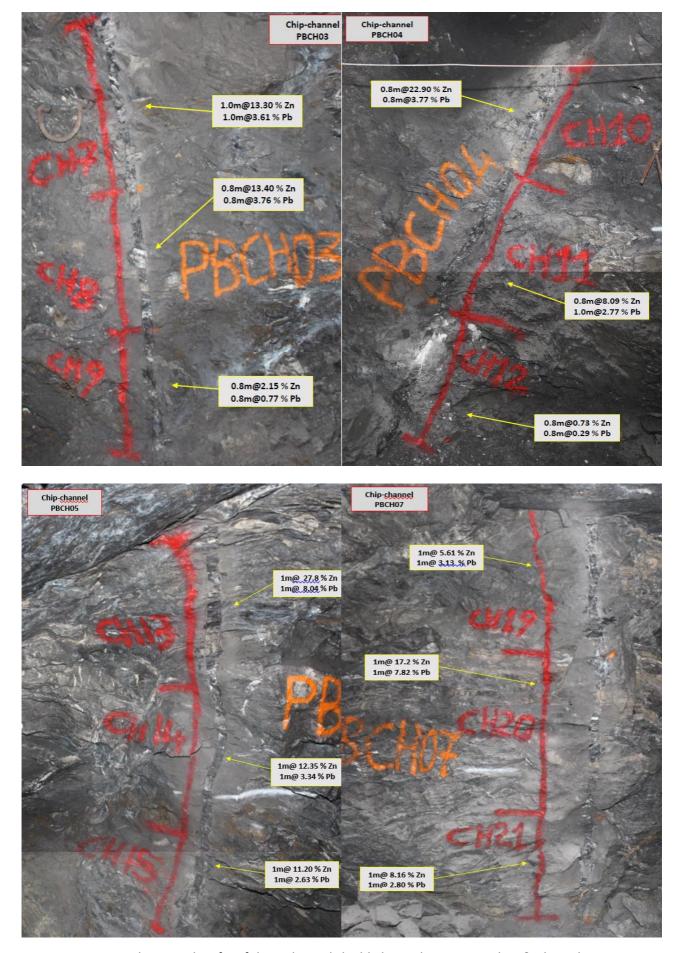


Figure 4: Photographs of 4 of the 7 channels highlighting the associated Zn & Pb grades.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 3 Underground Face Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Samples were collected using face samples taken from underground drives using a diamond disc saw to trace the channel, and using geo picks, or hammer and chisels to dislodge mineralisation from the adit wall. Samples were collected at continuously along intervals ranging from 0.7 to 1.0 m, along the mineralised face, and composited, the length of each sample is given in Table 1. Effort was made to ensure each individual sample was of similar size to others. The samples were dispatched using a reputable contract courier from site to the laboratory where it was dried, then crushed and pulverised to allow 85% to pass - 75µm. A 0.15g-0.25g aliquot subsample of the pulverised sample was then dissolved in a four acid digest, and then analysed using an ICP-AES or ICP-AAS technique to determine grades of the following elements Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni. Alta Zinc completed no QAQC, however laboratory QAQC was done and returned with no issues being noted. The nature of the samples is representative of a grade thickness. Mineralisation is entirely contained in sulphide material. Historical studies, and recent University preliminary observations show very low levels of deleterious elements, however further studies must be completed to quantify this. Alta Zinc has exhaustive procedures and protocols in place to ensure that 'Industry Standard' is met as a minimum.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	Not Applicable.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 Basic logging including recognition of stratigraphy, and type of mineralisation was carried out only. Qualitative only. All samples and channels were logged and photographed. All channels and samples intervals where measured and recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	 No sub sampling was carried out. Not applicable. Not applicable. No duplicates were taken. Sample weights were between 3.0, and 4.0 kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests Verification of sampling and assaying	 The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	 The digest method and analysis techniques are deemed appropriate for the samples. Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "near-total" is used, depending on the sample matrix, all elements may not be quantitatively extracted. The intended analysis techniques are ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and ICP-AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy typically used to quantify higher grade base metal mineralisation. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or XRF instruments have been used. QA/QC samples were not used. Samples were collected by 3 Alta Zinc personnel working in unison. Not applicable.
	 The use of twinned noies. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Digital records and reports were generated. No adjustment of assay data is required.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Locations using existing maps of underground infrastructure. The grid system used at Gorno is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in metres. Topographic control is from a total station measurements tied into multiple Italian Survey Control Points.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Data spacing is continuous along the channel, but vertical channel intervals are limited to the height of the drives. This data cannot be used to establish a Mineral Resource. Channels do not fully describe or encompass the true width of the mineralisation at the sample point, No sample compositing has been applied other than previously mentioned.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	Not applicable.Not applicable.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were dispatched from the Exploration Site using a single reputable contracted courier service to deliver samples directly to the assay laboratory where further sample preparation and assay occurs.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 The Gorno Lead Zinc deposit is located in the north of Italy, in the Lombardy Province. The Gorno Project is made up of ten (10) granted tenements: Decrees 1571, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1633, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280; and six applications. These leases are 100% owned and operated by Energia Italia, a 100% owned subsidiary of Alta Zinc Ltd. All permits are valid at the time of this report. All tenements are in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 A significant amount of work was undertaken by ENI subsidiaries in the region, notably SAMIM, an Italian state owned company and part of the ENI group. Drilling works completed in the period between 1964-1980 have been compiled and digitised by Alta Zinc. A significant amount of work has been completed on the Gorno deposit including the development of more than 230km of exploration drives, detailed mapping, and the mining and production of over 800,000 tonnes of high grade zinc concentrate. Large scale mining operations ceased at the Gorno deposit in 1978, and the project closed in 1980.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Gorno deposit is an Alpine Type Lead-Zinc deposit (similar to Mississippi Valley Type Lead Zinc deposits) it is broadly stratabound with some breccia bodies and veining also occurring. It displays generally simple mineralogy of low iron sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor silver. Gorno lies in a part of the Italian Southern Alps named "Lombard Basin", formed by a strong subsidence occurring in the Permian-Triassic which allowed the subsequent accumulation of a thick sedimentary pile. The sedimentary sequence is constrained laterally by the Luganese Platform to the west and by the Atesina Platform to the east. The lithotypes in the southern portion of the basin are predominantly Triassic in age. The geological sequences of importance in relation to mineralisation, from oldest to youngest are as follows:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Con	nment	ary
Geology (Contd)			0	Breno Formation: a back-reef limestone composed of light grey calcareous beds, 10 to 170 m thick. The facies indicate a palaeogeographical evolution from back reef to shelf environment, in low energy water to alternating peri-tidal cycles. Metalliferous Limestone: composed of dark grey to black limestone deposited in stromatolitic tidal flats, with siliceous intercalations present in the upper part. The dark colour suggests a stagnant anaerobic depositional environment with bituminous beds generally present at the footwall of the Metallifero. This formation represents a transitional phase between the underlying shelf environment and the upper sequence typified by a pericontinental and detrital sedimentation. Three tuffaceous levels are present in the Metallifero stratigraphical column. The pyroclastic tuffs are submarine volcanic phases which intervened during the deposition of the limestones, and effectively represent a control for the mineralized horizons, in that they are always found at the foot wall (Tuff 1) and at the hanging wall (Tuff 2) of the productive mineralised horizons. Val Sabbia Sandstone: present along the southern Lombard Basin border and is composed of alternating tuffaceous sandstone and green and\or red silt-mudstone. These were possibly derived from the erosion of continental sediments present to the south. The thickness varies between 0 and 400 metres. Gorno Formation: alternating thinly bedded, black limestone and laminated marl deposited in protected lagoon environment with a thickness of 0-350 metres. A thin tongue, intercalated between the Metalliferous Limestone and the Val Sabbia Sandstone, is often mineralised and is referred to as the mineralised "black shales" of the Gorno deposits. San Giovanni Bianco Formation: is composed of a thick alternation of marl, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone which transitions at the top of the unit to cellular limestone and evaporitic vuggy dolomite, estimated thickness of 150 metres.
			subdiv	Orobic Anticline, in the northern part, which includes Palaeozoic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology (Contd)		successions; Valtorta-Valcanale Line, oriented E-W and separating the Orobic Anticline to the north from the Pb-Zn mineralised belt in the south. The line is responsible for many of the allochthonous units; Camuno Autochthonous, including the sedimentary cover, which is covered in the central-western part by various overthrusts and outcrops only in the east; Para-autochthonous and allochthonous units, present over a large area to the south of the Valtorta-Valcanale Line and formed by the double or triple superimposition of the Triassic carbonate formations; Fold and fold-fault zone, which constitutes the southern sector near the Po plains and includes Jurassic-Cretaceous formations. Mineralisation in the Gorno district occurs within the Camuno Autochthonous Zone, and the para-autochthonous, and allocthounous units. The geometry of the mineralised bodies is mainly stratabound with common characteristics in the majority of the Gorno deposits. The prevailing distribution trend is N-S and the shape, represented by tabular "columns", which can be longitudinally developed for more than 2000 metres, with widths from 50 to 100 metres and thickness between 3 and 20 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 Information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the text of the release. No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 Not applicable. No metal equivalents are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 Not applicable. Not applicable. Not applicable.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Please refer to Figures 1 & 2 for this data.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The results reported in the above text are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Future works at Gorno would include works to test for continuity of mineralisation at Pian Bracca (including Pian Bracca downplunge), Colonna Fontanone, and regional exploration works.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Please refer to Figure 1 for areas that are open to extensions. The release of future detailed drilling plan data is commercially sensitive, subject to change on review; and will not be detailed here.