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32% increase in Tres Amigos Resource

- Updated Independent Mineral Resource estimate was completed which contains 1,178,000 tonnes @ 16.1% Zn+Pb for 189,700t of contained metal in Indicated and Inferred categories;
- This represents an increase of 22% in total tonnage and 53% in the Indicated category;
- Scoping Studies are ongoing for recommencement of mining with the focus increasingly on Tres Amigos and Tres Amigos North sulphide mineralisation, where resource tonnage increased by 32% and the Indicated category tonnages by 165%;
- All Resource tonnages are immediately accessible from within current mine infrastructure;
- Focus is increasingly on bringing the Tres Amigos and Tres Amigos North resources into early production in the first stage of development;
- Further drilling is planned to extend the resource as the project continues to develop.

Consolidated Zinc Limited (ASX:CZL; "Consolidated Zinc" or "the company") is pleased to announce its upgraded Mineral Resource estimate for its Plomosas zinc-lead-silver project in northern Mexico.

The resource estimate, independently completed by Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd ("ASH") in accordance with the JORC (2012) reporting guidelines, contains **1,178,000 tonnes @ 16.1% Zn+Pb and 22.2g/t Ag for 189,700 tonnes of contained Zn+Pb metal in both Indicated and Inferred categories.**

This is an increase of 23% of contained metal and represents an overall increase of 22% in resource tonnages over the previous resource estimate announced to the ASX on 4 September, 2017. The additional Mineral Resource comes from the extensions to the Tres Amigos and Tres Amigos North mineralised horizons both down dip, along strike and down plunge of existing mine development at Levels 5 and 7. The focus of recent drilling of these ore zones also saw an increase in the Indicated category from 51,000 tonnes to 135,000 tonnes. Table 1 breaks down the resource by area and category.

CEO Brad Marwood said the updated estimate combined with excellent metallurgical results from Tres Amigos and Tres Amigos North provide the basis for considering restarting production with a refurbishment of the on site plant and mining of the Tres Amigos mineralisation in an initial Stage 1 development .

Figures 2 to 6 illustrate the work areas and JORC resources as well as the proximity of existing mine infrastructure to both Tres Amigos and Tres Amigos North. While Tres Amigos North is close to the Tres Amigos zone it has been wireframed separately since the mineralisation style at Tres Amigos North is stratabound within the Cuesta Shale Unit which is in the hanging wall to the Juarez Limestone containing the Tres Amigos manto. Mineralisation of the Tres Amigos North area is



Figure 1. Location of Plomosas mine, Mexico

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thought to be of chimney-style origin, which has been overprinted with a later stage deformation that is related to the thrust event. The mineralisation in Tres Amigos North is typically folded and boudinaged, with folding commonly strong to isoclinal. Thickening of the mineralisation in fold hinges is noted and indicates mineralisation has mobilised during the deformation event.

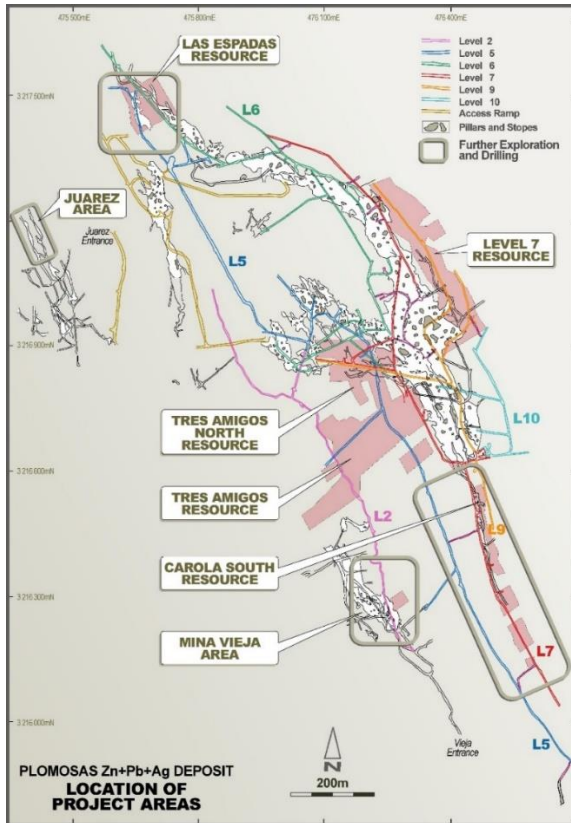


Figure 2. Plan view of the Plomosas mine showing location of the underground development and updated resource outlines.

Resource definition work areas referred to in the text including Level 7 and Tres Amigos are identified. Figure 3 provides a schematic cross section through the mine and geological sequence.

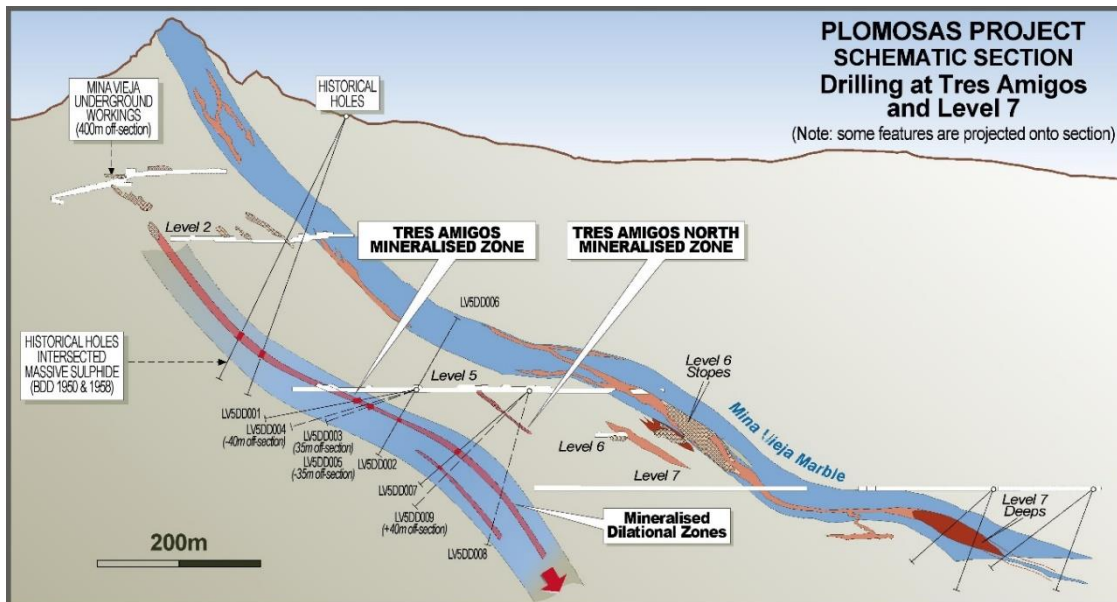


Figure 3. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Cuevitas area showing the Tres Amigos zone, historical drilling and the drilling planned for mineralised horizons.

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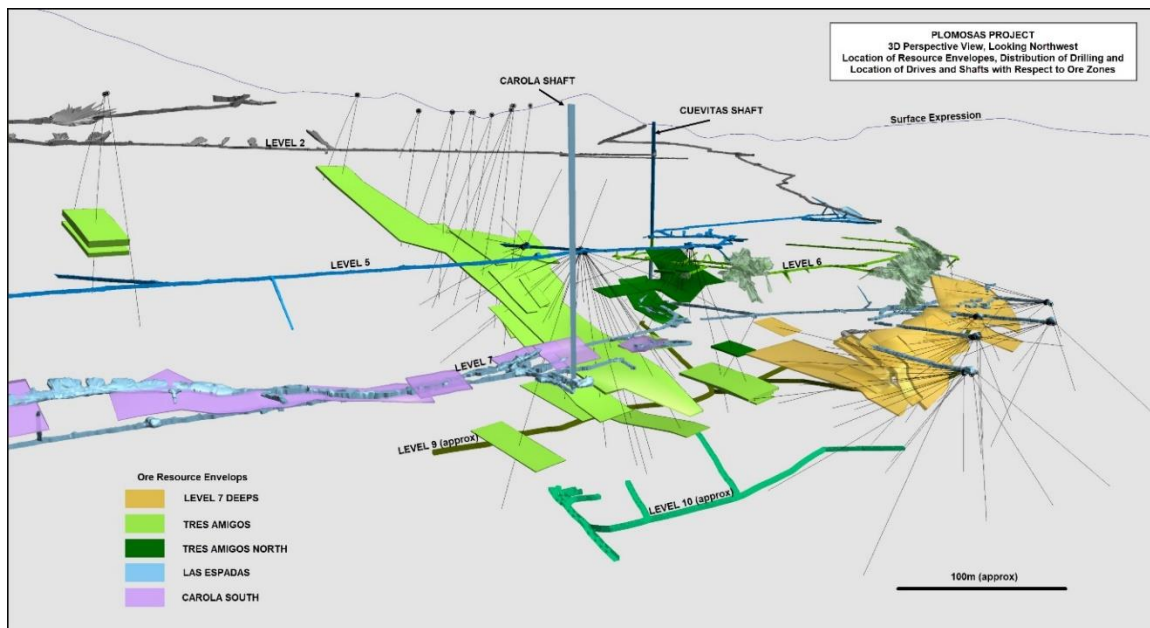


Figure 4: Oblique view looking NW of Plomosas Mineral Resource wireframed solids. Relative spatial locations of resources are shown with proximity of shafts and underground development and areas with potential for future extension and infill resource drilling.

Mineral Resource Details and Parameters

Results of the independent Mineral Resource estimate by ASH for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources in Table 1. The Statement of Mineral Resources is reported in line with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code and is therefore suitable for public reporting.

The Mineral Resource is reported above a cut-off grade of 3% Zn which was based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors of similar projects in the region as discussed below.

A detailed discussion of the methodology and parameters used in estimating the Mineral Resources is provided in sections below along with an analysis of drilling, sampling and laboratory procedures and QA/QC protocols.

In summary:

- Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades using Surpac software and parameters derived from modelled variograms. Parent block sizes were 10m x 5m x 2.5m;
- Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m along strike and down-dip;
- The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelope, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a Zn cut-off grade of 3%;
- The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced drilling of 20m by 20m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. This distance is two thirds of the Zn variogram range of 30m. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m and less than 40m by 40m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones to geologically complex zones.

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Plomosas Project
April 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (3% Zn Cut-off)

Prospect	Indicated Mineral Resource						
	Tonnage t	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn t	Pb t	Ag Oz
Level 7	107,000	18.5	8.6	55.1	19,900	9,300	190,300
Tres Amigos	97,000	12.5	1.8	15.9	12,000	1,800	49,400
Tres Amigos North	38,000	8.4	4.0	13.6	3,200	1,500	16,700
Total	242,000	14.5	5.2	32.9	35,100	12,500	256,400

Prospect	Inferred Mineral Resource						
	Tonnage t	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn t	Pb t	Ag Oz
Level 7	212,000	10.9	5.0	32.3	23,100	10,600	220,000
Tres Amigos	507,000	12.9	1.9	13.4	65,400	9,600	218,300
Tres Amigos North	79,000	9.5	3.6	17.9	7,500	2,900	45,600
Carola	59,000	11.6	5.2	33.6	6,900	3,100	63,900
Las Espadas	79,000	11.7	5.0	14.3	9,200	3,900	36,200
Total	935,000	12.0	3.2	19.4	112,100	30,000	584,000

Prospect	Total Mineral Resource						
	Tonnage t	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn t	Pb t	Ag Oz
Level 7	319,000	13.5	6.2	40.0	43,000	19,900	410,300
Tres Amigos	603,000	12.8	1.9	13.8	77,400	11,400	267,700
Tres Amigos North	117,000	9.1	3.7	16.5	10,700	4,400	62,300
Carola	59,000	11.6	5.2	33.6	6,900	3,100	63,900
Las Espadas	79,000	11.7	5.0	14.3	9,200	3,900	36,200
Total	1,178,000	12.5	3.6	22.2	147,100	42,600	840,400

The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

Note:

The Mineral Resource has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Shaun Searle who is a full-time employee of ASH and a Member of the AIG. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at April, 2018. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

The Mineral Resource has been estimated in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (The JORC Code 2012).

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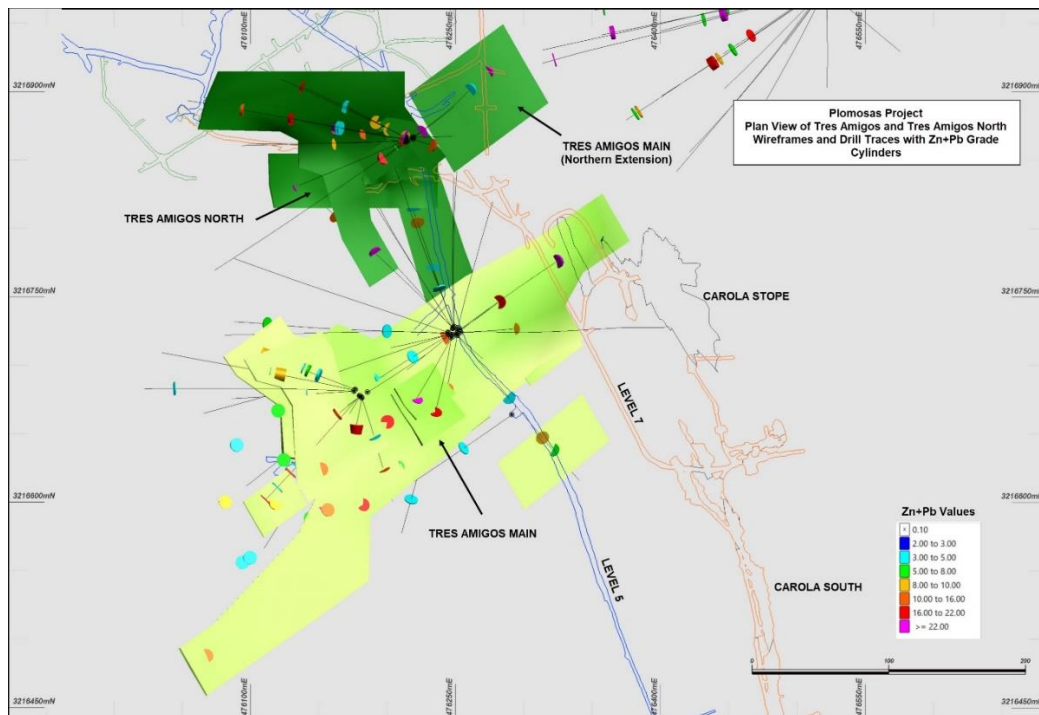


Figure 5: Plan view of increased Tres Amigos Mineral Resource wireframed solids showing drillhole traces and intercepts

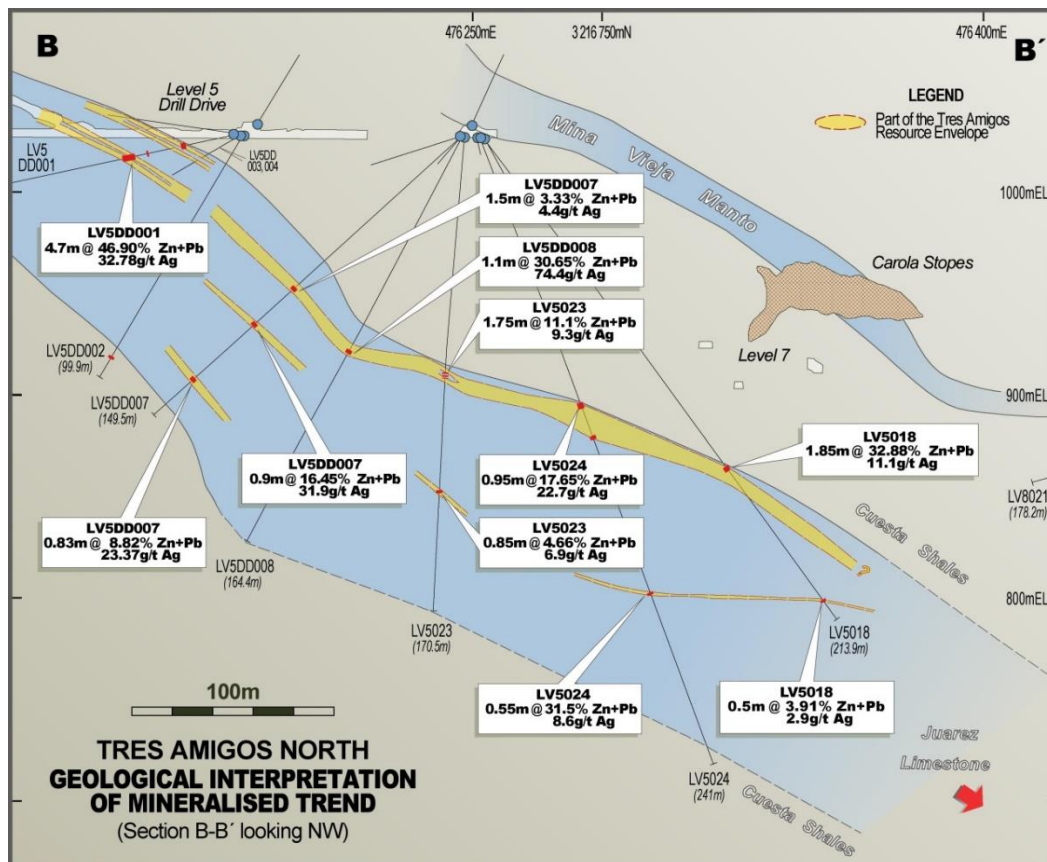


Figure 6: Schematic section through Tres Amigos area showing geological interpretation and mineral targets within the Juarez Limestone unit.

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Geology and Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation in the Plomosas Deposit is structurally controlled as demonstrated from drilling and mapping, with a plunge component of approximately 20°-30° to the southeast along a shallow dipping plane defined by the Mina Vieja Manto unit. The best targets for drilling economic mineralisation in this system are the flexures and dilatant zones that host the thicker, high grade mineralisation. The structural setting of the Plomosas mineralisation also exhibits boudinaging that tends to create pinch-and-swell structures both down-dip (in the plunge-direction) and along strike.

The Level 7 resource represents sulphide mineralisation that has been affected by late-stage oxidation via oxygenated water flowing through localised faulting. This manto-style sulphide mineralisation is present as 'kernals' within rinds of oxidised sulphides which can require a different metallurgical process to that of pure fresh sulphides as found in the Tres Amigos Resource.

Additional mineralised structures have been defined in the underlying competent Juarez Limestone Unit, occurring in the footwall to the Mina Vieja Marble. These are more discrete dilatant zones, commonly occurring as sets or thin continuous units within the limestone.

The geological setting and mineralisation styles in Plomosas is continually being defined as drilling and additional data is collected and the geological model is updated. As evidenced at Las Espadas and Carolas South this information will determine the future exploration procedures and techniques required to develop targets that will result in additional tonnes and grade for future mill plant feed.

On going drilling and work program

With the completion of this resource update, there is sufficient confidence to continue metallurgical and mining studies of the Tres Amigos sulphide mineralisation.

With the additional discovery of high-grade sulphide mineralisation to the north and on-strike to the Tres Amigos resource, CZL considers that the Resource Estimate demonstrates sufficient tonnage to support a mining study focused on the recommencement of mining at Plomosas using Tres Amigos material in the initial start up.

On-going drilling will focus on converting additional resources from Inferred to Indicated and infill drilling at the Tres Amigos Resource and below Level 7 as drill positions become available.

Tres Amigos is also immediately accessible from existing mine levels and metallurgical studies indicate very good zinc recoveries are possible to a single zinc concentrate. Metallurgical and mining reviews are ongoing to establish the optimal mine schedule and economic viability of this proposed scenario.

Detailed Discussion of Resource Estimation Methodology and Parameters

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Sampling of cut channels was conducted by locating a one metre sampling line, using spray paint across mineralisation and ensuring that the line began in hanging wall host, spanned mineralisation and terminated in footwall host. Where mineralisation was thicker than one metre, the line was adjusted accordingly. This was done to minimise the bias of the sample value. Channel sampling was then completed, using the line as a guide, without sampling the line itself. As much representative

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sample was taken from the length of the line to produce a two to four kilogram sample. For this level of exploration, the sample size and method of sampling was deemed adequate to represent in-situ material.

Sampling techniques employed at the Plomosas underground drilling program include saw cut NQ drill core samples. Diamond NQ3 core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.5m and max 1.2m. Core was cut in half, with one half to be sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. Duplicates were quarter core, sampled from the half sent for analysis.

Drilling Techniques

NQ triple tube core (NQ3) is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork.

Sample Analysis Method

All drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Chihuahua City for sample preparation with sample pulps sent to ALS in Toronto, Canada for multi-element analysis using a 30g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (ME-ICP61). Over the limit results were routinely re-assayed by ore grade analysis OG62. Over the limit results for the ore grade were re-assayed by titration methods Cu-VOL61, Pb-VOL50 or Zn-VOL50.

Analyses include 51 elements and include Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn as the main elements of economic interest. The methods and procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralisation and the techniques are considered to be total.

Estimation Parameters

Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Plomosas Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m along strike and down-dip. This was equal to the drill hole spacing in these regions of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing.

The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 0.625m. The model was rotated to align with the strike of the mineralisation on a bearing of 330°. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset.

The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframe solids constructed using a nominal 2% combined Zn and Pb cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 1m. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate.

Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 27 domains. After review of the project statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts for Ag within a single domain was necessary. The cut applied was 300g/t Ag resulted in a single composite being cut.

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An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from domain 1. Up to three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 20, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 40m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three passes.

It is assumed that the bulk density will have some variation within the mineralised material types due to the host rock lithology and sulphide minerals present. Therefore, a regression equation for Zn and density was used to calculate density in the block model.

Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 20m by 20m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. In addition, the 20m distance is equal to approximately two thirds of the observed major direction variogram range of 30m. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m and less than 40m by 40m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

Cut-off Grade, Mining and Metallurgy Methods and Parameters Considered to Date

The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelope, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a Zn cut-off grade of 3%. The cut-off grade was calculated based on the following parameters which are based on a Scoping Study completed for the project during 2017:

- Zn price of US\$3,100/t, Pb price of US\$2,300/t and Ag price of US\$16/oz
- Mining cost of US\$50/t ore
- Processing costs of US\$20/t ore milled, and
- Processing recovery of 80% for a Zn and Pb concentrate.

A detailed mining schedule and mining option analysis has not been completed however, an underground mining method will be implemented at Plomosas using the available infrastructure if additional mine and processing design and more detailed and accurate cost estimates confirm the viability of extraction.

ASH applied the estimated cut-off grade in order to report the Mineral Resources contained within the mineralised envelope that have a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction.

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ASH considers the Mineral Resource demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction however, highlights that additional studies and drilling is required to confirm economic viability.

Yours faithfully,



Brad Marwood
Chief Executive Officer
30 April, 2018

ABOUT CONSOLIDATED ZINC

Consolidated Zinc Limited (ASX:CZL) is a minerals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's major focus is in Mexico where it recently acquired 51% of the exciting high grade Plomosas Zinc Lead Silver Project through its majority owned subsidiary, Minera Latin American Zinc CV SAPI. Historical mining at Plomosas between 1945 and 1974 extracted over 2 million tonnes of ore grading 22% Zn+Pb and over 80g/t Ag. Only small-scale mining continued to the present day and the mineralised zones remain open at depth and along strike. The Company's main focus is to identify and explore new zones of mineralisation within and adjacent to the known mineralisation at Plomosas with a view to identifying new mineral resources that are exploitable.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Steve Boda BSc (Hons), MAIG, MGSA, MSEG and Andrew Richards BSc (Hons), Dip Ed, MAusIMM, MAIG, MSEG, GAICD. Messrs Boda and Richards are both Members of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Mr Richards is also a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Both Messrs Boda and Richards have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Messrs Boda and Richards consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle is a full time employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Mr Searle has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.	- Sampling of cut channels was conducted by locating a one metre sampling line, using spray paint across mineralisation and ensuring that the line began in hanging wall host, spanned mineralisation and terminated in footwall host. Where mineralisation was thicker than one metre, the line was adjusted accordingly. This was done to minimise the bias of the sample value. Channel sampling was then completed, using the line as a guide, without sampling the line itself. As much representative sample was taken from the length of the line to produce a two to four kilogram sample. For this level of exploration, the sample size and method of sampling was deemed adequate to represent in-situ material. - Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Plomosas underground drilling program include saw cut NQ drill core samples. - Only NQ triple tube core (NQ3) is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork. - Diamond NQ3 core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.5m and max 1.2m. - Core was cut in half, with one half to be sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. Duplicates were quarter core, sampled from the half sent for analysis.
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).	- Currently NQ3 triple tube using conventional wireline drilling is being used. - Core is being routinely orientated where possible, every 5th run (a run being 1.5 metres in length) using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible, in an angle iron cradle for orientation mark ups. Depths were checked against drillers blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. - The use of triple tube improved core recovery. - Measurements for core recoveries were logged and recorded on hard copy sheets, which were then loaded into excel sheets and sent for data entry. These measurements, in combination with core photography show the overall recoveries vary between 50-95%. - Due to the nature of the geology and the presence of large open-spaced breccias present in the vicinity of the mineralisation, the recovery of the mineralised core has been in some cases <60%. The use of triple tube in these areas will not improve recovery.
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.	- CZL system of logging core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples. - Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. - All drill holes are logged in full to end of hole. - Diamond core is routinely photographed digitally
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - 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. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - 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. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- CLZ diamond core is NQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.3 m to 1.2 m), sawn in half or quartered if duplicate samples are required. - Samples to be submitted to ALS Chemex for preparation. The sample preparation follows industry best practice where all drill samples are crushed and split to 1kg then dried, pulverized and (>85%) sieved through 75 microns to produce a 30g charge for 4-acid digest with an ICP-MS or AAS finish. A split will be made from the coarse crushed material for future reference material. - Field duplicates are routinely taken for core samples. CZL procedures include a minimum of one duplicate per approximately 20 samples.

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. - 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.	- All drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element analysis using a 30g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (ME-ICP61). Over the limit results will be routinely reassayed by ore grade analysis OG62. Over the limit results for the ore grade will be reassayed by titration methods Cu-VOL61, Pb-VOL50 or Zn-VOL50. - Analytes include 51 elements and include Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn as the main elements of interest. - QAQC protocols for all drill sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. The insertion of CRM standards is visible estimation with a minimum of two per batch. Geostats standards were selected on their grade range and mineralogical properties. - Blanks are inserted at the bottom of relevant mineralised zones using the fine certified blank and immediately later the coarse blank, to identify any potential cross contamination. - All drill assays were required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Significant drilling intersections are noted in this report and are verified by qualified personnel from geological logging. - No twinned holes are being drilled as part of this program. - CZL logging and sampling data was captured and imported using excel sheets and data entered into Micromine. - All CZL drillhole and sampling data is stored in a Micromine based system. Manual backups are routinely carried out.
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.	- Underground drill holes were located by Micromine using accurately surveyed drives and stopes. Once drill holes were located, mine survey crew resurveyed the cuddy and the hole locations. A final collar survey will be finalised when the holes are completed. - Down-hole surveys were taken at a nominal 30m interval and a final survey was taken at end of hole using a Reflex EZ-TRAC digital camera. - Grid system used is WGS84 Zone 13
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.	- Hole spacing is currently limited by the confinements of the underground drives. Azimuths of holes are planned so significant intersections have adequate spacing between them to allow sufficient geological and grade continuity as appropriate for inclusion in any Minerals Resource estimations. Where underground access drives allows, drill cuddies have been established at 80 metre intervals to allow for adequate drill spacing. - No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - 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.	- Drill orientations was designed to intersect any geological or geophysical contacts as high an angle as possible to reflect true widths as possible. - Sampling has been designed to cross structures as near to perpendicular as possible, minimising any potential in creating a bias sampling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were bagged in pre-numbered plastic bags into each bag a numbered tag was placed and then bulk bagged in batches not to exceed 25kg, into larger polyweave bags, which were then also numbered with the respective samples of each bag it contained. - The bags were tied off with cable ties and stored at the core facility until company personnel delivered the samples to the laboratories preparation facility in Chihuahua.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed to date, but both in-house and laboratory QAQC data will be monitored in a batch by batch basis. All protocols have been internally reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria 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.	- Sampling was conducted over three adjoining tenements, La Verdad (T-218242), El Olvido (T-225527) and Ripley (T-218272). - Consolidated Zinc Ltd currently owns 51%
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No relevant information is available.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Plomosas is located in a historic zinc-lead-silver mining district, with mineralisation hosted by a Palaeozoic sequence of shales, argillaceous limestones, reefal limestones, 'conglomeratic' limestones and sandstones. This approximately 1600 metres-thick carbonate-rich sequence forms part of the Ouachita "Geosyncline", which was inverted in a thrust deformation phase during the Upper Palaeozoic Appalachian Orogeny. - Characteristics of the deposit lead to the classification as an IRT III type mineralisation (Intrusive Related type III deposit) but may have some distal style affinities. - The control on mineralisation is both lithological and structural, but local structural bending of the manto is very important as it is strongly folded in a relatively regular pattern, oriented north/north-west to west/north-west striking. The segment of the fossiliferous horizon with the best potential is north/north-west striking with a south-east plunge. The N/NW orientation of sections of the stratigraphy (due to folding) is considered important in localising mineralisation. - The mineralogy is simple, consisting of iron-poor sphalerite, galena, silver, pyrite,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		chalcopryite, barite, and calcite. The ore bodies are hosted by shale and marble on the footwall and hanging wall respectively. Intense marblisation is restricted to a few meters from the hanging wall contact.
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.	Appropriate information has been included in the report.
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.	No data aggregate methods were applied to the results.
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').	No drilling was completed to enable any relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
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.	Appropriate diagrams are attached in the report
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All sample results are reported
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;	No other relevant data has been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• Appropriate information has been included in the report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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. • Data validation procedures used.	• Geological and field data is collected using customised logging software on tablet computers. The data is validated by company geologists before the data is sent to Expedio data management consultants. The validated data is stored in Expedio's standardised SQL Server Database Schema. The data is exported by Expedio and sent to ASHASH in Access format prior to Mineral Resource estimation in Surpac. • ASH performed initial data audits in Surpac. ASH checked collar coordinates, hole depths, hole dips, assay data overlaps and duplicate records. Minor errors were found, documented and amended.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of ASH, as the relevant representative of the Competent Person for Mineral Resources, during November 2016. The site visit included inspection of the geology, drill core, underground development/stopping and the topographic conditions present at the site as well as infrastructure. During the site visit, Mr Searle had open discussions with CZL's personnel on technical aspects relating to the relevant issues and in particular the geological data.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on visual confirmation in underground development/stopping, outcrop and drilling. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of northeast dipping units. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade

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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.	continuity. - The Tres Amigos Mineral Resource area extends over a southeast-northwest strike length of 320m (from 3,216,570mN – 3,216,740mN), has a maximum width of 190m (476,080mE – 476,250mE) and includes the 200m vertical interval from 1,090mRL to 890mRL. - The Level 7 Mineral Resource area extends over a south-southeast – north-northwest strike length of 400m (from 3,216,930mN – 3,217,300mN), has a maximum width of 110m (476,230mE – 476,340mE) and includes the 90m vertical interval from 950mRL to 860mRL.
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 availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. - The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. - Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). - In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. - Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. - Any assumptions about correlation between variables. - Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. - Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. - The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	- Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Plomosas Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m along strike and down-dip. This was equal to the drill hole spacing in these regions of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. - Reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of mining production records. - It is assumed that Ag can be recovered with Zn and Pb. - It is assumed that there are no deleterious elements when considering the proposed processing methodology for the Plomosas mineralisation. - The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 2.5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 0.625m. The model was rotated to align with the strike of the mineralisation on a bearing of 330°. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. - An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from domain 1. Up to three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 20, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 40m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three passes. - No assumptions were made on selective mining units. - Zn and Pb, as well as Pb and Ag had strong positive correlations. Zn and Ag had a moderate positive correlation. - The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframe solids constructed using a nominal 2% combined Zn and Pb cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 1m. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the estimate. - Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 17 domains. After review of the project statistics, it was determined that high grade cuts for Ag within a single domain was necessary. The cut applied was 300g/t Ag resulted in a single composite being cut. - Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 3% Zn cut-off. The cut-off was selected based on an ASH cut-off calculator assuming an underground mining method, a US\$2,600/t Zn price, US\$2,300 Pb price, US\$17/oz Ag price, a 80% metallurgical recovery for Zn and Pb and high level costs derived from a high level technical report supplied by an independent mining consultant to CZL.
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.	ASH has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using underground mining techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation contacts are generally sharp and mining dilution is likely to be minimal if handheld mining methods are used. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.
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.	Metallurgical testing has been initiated to confirm reasonable processing options for the Plomosas Project.
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	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. CZL will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Bulk density	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	• Various bulk densities have been assigned in the block model based on lithology and mineralisation. These densities were determined after averaging the density measurements obtained from diamond core. • Bulk density was measured using the water immersion technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. A total of 7,402 bulk density measurements were obtained from core drilled at the Project. A total of 240 measurements were taken from mineralisation intervals. • It is assumed that the bulk density will have some variation within the mineralised material types due to the host rock lithology and sulphide minerals present. Therefore a regression equation for Zn and density was used to calculate density in the block model. In addition, cavities are common in the limestone/marble host rock at Level 7. As a result, ASH estimated that approximately 5% of the mineralised material is cavernous (obtained from core logging), therefore deducted this factor from the measured densities when assigning bulk densities in the block model for the Level 7 prospect.
Classification	• <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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).</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 20m by 20m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. In addition, the 20m distance is equal to approximately two thirds of the observed major direction variogram range of 30m. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m and less than 40m by 40m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	reflects the view of the Competent Person. Internal audits have been completed by ASH which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- 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. - 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. - These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	- The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. - The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. - Reconciliation could not be conducted as no detailed historical mining production records were available.