EXCEPTIONAL THICK, HIGH-GRADE ZINC MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT MCGREGOR

Latest Hole Yields ZMI's Highest Ever Zinc Grade at McGregor

Key Points

- Diamond drill hole Z_4069_027 returns:
- ***23.2m @ 14.71% Zn & 2.93% Pb***
- Equates to **true thickness of *20m @ 17.64% Zn+Pb***
- Samples to be used to undertake metallurgical test work
- Results to be used for resource appraisals and development scenario assessment
- Extensional drilling ongoing and to continue into 2019

Introduction

Zinc of Ireland NL (**ASX: ZMI – "ZMI" or "the Company"**) is pleased to report that diamond drill hole Z_4069_027 (**027**) has returned an outstanding thick, high-grade zinc intercept comprising ***23.2m @ 14.71% Zn*** *and* ***2.93% Pb*** from 458.4m. This equates to a calculated true thickness of ***20m @ 17.64%*** combined zinc and lead from ***390.44m depth***.

Hole 027 is the first hole drilled in the immediate vicinity of the McGregor Resource as part of the ongoing Phase 4 drilling program at ZMI's **100%-owned Kildare Zinc Project** in Ireland.

The intercept in hole 027 is located within the northern portion of the McGregor deposit (Figure 1) and was drilled principally to obtain a representative mineralised sample for confirmatory metallurgical test work and to confirm the thickness and tenor of mineralisation intersected in adjacent historical drill holes.

Confirmation of thick high-grade mineralisation adjacent to similarly well-mineralised historical holes provides additional confidence in the historical data set and the metallurgical data from planned test work will provide key information for inclusion in assessing development scenarios.

ZMI's Executive Director, Patrick Corr said "*the thickness and super high grade of this intercept is yet another reminder of why we rate this project so highly. The continuity and the fantastic grades of the McGregor deposit continue to be reinforced by ZMI's own drilling. This provides us with great confidence as we continue with the extensional component of the drilling campaign into the new year.*

"Metallurgical test work will be undertaken using the samples from this latest hole. And with the focus at Kildare shifting towards development scenarios, this is an important step for us."

Background – Drilling Program

The Phase-4 drilling program was designed to discover new ore positions proximal to McGregor and also to expand the existing Resource. So far, the Phase-4 drilling has been focused on finding new ore positions and growing areas where there are no established resources. The majority of the drilling had been undertaken in the Allenwood Corridor, McGregor northwest and on the Western Platform where encouraging observations were made and high-grade zinc encountered.

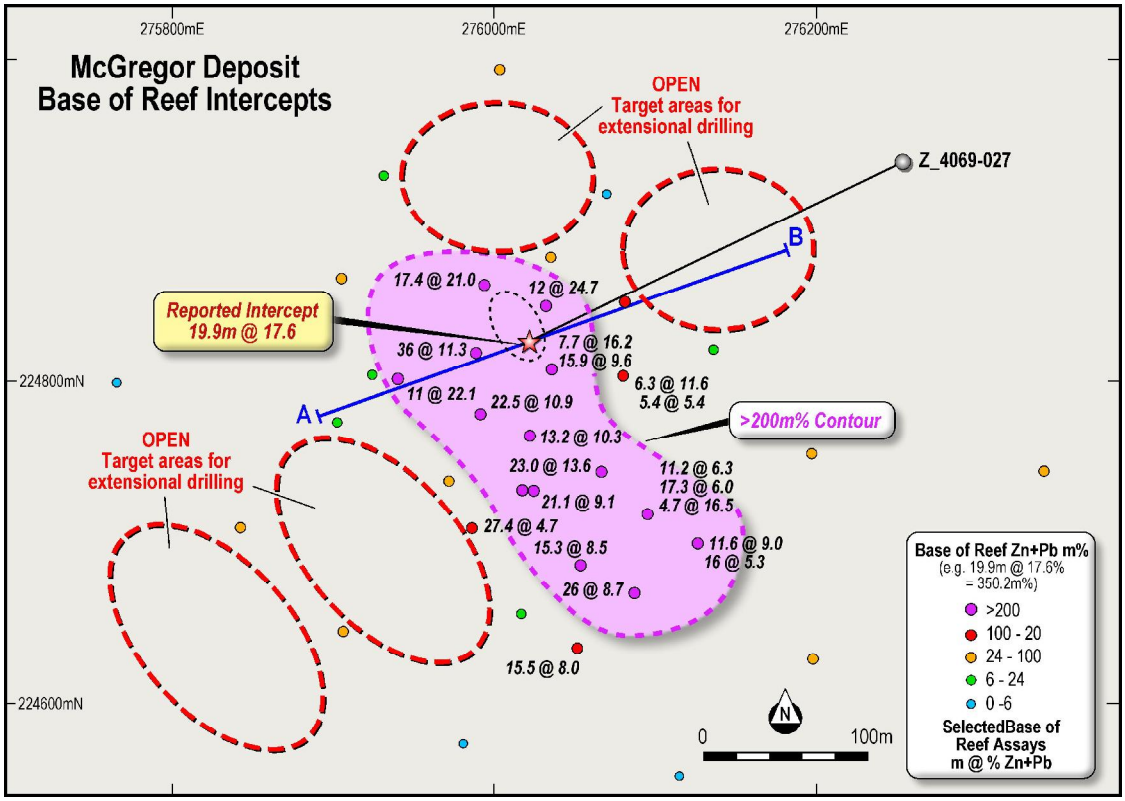

Figure 1: Plan of the McGregor deposit highlighting the trace and intercept for Z_4069_027. Note section line A-B depicted in Figure 3.

Hole 027 is the first hole in the immediate vicinity of the McGregor Resource in the drilling program and was designed to test an area of the McGregor deposit not previously drilled by ZMI. The results of hole 027 have been extremely encouraging given the objectives of the hole included:

a) obtaining a representative mineralised sample for metallurgical test work;
b) confirm the continuity of base of Reef mineralisation in this northern part of McGregor;
c) improve the level of confidence in historical drilling;
d) improve the confidence levels in the McGregor Resource.

The potential at the Kildare project for multiple high-grade bodies of Irish-type zinc and lead mineralisation akin to nearby deposits such as Lisheen and Galmoy has been confirmed by ZMI's previous and ongoing exploration.

With the existing resource zones of McGregor and Shamrock, and the recent discovery of Celtic Tiger to the west thereof, the McGregor Corridor is showing signs very similar to Lisheen where the high-grade mineralisation is strung along ~E-W controlling structures (see Figure 2)

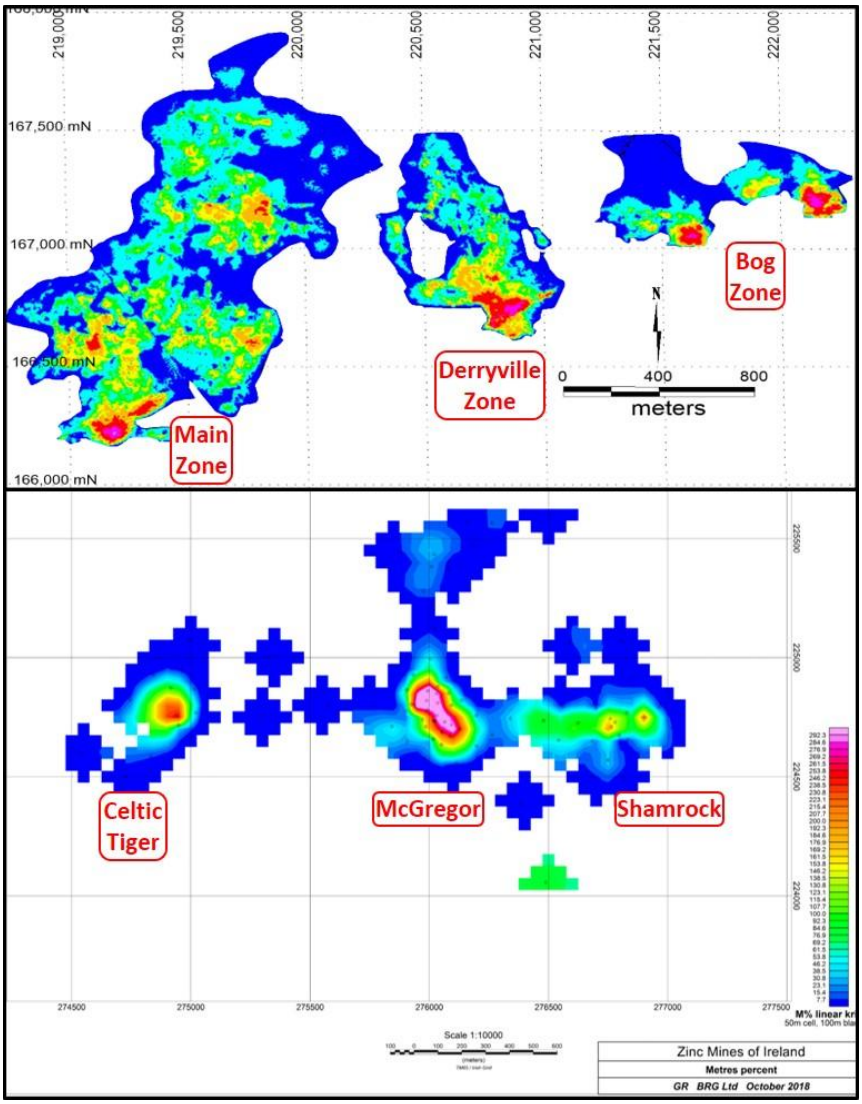

Figure 2: Zinc Metal Distribution Heatmaps at Lisheen (top), and along the McGregor Corridor, both at the same scale. Note the comparable 'cluster' nature of mineralisation typical of Base of Reef hosted Irish Type deposits.

Results

Hole 027 reached its target at 458m, which is 390 metres below surface. Grading ***14.71% Zn and 2.93% Pb over a calculated true thickness of approximately 20m,*** it reiterates that the flat lying mineralised body at McGregor contains zones of significant thickness and high grades (Figures 1&3).

Furthermore, the hole confirms the continuity of high-grade mineralisation between historical holes and continues to confirm the validity of historical results. Individual assays are presented in Table 1 and Appendix 2.

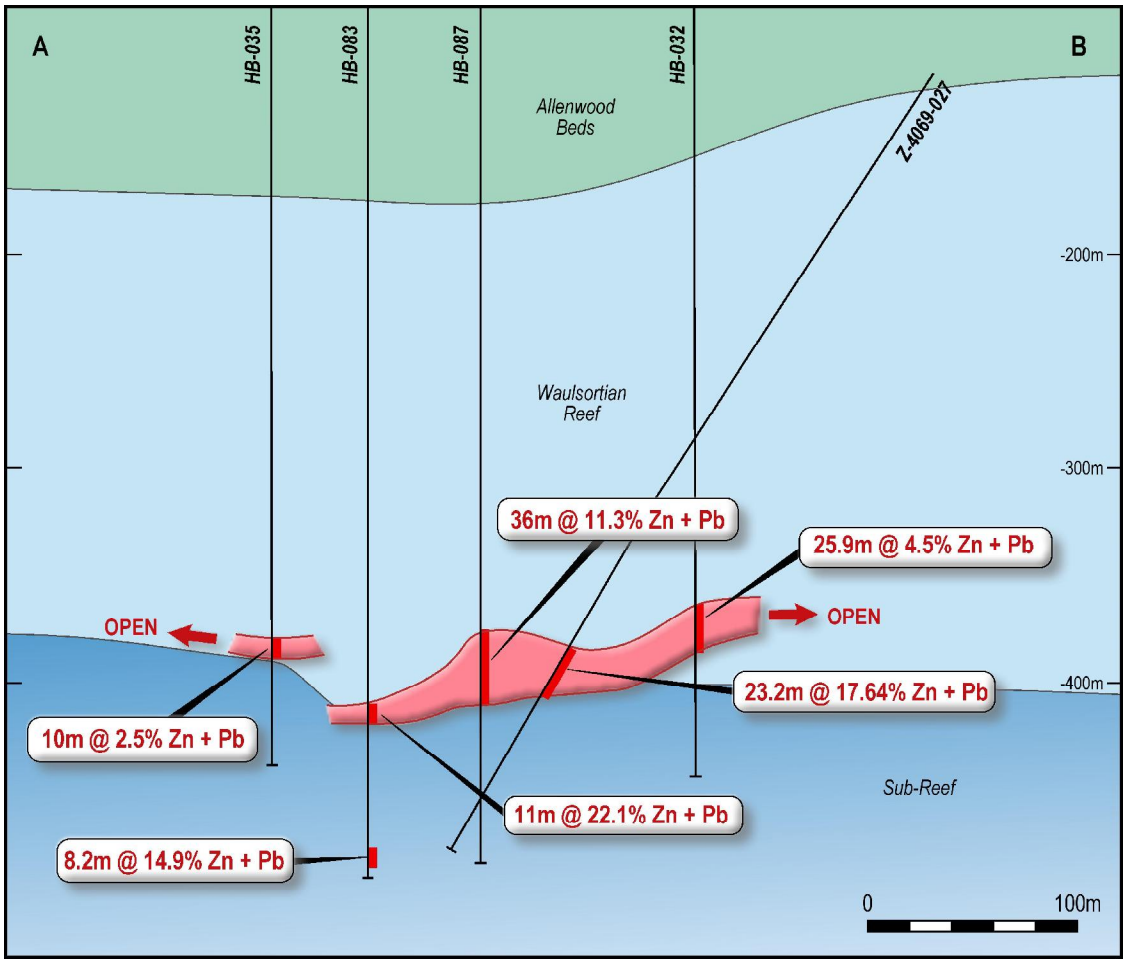

Figure 3: Cross section A-B through the Base of Reef mineralisation at McGregor showing the trace and intercept for Z_4069_027 and adjacent holes.

Figure 4: Lengths of high grade massive sulphide mineralisation between 465.0m and 473.6m in Z_4069_027. Tan is sphalerite, greenish is marcasite.

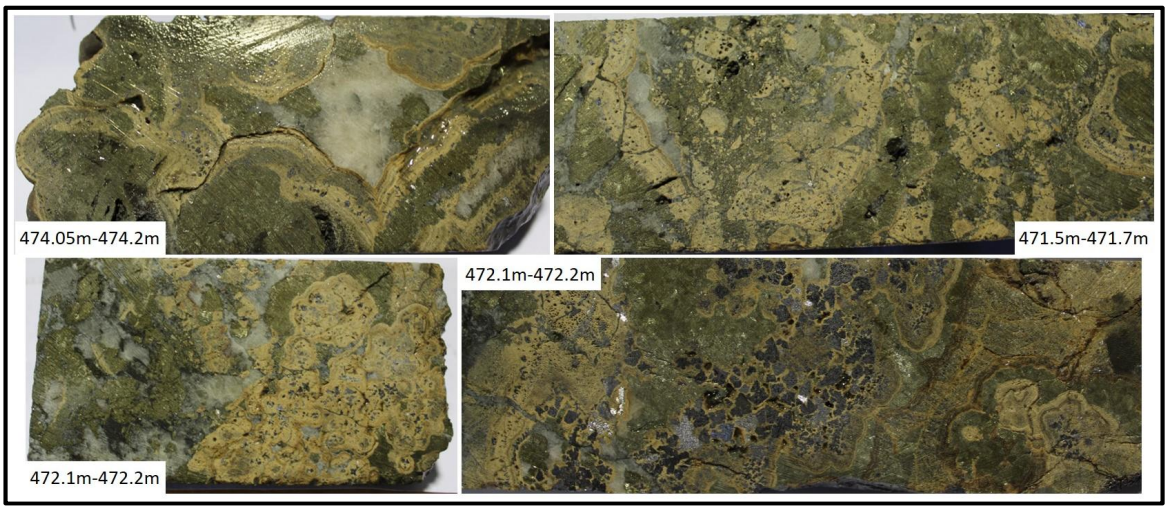

Figure 5: Spectacular colliform textures in massive sulphide mineralisation from Z_4069_027. Tan is sphalerite, greenish is marcasite, and dark grey is galena. Note the abundant galena crystals in the bottom right photograph.

Looking Ahead

ZMI will soon undertake a metallurgical test program to confirm the flotation properties and metal recoveries of the mineralisation, and composition of the resultant concentrate. This is an important step for the ZMI to enable for assessment of potential mining scenarios for the Kildare Project.

The next step in the current drilling program is to explore the region in the immediate vicinity of the McGregor Resource, the area between McGregor and Shamrock, and in the vicinity of the Shamrock deposit, where ZMI has identified extensional opportunities to the Resources. Drilling is underway and will continue into 2019.

ZMI also welcomes Sean Hasson as Exploration Manager. Sean will manage ZMI's drilling campaign and other technical activities.

Sean was Vice President Exploration of Dundee Precious Metals from 2005 - 2010. He joined Dundee in 2003 as Exploration Manager. From 2010 to 2014, Sean was Executive Vice President of Exploration at Avala Resources Ltd and was Executive Vice President of Exploration and Director of Dunav Resources Ltd, both of which were eventually acquired by Dundee Precious Metals in 2016.

Since his roles at Dundee, Avala and Dunav, Mr Hasson has been involved in a range of exploration, development and mining projects, with the principal focus having been in Europe.

TABLE 1. Z_4069_027: 276,254mE/224,941mN (Irish Grid); Azimuth 246°, Dip -54°W, total depth 587.5m. Down-hole surveys are tabulated in Appendix 1.								
Vertical thickness and True Depth have been calculated using a factor of 0.85176 x Down Hole metres.								
Sample #.	**From m**	**To m**	**Interval**	**True Depth (from)**	**Vert. Thick (m)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**
56938	457.4	458.4	1.0	389.60	0.86	**<1**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**
56938	458.4	458.75	0.35	390.45	0.30	**4**	**0.74**	**12.70**
56939	458.75	459	0.25	390.74	0.21	**2**	**0.09**	**3.54**
56940	459	459.7	0.7	390.96	0.60	**5**	**0.96**	**13.70**
56941	459.7	459.95	0.25	391.55	0.21	**<1**	**0.02**	**0.62**
56942	459.95	460.75	0.8	391.77	0.69	**12**	**4.09**	**26.20**
56943	460.75	461.35	0.6	392.45	0.51	**12**	**3.68**	**29.80**
56945	461.35	461.75	0.4	392.96	0.34	**1**	**0.05**	**1.52**
56946	461.75	462.05	0.3	393.30	0.26	**12**	**4.84**	**28.30**
56947	462.05	462.85	0.8	393.56	0.69	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.05**
56948	462.85	463.25	0.4	394.24	0.34	**3**	**7.73**	**30.40**
56949	463.25	463.5	0.25	394.58	0.21	**1**	**2.19**	**13.55**
56950	463.5	464	0.5	394.79	0.43	**1**	**2.05**	**15.20**
66001	464	464.8	0.8	395.22	0.69	**11**	**3.64**	**19.55**
66002	464.8	465.2	0.4	395.90	0.34	**<1**	**0.08**	**0.47**
66003	465.2	465.9	0.7	396.24	0.60	**<1**	**0.09**	**1.54**
66004	465.9	466.65	0.75	396.83	0.64	**4**	**0.25**	**18.70**
66005	466.65	467.25	0.6	397.47	0.51	**7**	**19.95**	**31.00**
66007	467.25	468.1	0.85	397.98	0.73	**7**	**12.65**	**25.80**
66008	468.1	468.6	0.5	398.71	0.43	**<1**	**0.05**	**0.09**
66009	468.6	469	0.4	399.13	0.34	**2**	**0.37**	**1.77**
66010	469	469.7	0.7	399.48	0.60	**6**	**12.95**	**27.70**
66012	469.7	470.1	0.4	400.07	0.34	**<1**	**6.62**	**22.70**
66013	470.1	470.7	0.6	400.41	0.51	**6**	**2.46**	**19.85**
66014	470.7	471.3	0.6	400.92	0.51	**3**	**3.54**	**12.70**
66015	471.3	472.1	0.8	401.43	0.69	**5**	**2.28**	**18.35**
66016	472.1	472.8	0.7	402.12	0.60	**12**	**3.63**	**34.20**
66017	472.8	473.5	0.7	402.71	0.60	**7**	**4.03**	**29.90**
66018	473.5	474.1	0.6	403.31	0.51	**5**	**4.34**	**26.60**
Cav	474.1	474.6	0.5	403.82	0.43			
66019	474.6	475.3	0.7	404.25	0.60	**2**	**0.36**	**3.01**
66020	475.3	476.05	0.75	404.84	0.64	**6**	**1.05**	**21.90**
66022	476.05	476.45	0.4	405.48	0.34	**2**	**0.25**	**0.81**
66023	476.45	477.2	0.75	405.82	0.64	**4**	**0.57**	**8.99**
66024	477.2	478	0.8	406.46	0.69	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.10**
66025	478	478.9	0.9	407.14	0.77	**7**	**1.84**	**21.00**
66026	478.9	479.1	0.2	407.91	0.17	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.11**
66027	479.1	479.55	0.45	408.08	0.39	**3**	**0.35**	**5.42**
66028	479.55	480.15	0.6	408.46	0.51	**<1**	**0.005**	**0.01**
66029	480.15	480.5	0.35	408.97	0.30	**3**	**0.38**	**9.58**
66030	480.5	481.6	1.1	409.27	0.94	**2**	**0.66**	**8.23**
66032	481.6	482.5	0.9	410.21	0.77	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.11**

Yours faithfully,

Richard Monti
Non-Executive Chairman
Zinc of Ireland NL

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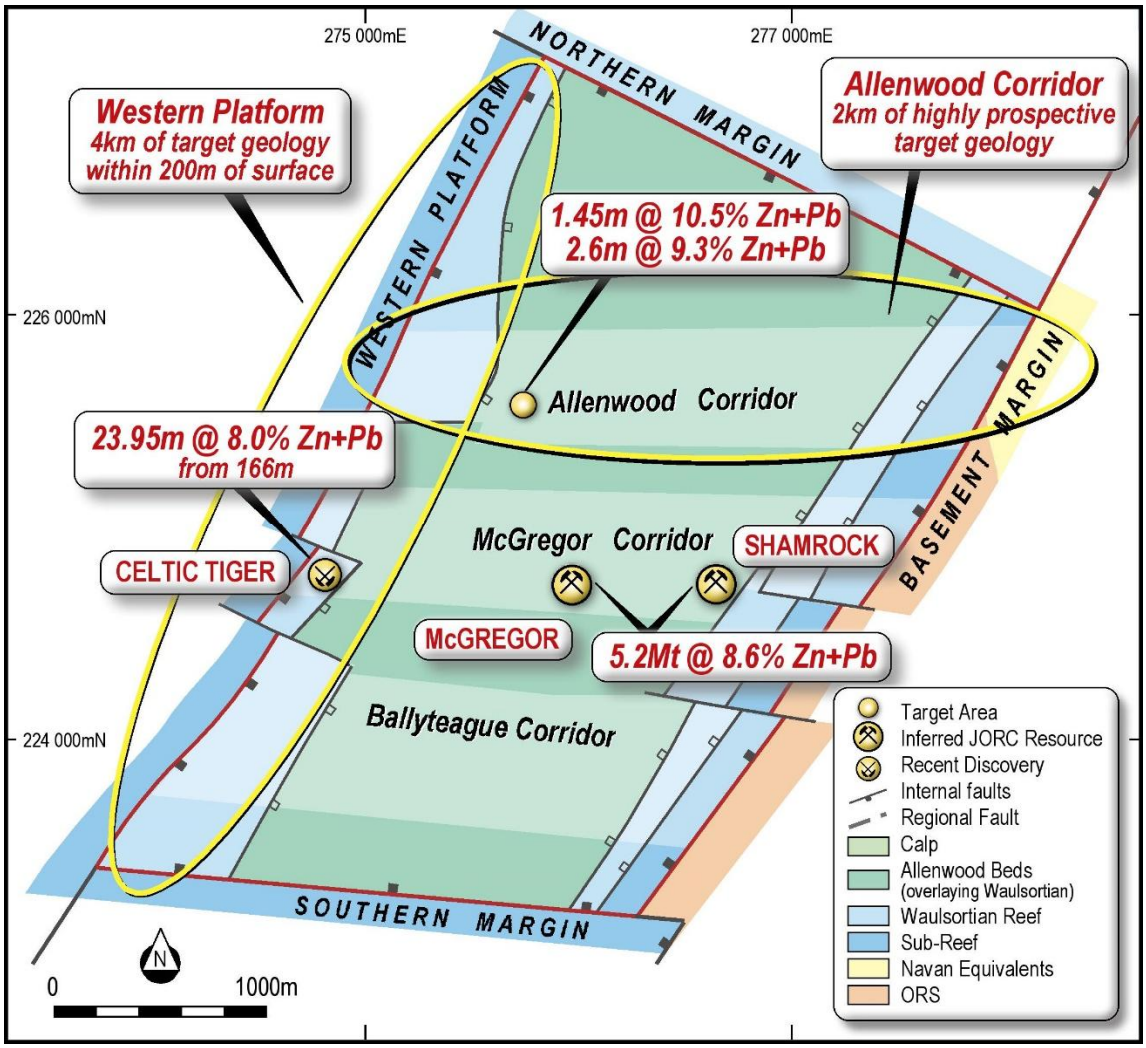
About the Kildare Project:

The Kildare Project is located in the Republic of Ireland, approximately 40km south-west of the capital of Dublin. Ireland is the world's richest zinc real estate in tonnes of zinc per km^2, and is the home of several large, high grade zinc mines including Navan, Lisheen, Galmoy and Tynagh. As zinc supply continues to fall worldwide, ZMI are seeking to establish a significant zinc project at Kildare by utilising the following key advantages:

- Maiden Inferred JORC resource of 5.2Mt @ 8.6% Zn+Pb
- Significant regional exploration upside
- Similarities to other renowned Irish-Type zinc projects
- Mining friendly jurisdiction with stable government
- Excellent infrastructure (including port and rail)



Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter van der Borgh, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. Mr van der Borgh is a director and shareholder of Zinc of Ireland NL. Mr van der Borgh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr van der Borgh consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to mineral resource estimates is based on information compiled by Mr Phil Jones BAppSc (App Geol), MAIG, MAusIMM, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jones is a full-time employee of Al Maynard & Associates: Geological (AM&A) and does not hold any interest in Zinc of Ireland NL. AM&A invoiced ZMI and ZMI are expected to pay a fee for the preparation of the mineral resource estimate report. This fee comprises a normal, commercial daily rate plus expenses and the payment is not contingent on the results of the report. Mr Jones has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Jones consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to mineral resource estimates is extracted from the ASX announcement entitled "High-Grade Zn-Pb Inferred Resource Estimate at Kildare" released on 1 June 2017 and is available to view on www.zincofireland.com. 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 estimates of Mineral Resources, 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 Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Disclaimer

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

■ *may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;*

■ *are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by ZMI, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,*

■ *involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMTION
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 Z_4069_027 is by quarter core of HQ size. An equivalent quarter has been retained for metallurgical test work and half of the core retained for reference. Results reported herein are from mineralised sections only. The entirety of the drill hole has not been sampled and additional samples, if collected, may be reported at a later time. • Sampling has occurred within lithological domains and as such does not cross lithological boundaries. • Samples are prepared by ALS Loughrea, Co Galway by crushing to 70% passing <2mm with a representative sample then split using a Boyd splitter. The split sample is pulverised to 85% passing <75um. The samples are then assayed by a multi element oxidising digestion with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES). A selection of samples also have specific gravity (S.G.) measured.
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).*	• Diamond drilling HQ sized. • Upper portions of the drill holes were triple tubed or tri-coned to increase hole stability. • The core was orientated topside using a Reflex ACT tool.
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.*	• Drill core had recovery lengths and RQD estimated. • Triple tubing was used to stabilise the hole. • There does not appear to be a relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	• Drill holes have been logged by a competent representative geologist in Ireland. The detailed logging is ongoing and would be at a sufficient

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	level to meet requirements for a mineral resource estimate at a later date. • Visual estimates of mineral types and amounts, and interpreted lithologies, were completed using a standardised logging template and ZMI's stratigraphic coding and nomenclature that has been defined so as to be relevant to the local geology and the styles of alteration, structure and mineralisation encountered. • Photography of mineralised zones is complete.
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.*	• The core was halved, with one half then quartered. Samples from one quarter were bagged, labelled and dispatched for assay, while the equivalent samples from the other quarter are being held in cold storage for metallurgical test work. The remaining half-core is retained for reference. • The sample preparation is considered "industry standard" for this sample type. • A representative selection of submitted samples comprised duplicates, blanks and standards which were unbeknownst to the assaying laboratory. The laboratory also conducted internal QAQC checks. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards for the submitted assays have all surpassed internal and ZMI QAQC standards.
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.*	• Samples are assayed by a multi element oxidising digestion with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES). A selection of samples also have specific gravity (S.G.) measured. • Ore grade analysis for base metals and associated elements by ICPAES, following a strong oxidizing acid digestion. Elements (low reporting limit/upper limit) –units are % unless indicated otherwise: Ag (1/1500 ppm (µg/g)), As (0.005/30.0), Bi (0.005/30.00), Ca (0.01/50.0), Cd (0.001/10.0), Co (0.001/20.0), Cu (0.005/40.0), Fe (0.01/100.0), Hg (8/10000 ppm (µg/g)), Mg (0.01/50.0), Mn (0.005/50.0), Mo (0.001/10.0), Ni (0.001/30.0), P (0.01/20.0), Pb (0.01/30.0), S (0.05/50.0), Sb (0.005/100.0), Tl (0.005/1.0), Zn (0.01/100.0). • Internal QAQC results all appear within limits. • Lab-produced QAQC results all appear within limits.
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.*	• Drill hole data is compiled digitally by ZMI's database Manager and have passed through database validation. • Samples are yet to be submitted to an umpire laboratory for check analysis. • Holes were not twinned. • Individual assays are tabulated in this report. When presented as composite lengths and grades, assays have been adjusted to represent weighted averages over 1m lengths. • Visual mineralisation has been verified by several company representatives.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Initial surveys are by hand-held GPS in Irish Grid 65. • Collars have been surveyed either by handheld GPS or by a differential GPS: Trimble GPS6000 (RTK GPS accurate to 5mm) • Downhole surveys are by Reflex EZ-TRAC and tabulated in Appendix 1. • Location of the collar and downhole information is appropriate.
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.*	• Drill collars are not at a standard data spacing but are placed to intersect maximum metal grades and geological information (see plan view maps above). • Data spacing for the results contained in this report are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample compositing has not been applied. Assay compositing (combining individual assays into one reportable length) has however 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.* • *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.*	• Mineralisation at the McGregor Deposit is known to be sub-horizontal, and therefore intercepts in the reported hole are presented as both down-hole lengths and calculated true thicknesses. • There is no sampling bias contemplated.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were under the custody of company representatives in-country until delivery to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have taken place.

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 Kildare Project is comprised of 7 Prospecting Licenses, namely PL890, PL3846, PL3866, PL4069, PL4070, PL4072 and PL4073. • All tenements are 100% owned by Raptor Resources, a subsidiary of Zinc of Ireland NL. • No historical, wilderness or national parks are known to infringe significantly on the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration is outlined in GXN Announcement dated 17th March 2016 and associated annexes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kildare Project is situated approximately 2km NW of the Lower Palaeozoic Kildare Inlier on a northeast-southwest trending reverse fault. Local geology consists of sediments conformably overlying Carboniferous Waulsortian Mudbank. This mudbank overlies a thick succession of carbonates and limestones atop basement volcanic rocks, • The area is considered prospective for breccia-hosted Fe-Zn-Pb deposits similar to a Mississippi Valley-type mineralisation and Irish-Type mineralisation.

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.*
		• Z_4069_027: 276,254mE, 224,941mN, 79mAOD, -54 dip, 246 azimuth, total depth 587.50m. Down hole length and calculated true thicknesses and depths of intercepts are tabulated in the body of this report. Down hole surveys are tabulated in Appendix 1.

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*	• No minimum cut-off grade has been applied to the reported intersections. • Assays are presented individually and have been weighted to 1m intervals for compositing. • Internal dilution may occur. • Reported intersections reflect the highest grade and/or the widest mineralised intersections • No metal equivalents have been quoted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• The base of reef mineralisation is sub horizontal. Intercepts in vertical holes are therefore close to true thickness. • Angled holes in this style of mineralisation are reported as down hole intervals and with the corresponding calculated true thickness.
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.*	• Plans and sections appear throughout this release.
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 drill holes with assays received have been reported in Appendix 2. • Intervals discussed and portrayed in the announcement are typically those which are of the highest grade and/or greatest width.
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.*	• All substantive data is contained in this table or in the text.
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.*	• As summarised at the end of the announcement.

Appendix 1: Down Hole Surveys, Z_4069_027

Date	Depth (m)	Mag Field	Azimuth	Dip
05/10/18	38	49510	247.1	-54.6
09/10/18	98	49465	246.8	-55.0
11/10/18	152	49520	246.6	-55.4
13/10/18	200	49510	246.4	-55.8
16/10/18	250	49193	244.7	-56.6
18/10/18	298	49179	243.3	-57.6
22/10/18	350	49461	243.2	-58.3
24/10/18	401	49494	243.5	-58.7
26/10/18	452	49509	244.0	-58.9
30/10/18	503	49508	244.8	-59.3
02/11/18	554	49601	245.2	-59.8
05/11/18	587	49583	245.8	-60.0

Appendix 2. Z_4069_027: 276,254mE/224,941mN (Irish Grid); Azimuth 246°, Dip -54°W, total depth 587.5m. Down-hole surveys are tabulated in Appendix 1.

Vertical thickness and True Depth have been calculated using a factor of 0.85176 x down-hole metres.

Sample #.	From m	To m	Interval (m)	True Depth (from)	Vertical Thickness (m)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
56938	457.4	458.4	1.0	389.60	0.86	**<1**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**
56938	458.4	458.75	0.35	390.45	0.30	**4**	**0.74**	**12.70**
56939	458.75	459	0.25	390.74	0.21	**2**	**0.09**	**3.54**
56940	459	459.7	0.7	390.96	0.60	**5**	**0.96**	**13.70**
56941	459.7	459.95	0.25	391.55	0.21	**<1**	**0.02**	**0.62**
56942	459.95	460.75	0.8	391.77	0.69	**12**	**4.09**	**26.20**
56943	460.75	461.35	0.6	392.45	0.51	**12**	**3.68**	**29.80**
56945	461.35	461.75	0.4	392.96	0.34	**1**	**0.05**	**1.52**
56946	461.75	462.05	0.3	393.30	0.26	**12**	**4.84**	**28.30**
56947	462.05	462.85	0.8	393.56	0.69	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.05**
56948	462.85	463.25	0.4	394.24	0.34	**3**	**7.73**	**30.40**
56949	463.25	463.5	0.25	394.58	0.21	**1**	**2.19**	**13.55**
56950	463.5	464	0.5	394.79	0.43	**1**	**2.05**	**15.20**
66001	464	464.8	0.8	395.22	0.69	**11**	**3.64**	**19.55**
66002	464.8	465.2	0.4	395.90	0.34	**<1**	**0.08**	**0.47**
66003	465.2	465.9	0.7	396.24	0.60	**<1**	**0.09**	**1.54**
66004	465.9	466.65	0.75	396.83	0.64	**4**	**0.25**	**18.70**
66005	466.65	467.25	0.6	397.47	0.51	**7**	**19.95**	**31.00**
66007	467.25	468.1	0.85	397.98	0.73	**7**	**12.65**	**25.80**
66008	468.1	468.6	0.5	398.71	0.43	**<1**	**0.05**	**0.09**
66009	468.6	469	0.4	399.13	0.34	**2**	**0.37**	**1.77**
66010	469	469.7	0.7	399.48	0.60	**6**	**12.95**	**27.70**
66012	469.7	470.1	0.4	400.07	0.34	**<1**	**6.62**	**22.70**
66013	470.1	470.7	0.6	400.41	0.51	**6**	**2.46**	**19.85**
66014	470.7	471.3	0.6	400.92	0.51	**3**	**3.54**	**12.70**
66015	471.3	472.1	0.8	401.43	0.69	**5**	**2.28**	**18.35**
66016	472.1	472.8	0.7	402.12	0.60	**12**	**3.63**	**34.20**
66017	472.8	473.5	0.7	402.71	0.60	**7**	**4.03**	**29.90**
66018	473.5	474.1	0.6	403.31	0.51	**5**	**4.34**	**26.60**
Cav	474.1	474.6	0.5	403.82	0.43			
66019	474.6	475.3	0.7	404.25	0.60	**2**	**0.36**	**3.01**
66020	475.3	476.05	0.75	404.84	0.64	**6**	**1.05**	**21.90**
66022	476.05	476.45	0.4	405.48	0.34	**2**	**0.25**	**0.81**
66023	476.45	477.2	0.75	405.82	0.64	**4**	**0.57**	**8.99**
66024	477.2	478	0.8	406.46	0.69	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.10**
66025	478	478.9	0.9	407.14	0.77	**7**	**1.84**	**21.00**

66026	478.9	479.1	0.2	407.91	0.17	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.11**
66027	479.1	479.55	0.45	408.08	0.39	**3**	**0.35**	**5.42**
66028	479.55	480.15	0.6	408.46	0.51	**<1**	**0.005**	**0.01**
66029	480.15	480.5	0.35	408.97	0.30	**3**	**0.38**	**9.58**
66030	480.5	481.6	1.1	409.27	0.94	**2**	**0.66**	**8.23**
66032	481.6	482.5	0.9	410.21	0.77	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.11**
66033	482.5	483.5	1	410.97	0.86	**1**	**0.05**	**0.31**
66034	483.5	484.8	1.3	411.83	1.11	**1**	**0.04**	**0.03**
66035	484.8	485.5	0.7	412.93	0.60	**2**	**0.15**	**3.27**
66036	485.5	485.8	0.3	413.53	0.26	**<1**	**0.03**	**0.01**
66037	485.8	486.9	1.1	413.79	0.94	**1**	**0.21**	**1.35**
66038	486.9	487.5	0.6	414.72	0.51	**1**	**0.11**	**0.15**
66039	487.5	487.9	0.4	415.23	0.34	**<1**	**0.04**	**0.02**
66040	487.9	488.5	0.6	415.57	0.51	**1**	**0.06**	**0.19**
66041	488.5	489.5	1	416.08	0.86	**1**	**0.03**	**0.04**
66042	489.5	489.9	0.4	416.94	0.34	**3**	**0.22**	**3.79**
66044	489.9	491.1	1.2	417.28	1.03	**1**	**0.02**	**0.15**
66045	491.1	492.4	1.3	418.30	1.11	**<1**	**0.03**	**0.05**
66046	492.4	492.9	0.5	419.41	0.43	**<1**	**0.03**	**<0.01**
66047	492.9	493.65	0.75	419.83	0.64	**2**	**0.37**	**3.96**
66049	493.65	494.65	1	420.47	0.86	**<1**	**0.01**	**0.02**