ASX Announcement

24 August 2020

PIAN BRACCA DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXTEND MINERALISATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pian Bracca drill hole PBD19 reported a wide mineralised intercept, which returned the following:**
  - **8.0m at 5.8% Zn and 1.9% Pb (7.7% Zn+Pb) and 34g/t Ag from 35.5m (PBD19); including**
  - **4.0m at 10.5% Zn and 3.3% Pb (13.9% Zn+Pb) and 61g/t Ag from 35.5m.**
- **Drilling extends Pian Bracca mineralisation a further 50m to the west and is also planned to test for extensions of Pian Bracca to the north-west and the south of the known mineralisation.**

Alta Zinc Limited (Alta or the Company) (ASX: AZI) is pleased to announce the results of drill hole PBD19, which returned a thick intersection of zinc, lead and silver mineralisation. These results extend the known mineralisation from the Pian Bracca zone a further ca. 50m west towards the existing Zorzone Mineral Resource estimate.

Geraint Harris, MD of Alta Zinc commented:

"The drilling at Pian Bracca continues to deliver new mineralisation with drill hole PBD19 adding to the large number of holes that so far define the exciting Pian Bracca Zone. The presence of faults is in many ways an opportunity, as frequently it enhances the overall mineralised endowment and the number of repeated lenses. However, in some cases the target mineralisation is also displaced by faults but, with historically defined mineralisation guiding us to so many drill targets that are accessible to us, we continue to demonstrate strong mineralisation growth at Gorno".

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the reported drill holes lying on the western side of Pian Bracca. However, the confluence of two faults appears to have disrupted the mineralisation adjacent to the holes 18 and 19. Therefore, drilling positions are planned further to the west and also to the north-west and away from the fault confluence.

Figure 2 illustrates a long section approximately east-west through the middle of Pian Bracca and highlights the results of recent drilling which consistently returned high-grade and thick mineralisation throughout the zone.

Figure 3 shows a cross-section through Pian Bracca with drill holes PBD18 and PBD19 illustrating how faulting locally disrupted the mineralisation.

Figure 4 shows the step-out drilling targets at the Pian Bracca and Ponente areas, where the near-term planned drilling will target known mineralisation observed in the underground development to the north-west and the south of Pian Bracca, which was recently sampled by Alta.

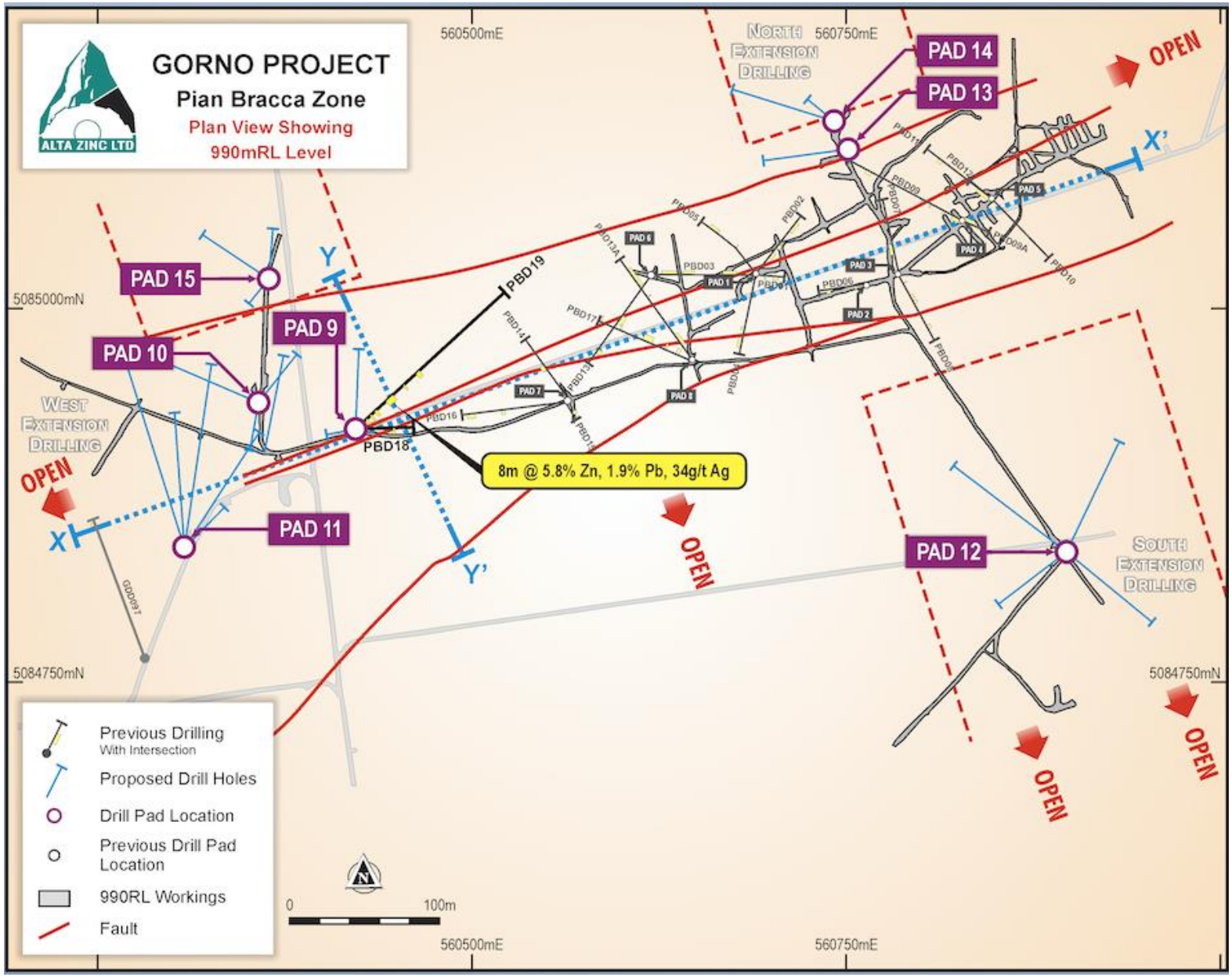

Figure 1: Plan view showing the locations of holes PBD18 & PBD19 at Pian Bracca

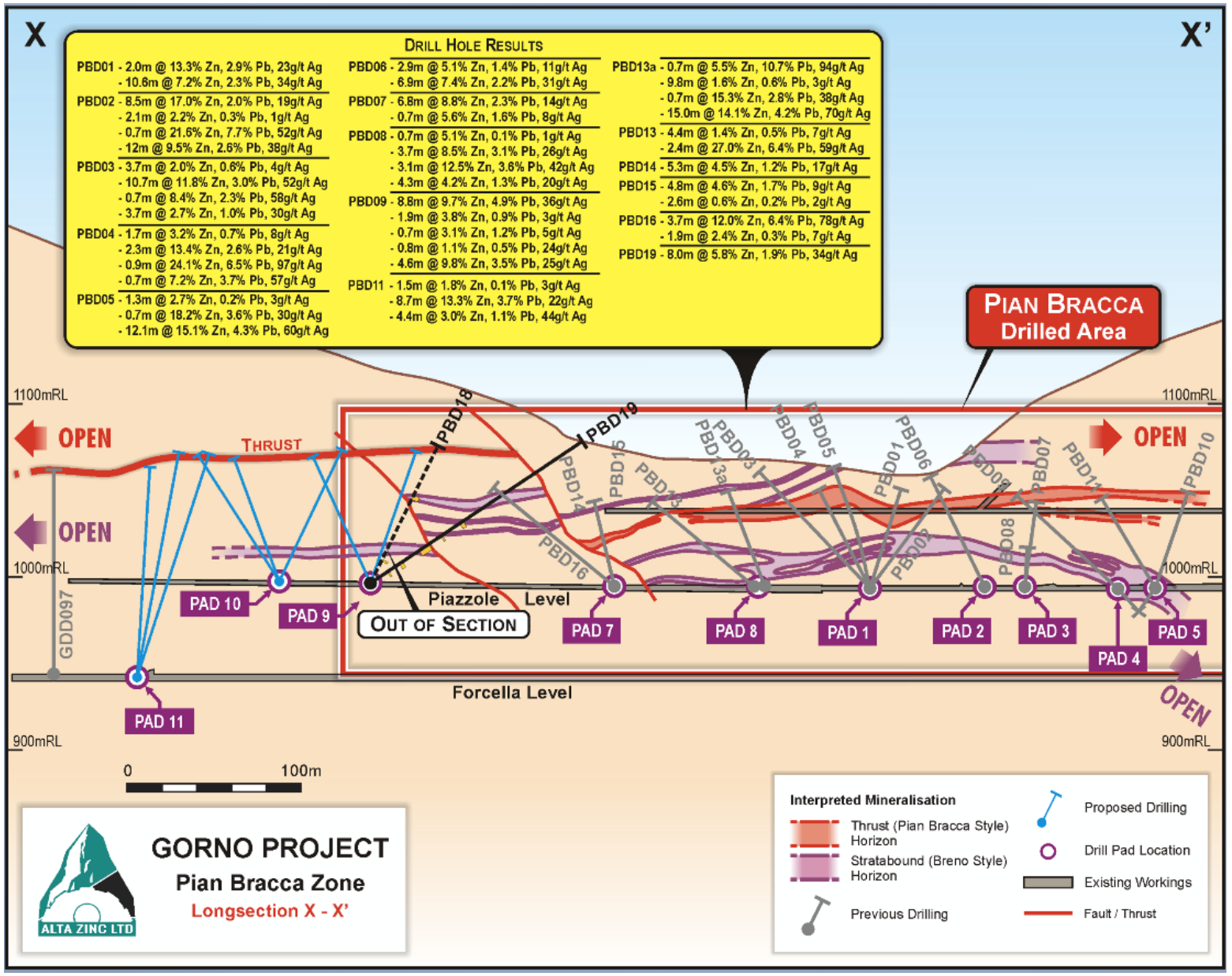

Figure 2: Long section through Pian Bracca showing the locations of holes PBD18, PBD19 & recent highlighted drilling

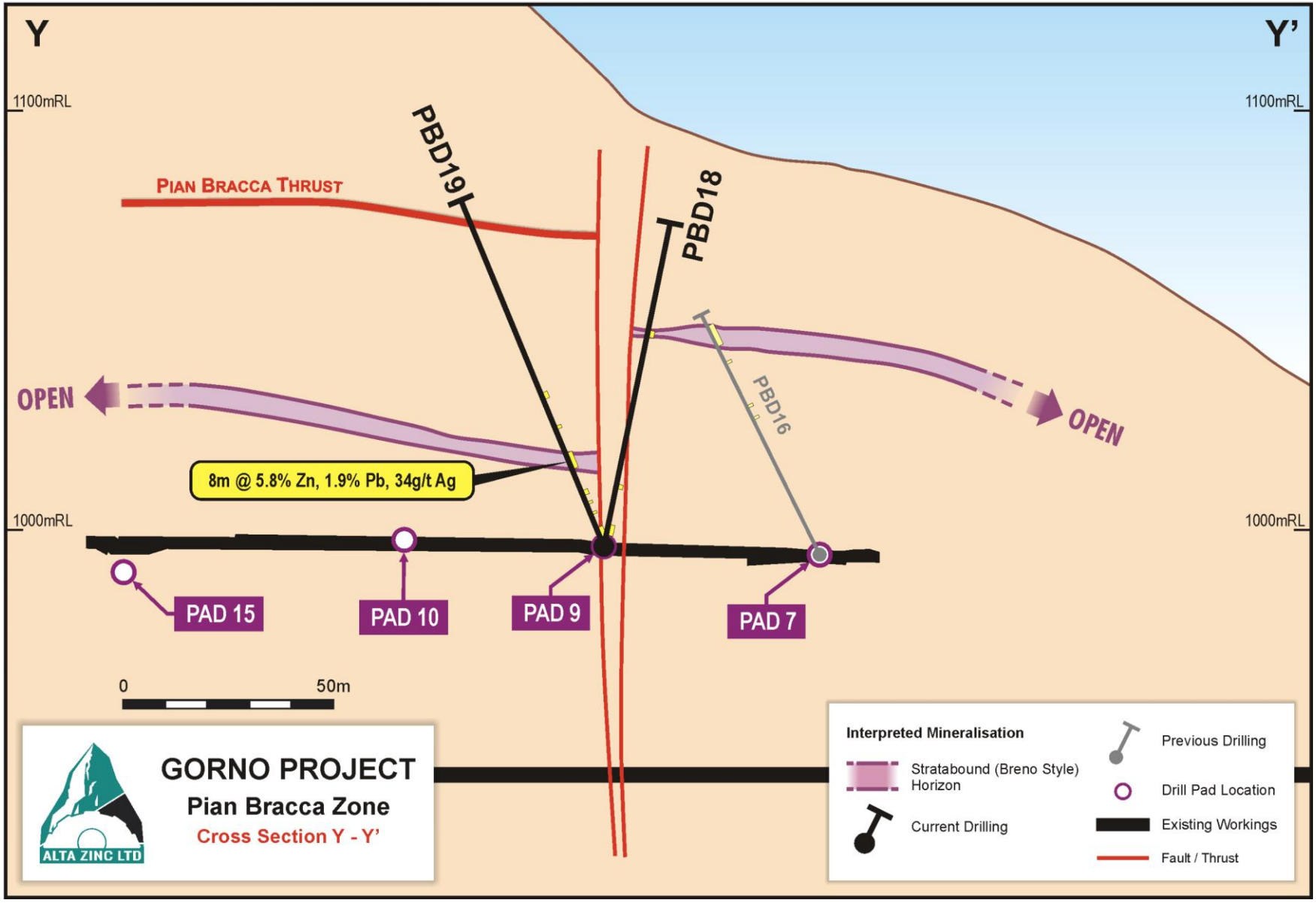

Figure 3: Cross-section through Pian Bracca showing the locations of holes PBD18 & PBD19 & how faulting has locally disrupted the mineralisation

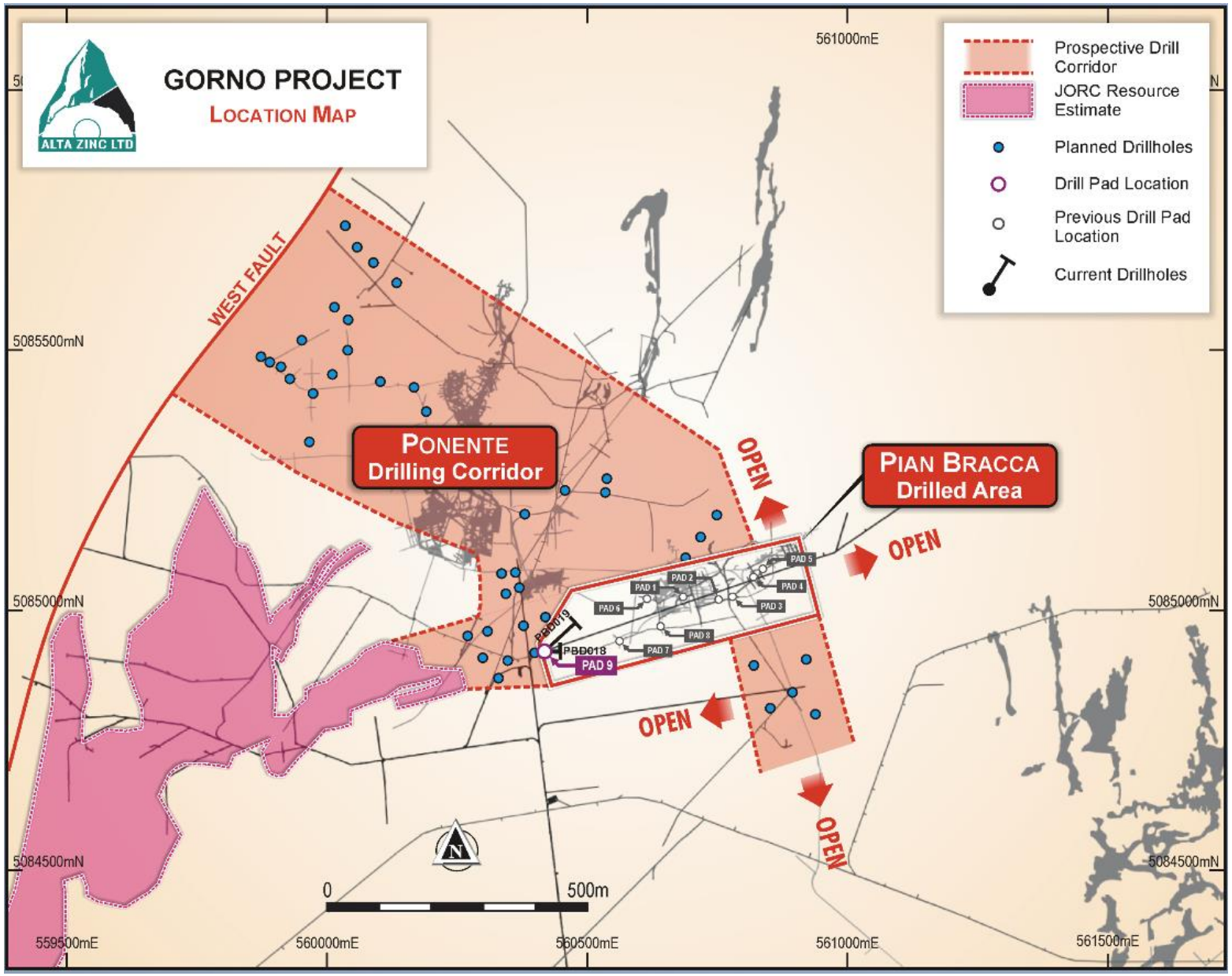

Figure 4: Plan layout showing actual drilling at Pian Bracca & the extensional drilling campaigns planned at Pian Bracca & Ponente

The north-west corridor towards the Ponente zone is highly prospective and largely unexplored (Figure 4). Drilling will now test the ground between Pian Bracca and Ponente (from drill pad 15, Figure 1) which is accessible from current development. After that, drilling will commence on the south extension area (see Figure 1). If the southern drilling successfully extends the mineralisation mapped in the sidewall (6m+ thickness, as shown in Figure 3, ASX Announcement 9 July 2020), that mineralisation can then be drilled back to the west from existing development. The western extension drilling between Pian Bracca and the reported Mineral Resource estimate at Zorzone will largely be tested from the 940m level to allow better access away from the faulting intersected in PBD18 and PBD19.

Setup work will commence in Ponente during September to install services and set up drilling positions, in readiness for starting drilling at the end of that month.

Table 1: Highlighted drill results (down hole thickness)

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept	Ag	Zn	Pb	Pb+Zn
	m	m	m	g/t	%	%	%
Pian Bracca Drilling:							
PBD19	35.5	43.5	8.0	34	5.8	1.9	7.7
Including:	35.5	39.5	4.0	61	10.5	3.3	13.9

Alta also awaits assay results from step-out sampling of additional mineralised lenses in the Gorno exploration license, which will be reported once compiled within the context of historical data.

In addition to the work at Gorno, Alta is planning a Q3/Q4 CY2020 ground exploration program, by way of sampling and mapping, of its exciting Punta Corna prospect where a number of veins have been historically mined for nickel and cobalt over a considerable strike length. This work will help the Company better understand the mineral potential of the area. Alta looks forward to keeping shareholders updated with further news as results become available.

Authorised for ASX release by Mr Geraint Harris (Managing Director).

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared or reviewed by Dr Marcello de Angelis, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr de Angelis is a Director of Energia Minerals (Italia) Srl and Strategic Minerals Italia Srl (controlled entities of Alta Zinc Limited) and a consultant of Alta Zinc Limited. Dr de Angelis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr de Angelis consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2: Location of drill hole collars (UTM-WGS84)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (TN)	Dip
	m	m	m	degree	degree
PBD18	560420.00	5084916.00	994.00	85	62
PBD19	560420.00	5084916.00	994.00	47	31

Table 3: Assay results of holes PBD18 & PBD19

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag	Zn	Pb
				g/t	%	%
PBD18	0	1	1.0	1.00	0.11	0.05
PBD18	1	2	1.0	1.00	0.22	0.02
PBD18	2	3	1.0	1.00	0.33	0.07
PBD18	3	4	1.0	1.00	0.59	0.13
PBD18	4	5	1.0	1.00	0.59	0.05
PBD18	5	6	1.0	1.00	0.67	0.05
PBD18	6	7	1.0	1.00	0.03	0.01
PBD18	7	8	1.0	1.00	0.12	0.01
PBD18	9	10	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.01
PBD18	10	11	1.0	1.00	0.15	0.02
PBD18	11	12	1.0	1.00	0.39	0.05
PBD18	12	13	1.0	1.00	0.06	0.04
PBD18	13	14.05	1.1	1.00	0.04	0.03
PBD18	14.05	14.75	0.7	1.00	0.07	0.02
PBD18	14.75	15.5	0.8	1.00	0.23	0.03
PBD18	15.5	16.8	1.3	4.00	0.68	0.16
PBD18	16.8	18	1.2	1.00	0.16	0.10
PBD18	18	19	1.0	1.00	0.15	0.09
PBD18	19	20	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.01
PBD18	20	21	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.01
PBD18	21	22	1.0	1.00	0.03	0.00
PBD18	22	23	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.00
PBD18	23	23.7	0.7	1.00	0.04	0.08
PBD18	23.7	25	1.3	30.00	0.13	0.07
PBD18	25	26	1.0	31.00	0.05	0.02
PBD18	54.55	55.55	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD18	55.55	56.55	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.01
PBD18	56.55	58	1.5	10.00	1.46	0.30
PBD18	58	59	1.0	11.00	0.44	0.50
PBD18	59	60	1.0	1.00	0.06	0.02
PBD19	0	1	1.0	1.00	0.07	0.05
PBD19	1	1.7	0.7	1.00	0.08	0.07
PBD19	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.00	1.40	0.18
PBD19	2.6	3.3	0.7	1.00	1.27	0.16
PBD19	3.3	4	0.7	1.00	1.12	0.09

PBD19	4	4.7	0.7	1.00	0.21	0.04
PBD19	4.7	5.4	0.7	1.00	0.93	0.01
PBD19	5.4	6.5	1.1	1.00	0.69	0.03
PBD19	6.5	7.5	1.0	1.00	0.86	0.04
PBD19	7.5	8.7	1.2	1.00	4.60	0.02
PBD19	8.7	9.7	1.0	1.00	0.04	0.00
PBD19	9.7	10.7	1.0	1.00	0.04	0.01
PBD19	10.7	11.7	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	11.7	12.7	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	12.7	13.7	1.0	1.00	0.10	0.01
PBD19	13.7	14.7	1.0	1.00	0.12	0.01
PBD19	14.7	15.6	0.9	1.00	3.92	0.06
PBD19	15.6	16.6	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.00
PBD19	16.6	17.3	0.7	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	17.3	18.2	0.9	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	18.2	19.5	1.3	1.00	0.06	0.01
PBD19	19.5	20.2	0.7	1.00	0.68	0.03
PBD19	20.2	21.5	1.3	1.00	0.01	0.01
PBD19	21.5	22.8	1.3	1.00	0.09	0.04
PBD19	22.8	23.5	0.7	1.00	0.30	0.09
PBD19	23.5	24.75	1.3	1.00	1.84	0.19
PBD19	24.75	25.7	0.9	9.00	2.31	0.54
PBD19	25.7	26.9	1.2	1.00	0.15	0.04
PBD19	26.9	27.6	0.7	1.00	0.11	0.03
PBD19	27.6	28.6	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.00
PBD19	28.6	29.6	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	33.5	34.5	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.00
PBD19	34.5	35.5	1.0	1.00	0.24	0.04
PBD19	35.5	36.3	0.8	5.00	1.11	0.40
PBD19	36.3	37.3	1.0	117.00	14.90	5.54
PBD19	37.3	38.3	1.0	45.00	10.25	2.92
PBD19	38.3	39.45	1.2	66.00	13.55	3.87
PBD19	39.45	40.55	1.1	1.00	0.88	0.25
PBD19	40.55	41.5	1.0	16.00	0.90	1.06
PBD19	41.5	42.5	1.0	13.00	3.06	0.68
PBD19	42.5	43.5	1.0	3.00	0.35	0.20
PBD19	43.5	44.5	1.0	1.00	0.33	0.07
PBD19	44.5	45.5	1.0	11.00	0.12	0.69
PBD19	45.5	46.5	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.01
PBD19	46.5	47.5	1.0	1.00	0.00	0.00
PBD19	47.5	48.5	1.0	1.00	0.00	0.00
PBD19	48.5	49.8	1.3	1.00	0.03	0.00
PBD19	49.8	50.5	0.7	1.00	0.03	0.01
PBD19	50.5	51.8	1.3	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	51.8	53.1	1.3	1.00	0.01	0.00
PBD19	53.1	54.2	1.1	1.00	0.01	0.00

PBD19	54.2	55	0.8	4.00	1.03	0.12
PBD19	55	56	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.00
PBD19	56	57	1.0	1.00	0.00	0.00
PBD19	61.55	62.55	1.0	1.00	0.18	0.04
PBD19	62.55	63.55	1.0	1.00	0.02	0.01
PBD19	63.55	64.5	1.0	1.00	0.41	0.11
PBD19	64.5	65.45	1.0	4.00	0.14	0.14
PBD19	65.45	66.5	1.1	1.00	0.03	0.01
PBD19	66.5	67.75	1.3	1.00	0.04	0.00
PBD19	67.75	69	1.3	5.00	0.67	0.13
PBD19	69	70.25	1.3	26.00	1.96	1.11
PBD19	70.25	71.25	1.0	1.00	0.12	0.01
PBD19	71.25	72.3	1.1	3.00	0.09	0.11
PBD19	72.3	73.3	1.0	1.00	0.00	0.00
PBD19	73.3	74.3	1.0	1.00	0.01	0.00

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 4 Pian Bracca exploration drilling

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• NQ diamond core was cut in half to provide a sample for assay typically weighing around 2-3 kg. Samples were submitted to the ALS facility in Rosia Montana, Romania for industry standard analytical analysis. • The half core and weight of the sample provide sufficient representivity. • No calibration of any equipment was required as all samples were sent for assay by commercial laboratory. • Mineralised core is visually identified, and then sampled in geological intervals using 0.7-1.3m intervals to obtain 2-3 kg samples.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill Type is Sandvik 130 drill rig. • Core not oriented, but a Televiewer system is used to define azimuth, inclination and structures of each drill hole. • Coring bit used in campaign: NQ diamond core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All core was logged for geology and RQD with recovery in the mineralised and sampled zone greater than 90%. • NQ diameters and sampling of half core ensured the representative nature of the samples. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and with little to no loss of material there is considered to be little to no sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bias.
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.*	• All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size and distribution, sorting, roundness, alteration, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, technical studies, and metallurgical investigations. • Oxidation, colour, alteration, roundness, sorting, sphericity, alteration and mineralisation are logged qualitatively. All other values are logged quantitatively. All holes have been photographed both wet and dry, and these photos stored in a database. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
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.*	• All core was half cut using a table diamond saw. • Not applicable. • Mineralised core is visually identified, and then sampled in geological intervals using 0.7-1.3m intervals, the core is then half cut and half the core is wholly sampled for that interval then inserted into pre numbered calico bags along with QA/QC samples. The sample preparation technique is deemed appropriate. • Quality control procedures include following AZI standard procedures when sampling, sampling on geological intervals, and reviews of sampling techniques in the field. • Field Duplicate samples are taken in the field at a rate of 1 in 20 and consist of ¼ core taken from the reserved ½ core. • The expected sample weight for 1m of half core NQ is 2.4kg. This sample weight should be sufficient to appropriately describe base metal mineralisation grades from mineral particle sizes up to 5mm.
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.*	• The digest method and analysis techniques are deemed appropriate for the samples. Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “near-total” is used, depending on the sample matrix, all elements may not be quantitatively extracted. The intended analysis techniques are ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and ICP-AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) typically used to quantify higher grade base metal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools, spectrometers or XRF instruments have been used. • QA/QC samples (duplicates, blanks and standards) are inserted in the sample series at a rate of better than 3 in 20. These check samples are tracked and reported on for each batch. When issues are noted the laboratory is informed and an investigation begins defining the nature of the discrepancy, a suitable explanation, and whether further check assays are required. The laboratory completes its own QA/QC procedures and these are also tracked and reported on by AZI.
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.*	• There has been no independent logging of the mineralised interval; however, it has been logged by several company personnel and verified by senior staff using core photography. • None of the reported holes are twinned holes. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that are generated and captured in the field are immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to Alta's in-house database manager for further validation. No adjustment was necessary.
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.*	• Collar locations are designed using data acquired from surveying existing infrastructure using a total station. Once completed, drill holes are surveyed using a total station, and logged with a Televiewer system to define azimuth, inclination and structures of the drill hole. • The grid system used at Gorno is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in meters. • The topographic surface of the area is based on 1:10000 scale topographic maps issued by Regione Lombardia, derived from restitution of orthophoto mosaics with an accuracy of ±2m horizontal and ±5-10m vertical.
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.*	• Results from all drill holes are being reported. All samples were collected at from 0.7 to 1.3m intervals down hole. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are being reported. • Sample composites were not employed.
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 the deposit type.*	• Reported holes were drilled at an average declination and azimuth as stated in Table 2 of the accompanying report. • The attitude of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	south-east at approximately 5-10 degrees following a low angle fault direction. Some intersections may be biased. True width for these intersections will be confirmed once collar surveys, hole deviation surveys, and geological modelling is finalized. Sections provided in the text show fairly accurate depictions of the attitude of the mineralised horizons, and angle of intersections of the drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were dispatched from the Exploration Site using a single reputable contracted courier service to deliver samples directly to the assay laboratory where further sample preparation and assay occurs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews of sampling techniques and material sampled are undertaken regularly to ensure any change in geological conditions is adequately accounted for in sample preparation. Reviews of assay results and QA/QC results occur for each batch 1 in 10 checks on all compiled and entered data are completed by Alta Zinc.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gorno Lead Zinc Mineral District is located in the north of Italy, in the Lombardy Province. The Gorno project is made up by one (1) granted exploration permit, 'Cime', which represents the consolidation of four exploration permits which expired in July 2020 and one (1) Mining Licence (under renewal and extension). These leases are 100% owned and operated by Energia Italia, a 100% owned subsidiary of Alta Zinc Ltd. All permits are valid at the time of this report. • All tenements are in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A significant amount of work was undertaken by ENI subsidiaries in the region, notably SAMIM, an Italian state-owned company and part of the ENI group. Drilling works completed in the period between 1964-1980 have been compiled and digitised by Alta Zinc. A significant amount of work has been completed in the Gorno Mineral District including the development of more than 230km of exploration drives, detailed mapping, and the mining and production of over

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		800,000 tonnes of high-grade zinc concentrate. Large scale mining operations ceased at the Gorno Mineral District in 1978, and the project closed in 1980.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gorno Mineral District is an Alpine Type Lead-Zinc deposit (similar to Mississippi Valley Type Lead Zinc deposits). The mineralisation is broadly stratabound with some breccia bodies and veining also observed. It displays generally simple mineralogy of low iron sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor silver. Mineralisation is hosted by the Metallifero Formation which consists of predominantly limestones with interbedded shales in the higher parts of the sequence. Gorno lies in a part of the Italian Southern Alps named "Lombard Basin", formed by a strong subsidence occurring in the Permian-Triassic which allowed the subsequent accumulation of a thick sedimentary pile.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the text of the release. • No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship	• *These relationships are particularly important in the*	• All drill holes are variable orientated. Little confidence has been established in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	the orientation of the mineralisation at this stage other than a general dip and strike. • The mineralisation is currently thought to be roughly tabular and dipping to the south-south west at an angle of approximately 5 degrees. • True widths of intercepts are not known at this stage.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Please refer to the Figures for these data.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The results reported in the above text are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future works at Gorno will test the continuity of mineralisation at Pian Bracca (including Pian Bracca down-plunge), the Ponente area, Colonna Fontanone, and regional exploration works. • Please refer to the Figures for areas that are open to extensions.