ASX Announcement

31 January 2019

ZINC OF IRELAND NL

Quarterly Activities Report for Period Ended 31 December 2018

During the Quarter

- Three diamond drill holes completed during the quarter.
- Previously reported drilling results during the quarter included:
  - Z_4069_027 at McGregor returning **23.2m @ 14.71% Zn & 2.93% Pb**, equating to a true thickness of **20m @ 17.64% Zn+Pb**
  - Z_3846_003 at Allenwood West returning:
    - **1.45m @10.5% Zn+Pb** from 160.1m; and
    - **2.6m @ 9.3% Zn+Pb** from 171.9m
  - Z_4069_026 at Celtic Tiger returning **2.3m @10.5% Zn+Pb** from 197.5m.
  - Z_4069_024 at Celtic Tiger returning **9m @ 5.7% Zn+Pb** from 185m.
- Metallurgical testwork program commenced.
- Sean Hasson appointed as Exploration Manager.

Subsequent Events

- Placement of A$2.4 million to Dundee Corporation; Dundee becomes ZMI's cornerstone shareholder with a 19.9% shareholding.
- Adrian Goldstone appointed as Non-Executive Director.
- Placement positions ZMI with cash of A$4.6 million to apply towards exploration at the Kildare Project and other regional prospects, as well as progressing resource and technical studies.

KILDARE ZINC PROJECT, IRELAND (ZMI: 100%)

European base metals explorer Zinc of Ireland NL (ASX: ZMI) ("**ZMI**" or "**Company**") has had another productive quarter, where activities were ongoing at its **100%-owned Kildare Zinc Project** in Ireland. Drilling continued during the quarter together with other complimentary works being undertaken. The Company also strengthened its technical team with the addition of Sean Hasson as Exploration Manager.

Allenwood Graben: Drilling

During the period three diamond drill holes were completed: Z_4069_027 (587.5m), Z_4069_028 (530m) and Z_4069_029 (422.5m) for a total of 1,540m. All drilling was associated with the McGregor Zone and all drill holes were drilled through to the 'base of reef' i.e. the base of the Waulsortian Limestone. Diamond drill holes Z_4069_028 and Z_4069_029 were drilled from the same drill pad and targeted the 'base of reef' approximately 100m and 200m, respectively, to the south west of the McGregor Zone. The Company expects to receive assay results from these drill holes during Q1, 2019.

The Company also reported drilling results during the quarter as summarised below.

The details of Z_4069_027 were previously reported in the ASX release dated the 13 November 2018 which noted that the drill hole 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 Z_4069_027 was drilled within the current McGregor resource area. The drill hole 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 historic diamond 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 the planned test work will provide key information for inclusion in assessing potential development scenarios.

The details of Z_3846_003 at Allenwood West were previously reported in the ASX release dated 25 October 2018. Allenwood West had not previously been explored by ZMI, so the presence of high-grade zinc (**1.45m @10.5% Zn+Pb** from 160.1m & **2.6m @ 9.3% Zn+Pb** from 171.9m in Z_3846_003, down hole lengths, true widths unknown) is encouraging. Allenwood West is located ~1km north from the main resource area at McGregor.

The details of Z_4069_026 and Z_0469_024 at Celtic Tiger were previously reported in the ASX release dated 25 October 2018. The holes extended the zinc mineralisation at Celtic Tiger over a strike length of approximately 160m (**2.3m @10.5% Zn+Pb** from 197.5m in Z_4069_026 and **7.9m @ 5.7% Zn+Pb** from 185m in Z_0469_024 down hole lengths, true widths unknown) continues to reinforce the potential of the prospect to host significant zinc mineralisation located within 200m of surface. Celtic Tiger is located ~1km to the west of the main resource area at McGregor.

Diamond drilling is expected to recommence on the Allenwood Graben Zinc Project during Q2, 2019.

McGregor: Metallurgical Testwork

As previously reported in the ASX release dated the 13 November 2018 the Company commenced a metallurgical test program to confirm the flotation properties and metal recoveries of the mineralisation and composition of the resultant concentrate. The Company has now submitted a representative composite sample from diamond drill hole Z_4069_027 to Grinding Solutions Ltd, Cornwall, UK.

The composite sample was comprised of quarter HQ3 diamond drill core. The assay data for the sample was derived from the corresponding quarter core per sample interval as determined by ALS Loughrea and was stored in a freezer unit immediately upon cutting and sampling and up until the time it was transported to Cornwall. The 50kg composite testwork sample has a nominal grade of 10% Zn and 1.8% Pb.

During the period the composite sample was received in Cornwall and sample preparation is now complete. A sub-sample has been sent for detailed mineralogy following which grindmill testing, BWi tests and flotation testwork will be undertaken.

The Company expects that the results of the testwork, including final reporting, will be available late during Q1, 2019.

acQuire Database

During the period the Company introduced the acQuire relational database into its operational data flow management system. Given the large amount of historic exploration data that has been completed over the Allenwood Graben Zinc Project during the past 50 years the initial focus was on validating and importing all available (extant) historic drill data. This activity was, by and large, completed during the period.

Concurrently, the Company's drilling data, since August 2016, was also validated and imported into the acQuire database; this activity remains in process.

During the process of exploration drill data validation, a decision was made to sample all outstanding ZMI drill core that had not been sampled in the past. This activity commenced late during the reporting period and is expected to be completed during Q2, 2019.

Appointment of Exploration Manager – Sean Hasson

During the quarter, ZMI also welcomed Sean Hasson as Exploration Manager. Sean has managed ZMI's drilling campaign and other technical activities since his appointment.

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 within Europe.

Corporate

The Company's annual general meeting was held in West Perth on 30 November 2018. All resolutions at that meeting were supported by shareholders. Effective from the close of the annual general meeting, Peter van der Borgh resigned as Managing Director.

At the end of the quarter, the Company had a cash position of approximately A$2.3 million. After the end of the quarter, the Company's cash position has increased to approximately A$4.6 million as a result of the placement to Dundee Resources Limited referred to below.

Subsequent Events

After the end of the quarter, as previously reported in the ASX release dated the 29 January 2019, the Company successfully completed a Placement to Dundee Resources Limited, a subsidiary of Canadian based Dundee Corporation (TSX:DC.A) (Dundee), raising A$2.425 million (before costs) at an issue price of $0.005 per share (representing a 25% premium to the market price of ZMI's shares at the time).

As a finder's fee, Goodman & Company, Investment Counsel Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dundee will be paid a cash fee of 6% of the funds raised and approximately 30 million broker options exercisable for $0.01 within 2 years of issue. The broker options will be issued subject to shareholder approval being obtained.

In connection with the placement, respected mining executive, Mr Adrian Goldstone has been appointed as a Non-Executive Director of ZMI.

Mr Goldstone holds an M.Sc. (Hons) from the University of Auckland and has in excess of 35 years' experience in project related technical and environmental disciplines in senior project and corporate management roles. He specialises in the incorporation of the principles of sustainability into business and the integration of project governance models through organisations to provide for best practice project management.

Adrian has been involved in, or overseen, minerals projects becoming reality all over the world. In his most recent operating role he was the executive responsible for Dundee Precious Metals major projects in Europe and Africa including oversight of large capital project management, sustainable business development, environment and CSR management, permitting and compliance, key relationship management at central and local government, and operational health and safety. Adrian's achievements, mainly in respect of DPM's European and African projects, make him uniquely successful in the areas of environmental, social licence and project management and taking new projects through the development process and into construction.

Adrian will bring direct experience of permitting and project management in the European Union to ZMI's Kildare project.

The Company also announced that it would undertake a consolidation of capital on the basis of 20 for 1. The Company believes the consolidation will provide the best platform for continued growth, a capital structure that is more in line with the Company's size and a share price level that is more attractive to institutional investors, particularly those based in North America given the exposure the Company is likely to receive there. Shareholder approval will be sought at a meeting to be held as soon as practicable and additional information relating to the consolidation of capital will be included in the notice of meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Patrick Corr

Executive Director
Zinc of Ireland NL

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Sean Hasson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hasson is Zinc of Ireland NL's Exploration Manager. Mr. Hasson 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. Hasson 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 that relates to previous Exploration Results is extracted from the ASX announcements entitled "New High-Grade Zinc Discovery at Allenwood West & Celtic Tiger Zinc Mineralisation Extended over 160m" released on 25 October 2018 and "Exceptional Thick, High-Grade Zinc Mineralisation Intersected at McGregor" released on 13 November 2018 are both 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 announcements 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 announcements.

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.*	• The Company is focused on exploring the Allenwood Graben Zn Project which is part of the larger Kildare group of prospecting licences. • Given the distinct lack of surface rock outcrop and the prevalent glacial till cover the Company specifically relies on exploration diamond drilling to determine the 3D geological, structural and mineralisation context of the Allenwood Graben. As such the Company endeavours at all times to extract the maximum amount of geological information from its drill core. • The Company's current set of procedures for processing diamond drill core would be considered 'industry best practice'.
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).*	• Commonly tri-coning occurs through the overburden (glacial till) to depths of approximately 20m or when solid rock is encountered. • Diamond drill core diameter may be PQ/HQ3/NQ or NQ2. • Hex or full hole locking couplings are used on an as needs basis to promote hole stabilisation and reduce hole deviation as appropriate. • The core was orientated at the drill site using a Reflex ACT III 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*	• Drill core has been logged for recovery by length of run, RQD and recovery per sample interval. • Triple tube coring has been used on an as needs basis to date. • There does not appear to be a relationship between core recovery and grade and assessment remains ongoing on a regular basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recovery is maximised by drilling shorter length runs within zones of poor rock quality.
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.*	• Drill holes have been logged by a competent geologist in Ireland. The current logging procedures would be sufficient to meet the requirements for a mineral resource estimate. • Mineralisation/alteration/brecciation types, intensities, amounts and interpreted lithologies have been 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. • Core photography (wet & dry) is routine.
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.*	• Sampling has occurred within lithological/mineralised domains as and where appropriate. The Company marks up the core in regular sample intervals i.e. 2m intervals NQ and 1.5m intervals HQ3 (maximum sample size) and uses industry standard core cutting machines to cut the core into two halves with the right-hand side of the core downhole being sampled consistently. The remaining half-core is retained for reference and the selection of bulk density samples. • The Company's sample preparation process would be considered "industry best practise" for this mineralisation style.
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 prepared by ALS Loughrea, Co Galway by jaw crushing to a nominal 70% passing 2mm with a representative 250g sample then split using a rotary splitter. The split sample is pulverised to 85% passing 75um in a LM-2. • (ALS Code: ME-ICPORE) Ore grade analysis for base metals and associated elements by ICP-AES, 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). • The Company inserts appropriate certified reference material on a 1/20 basis. Field duplicates are taken on a 1/20 basis following the crushing stage and pulp replicates are taken on a 1/13 basis from the LM-2 bowl. • The laboratory (ALS Loughrea) also carries out its own comprehensive internal QAQC on all jobs submitted by the Company. • The Company QAQC data is reviewed by the responsible Geologist on a reported job basis and only after approval of said report is the data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		given the appropriate priority ranking within the acQuire database. • Nominal 30cm billets of half core are selected for bulk density determination either by standard weight in air/weight in water (non-porous rock) or by the wax coating method depending on the quality of the sample. Sample spacing is on a nominal 10m downhole basis for non-mineralised intervals and on a nominal 3m downhole basis within mineralised zones. • At present, approximately 17% of total analyses are related to the Company's QAQC programme.
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.*	• All Company drill hole data is regularly validated upon its introduction into the acQuire database. The database Manager will report any potential sample overlaps, non-valid coding etc. to the responsible Geologist for appraisal. Until such a time as the responsible Geologist provides the correct information, said data resides within the database but is given a different 'priority level' and cannot be used as part of the final, validated database that would be used for a mineral resource estimate. • The Company has not specifically 'twinned' any historic (i.e. pre-ZMI) RC drill holes. • The Company has not specifically 'twinned' any historic (i.e. pre-ZMI) diamond drill holes and has not 'twinned' any of its own diamond drill holes. There may be some ZMI drill holes that would be considered as having been drilled 'near' to some historic drill holes. • The Company has on site a written set of procedures dealing with all aspects of the 'Exploration Programme' e.g. dealing with zones of core loss in drill core through to data flow 'sign off' requirements, all of which have been specifically designed to be used with the acQuire database management system.
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.*	• Proposed drill hole collar surveys are determined by hand-held GPS in Irish Grid 65. • Final drill hole collars have been surveyed either by handheld GPS or by a differential GPS: Trimble GPS6000 (RTK GPS accurate to 5mm) • Downhole surveys are determined by Reflex EZ-TRAC. • The principal area of exploration drilling would be considered relatively flat with no significant topographic constraints.
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 spacing is currently appropriate to the level of exploration being conducted by the Company and have been designed to provide the maximum amount of geological, grade continuity and structural information.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• Base metal mineralisation at the 'base of reef' i.e. Waulsortian Limestone lower contact is known to be sub-horizontal based on the results of historic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared and stored at the Company's secure Grangeclare West core shed facility until such a time as they are transported to the ALS Loughrea facility by Company representatives.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No material audits or reviews to date.

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 of which are in 'good standing'. • All tenements are 100% owned by Raptor Resources, a 100% owned 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. • Also, please see asx.com.au, under 'ZMI'.
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 fault. Local geology consists of calcareous sediments conformably overlying Carboniferous Waulsortian Mudbank. This mudbank overlies a thick succession of carbonates and limestones above Paleozoic basement 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_028**: 275718mE, 224657mN, 79mRL, -61 dip, 072 azimuth, total depth 530m.
		• **Z_4069_029**: 275718mE, 224658mN, 79mRL, -75 dip, 117 azimuth, total depth 422.5m.
		• **Z_3846_003:** 275960mE, 225505mN, 75mRL, -90° dip, 360 azimuth, total depth 419.20m.
		• **Z_4069_024:** 274948mE, 224717mN, 81mRL, -90° dip, 360 azimuth, total depth 242.30m.
		• **Z_4069_026:** 274948mE, 224717mN, 81mRL, -76° dip, 018 azimuth, total depth 239.50m. **Z_4069_027:** 276254mE, 224941mN, 79mRL, -54 dip, 246 azimuth, total depth 587.50m.

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*	• Future reporting of mineralised intervals will incorporate the appropriate information.

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 Company will endeavour to provide the requisite information on intercept lengths and mineralisation lengths relationships on an as required basis as exploration drilling results are returned.
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.*	• The Company regularly observes this requirement.
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 Company regularly observes this requirement.
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.*	• The Company regularly observes this requirement.
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.*	• The Company regularly observes this requirement and acknowledges that it will inform the market to the best of its abilities providing that the information is not commercially sensitive.

TENEMENT DETAILS

Location	Project Name	Tenement #	Ownership	Titleholder #
Ireland	Meath	1450	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Roscommon	2105	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	2193	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Cork	2440	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Galway	2724	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Meath	2836	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	3027	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Roscommon	3163	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Cork	3202	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Galway	3251	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	3397	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Galway	3459	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Longford	3526	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	3846	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	3866	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	3870	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	3871	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Galway	3880	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	4069	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	4070	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	4072	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	4073	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd
Ireland	Kildare	890	100%	Raptor Resources Ltd

Ireland	Monaghan	4248	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Monaghan	4251	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Offaly	2702	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Navan	3219	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Navan	3220	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Roscommon	2981	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Roscommon	2982	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Roscommon	2523	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	1022	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	1562	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	3771	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	3772	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	3774	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	2887	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	3929	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Ireland	Mayo	3930	100%	Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd
Australia	Leonora	M37/1202	*25%	Messina Resources Ltd
Australia	Leonora	E37/893	*25%	Messina Resources Ltd

 # Beal na Blath Resources Ltd and Raptor Resources Ltd are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Zinc Mines of Ireland Limited. Zinc Mines of Ireland Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zinc of Ireland NL (ZMI).

Messina Resources Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of ZMI. The Leonora Project is subject to a 'farm-in' Agreement with Roman Kings Ltd.*

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

ZINC OF IRELAND NL

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
23 124 140 889	31 December 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(648)	(1,397)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(195)	(329)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(284)	(309)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	12	21
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,115)**	**(2,014)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter** **$A'000**	**Year to date (6 months)** **$A'000**
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	490
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**-**	**490**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	950
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	(46)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**904**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,442	2,978
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,115)	(2,014)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	490
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	904
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(31)	(62)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**2,296**	**2,296**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,296	1,442
5.2	Call deposits	1,000	2,000
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**2,296**	**3,442**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	195
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors' fees, termination payment, wages and superannuation – all payments are on normal commercial terms

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

N/A

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

N/A

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	750
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	156
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	50
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**956**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	2702 Ireland	Offaly Project	-	100%
		3219 Ireland	Navan Project	-	100%
		3220 Ireland	Navan Project	-	100%
		2981 Ireland	Roscommon Project	-	100%
		2982 Ireland	Roscommon Project	-	100%
		2523 Ireland	Roscommon Project	-	100%
		1022 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		1562 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		3771 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		3772 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		3774 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		2887 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		3929 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%
		3930 Ireland	Mayo Project	-	100%

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: _____ Date: 31 January 2019

Executive Director

Print name: **Patrick Corr**

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.