CENTREX METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement December 2014

GOULBURN ZINC PROJECT

General Manager 22nd December 2014

The Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange
Electronic Lodgement System

Dear Sir/Madam

CENTREX COMPLETES IP SURVEY AND CONFIRMS PRIORITY DRILLING TARGETS AT COLLECTOR SKARN DEPOSIT

Highlights

- Four line ground based dipole-dipole induced polarisation survey completed at the Goulburn Zinc Project in NSW
- Survey completed over Collector Skarn Deposit and its extensions
- Land access agreements secured for diamond drilling to test extensions at the start of 2015
- Access agreements also cover an Air Core program to test nearby priority geophysical targets

Summary

Centrex Metals Limited ("Centrex") has completed a 4 line ground based dipole-dipole induced polarisation ("IP") survey at its Goulburn Zinc Project in NSW in preparation for its diamond drilling program due to commence at the start of 2015. Two lines were completed over the Collector Skarn Deposit ("Collector"), and another two were completed over an interpreted northern extension of the deposit based on ground magnetic data and bottom of hole RAB geochemistry reported from historical explorers.

The survey highlighted a linear moderately west dipping chargeable feature at Collector broadly consistent with the interpretations of a limestone hosted iron-rich skarn intersected by historical explorers. Further chargeable features of a similar orientation were also highlighted to the west of the known deposit.

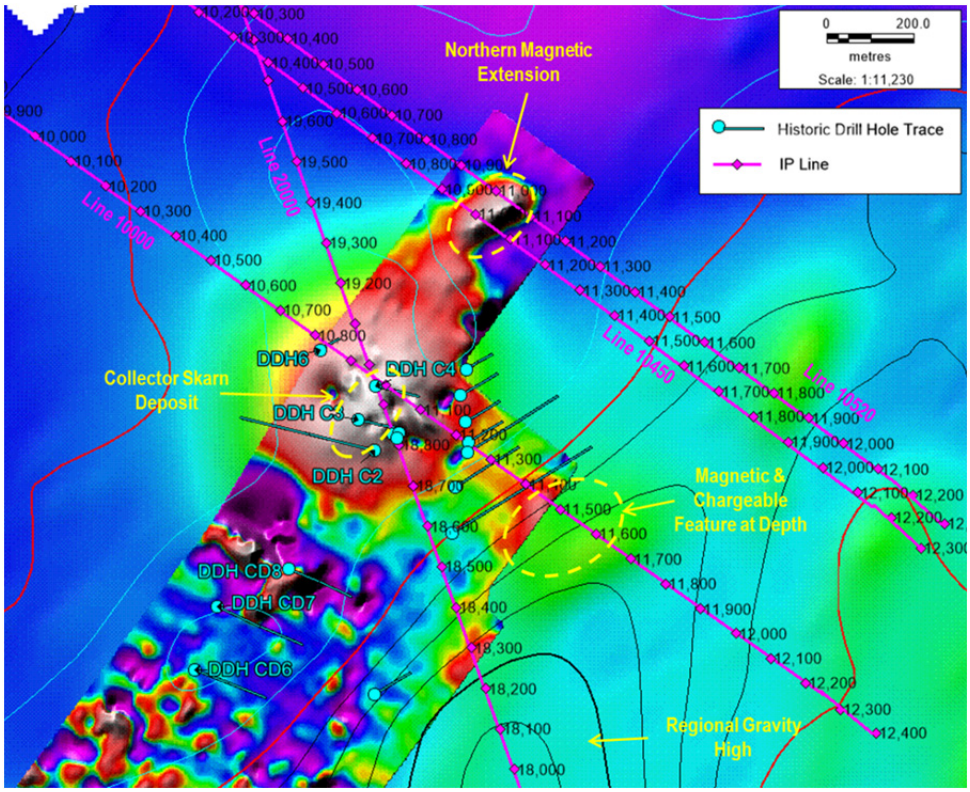

Figure: Ground and air-borne magnetic images, overlain with gravity contours of the Collector Deposit, historic and initial planned drill hole locations.

The survey also confirmed similar near surface anomalies to Collector beneath the northern magnetic extension of the deposit and encouragingly these showed higher amplitudes. Centrex has previously considered this northern magnetic extension to have the possibility to represent more concentrated mineralisation given the similar amplitude but more discrete nature of the magnetic anomaly compared to Collector. The results of the IP survey appear to conform to this interpretation.

A broad chargeability anomaly was also shown at depth to the east of Collector that aligns with an elongated magnetic feature of similar dimensions but lower amplitude, and striking in the same direction. The magnetic feature is adjacent to a regional gravity high thought to be an intrusion related to mineralisation. Mineralisation at Collector has previously been interpreted as distal to the mineralising fluid source. The lower amplitude of this magnetic feature could be explained by the greater depth to mineralisation, or less magnetic minerals present due to it being more proximal to the fluid source.

The Collector Skarn Deposit

The Collector Skarn Deposit is located around 10km north of Woodlawn Polymetallic Mine in the Lachlan Fold Belt, and around a 40 minute drive northeast of Canberra. The deposit was discovered in the early 1990's with drilling intersecting an iron-rich exoskarn hosted within a limestone unit and overprinting broader volcanagenic mineralisation.

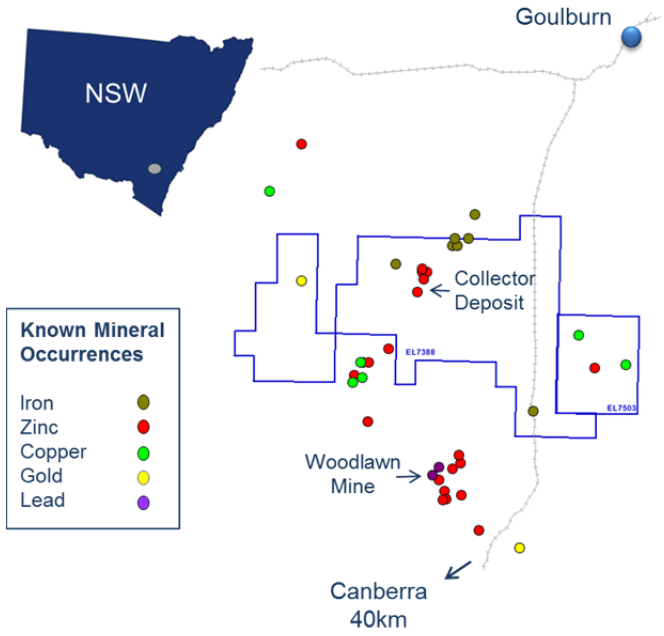

Figure: Location map of the Collector Deposit and known mineral occurrences.

Centrex previously reported the historical drilling results with the discovery DDH C2 hole showing:

- 25.2m @ 4.1% Zn, 0.8% Cu, 0.1% Pb from 86m depth
  including 6.3m @ 9.9% Zn, 0.7% Cu
- 25.2m @ 3.3% Zn, 0.2% Cu from 113m depth
  including 3.8m @ 6.7% Zn, 0.3% Cu, 0.1% Pb
- 35.2m @ 2.3% Zn, 0.3% Cu from 141m depth
  including 7.6m @ 4.6% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 0.1% Pb
- 20.4m @ 3.9% Zn, 0.4% Cu, 0.5% Pb

For further details of the historical drilling results see announcement 17th June 2014:

http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20140617/pdf/42q7znkpj7hkbv.pdf

The results were reported under JORC 2012 and Centrex is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained within the release.

This IP survey completed has provided cross sectional chargeability profiles to guide the positioning of an initial four hole diamond drilling program at the project. The drill program will test the down-dip, up-dip, and along strike extensions of the known deposit. A land access agreement has been signed for the program which will be the first agreed drilling of the Collector Skarn Deposit in 20 years. NSW Government approvals for drilling are expected to be received before the end of 2014 with drilling to commence at the start of 2015. A small Air Core drilling program will also be completed over nearby priority geophysical targets derived from air-borne magnetics and ground based gradient IP completed previously by Centrex.

IP Survey Results

Two of the IP survey lines were completed over the northeastern end of the Collector magnetic anomaly, with previous drilling of the deposit mainly intersecting it at the southern end. Line 10000 was completed across strike NW-SE and Line 20000 was completed intersecting this over the magnetic anomaly on a diagonal orientated NNW-SSE.

The chargeability profile across Line 10000 between 10,600m and 11,100m shows a linear moderate to shallow west dipping chargeability feature consistent with the interpreted limestone hosted iron-rich exoskarn intersected by historical drill holes DDH C2 and DDH C3 along strike to the south.

Historical drill hole DDH C4 was drilled almost along this IP line, collared at approximately 11,000m on the section. As previously reported by Centrex the drill hole was planned to be orientated SE at an inclination of 64 degrees and completed to a depth of 242m. As gyro surveys were not completed for the historical holes and given the magnetic geology, the actual down hole orientation of the drilling is not known with accuracy. Based on the planned orientation of DDH C4 however the hole appears to have intersected the very eastern side of this feature away from the higher amplitude center. The depths at which this hole intersected mineralisation appear from the planned drilling orientation to broadly align with the chargeability feature.

Centrex previously reported the historical drilling results for DDH C4 with intercepts including:

- 0.9m @ 2.6% Zn, 0.1% Cu, 0.19g/t Au from 128.4m depth
- 1.6m @ 4.3% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 1.4% Pb from 158.2m depth
- 4.15m @ 1.5% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 0.8% Pb from 165.9m depth

Historical drill hole DDH6 from 1979 was collared at approximately 10,820m on the section directly above the chargeable feature however was drilled NE away from the section at an inclination of 60 degrees with a reported depth of 99m. This hole intersected mineralisation however results have not been reported by Centrex given the age of the drilling and hence low confidence in the quality control of assay data.

Potential remains to intersect further mineralisation down-dip west from historical drilling within the main section of the chargeability feature.

A broad chargeability feature can also be seen at around 250m below surface on Line 10000 between around 11,300m and 12,100m along section. This feature aligns with a NE trending moderate amplitude magnetic feature shown from

aeromagnetic results. The shape, dimensions and orientation of this magnetic feature are similar to the Collector magnetic anomaly. This feature is directly adjacent to a regional gravity anomaly thought to be the intrusive fluid source at depth and hence the magnetic feature may be more proximal in nature. The lower amplitude of this magnetic feature could be explained by the greater depth to mineralisation, or less magnetic minerals present due to it being more proximal to the fluid source.

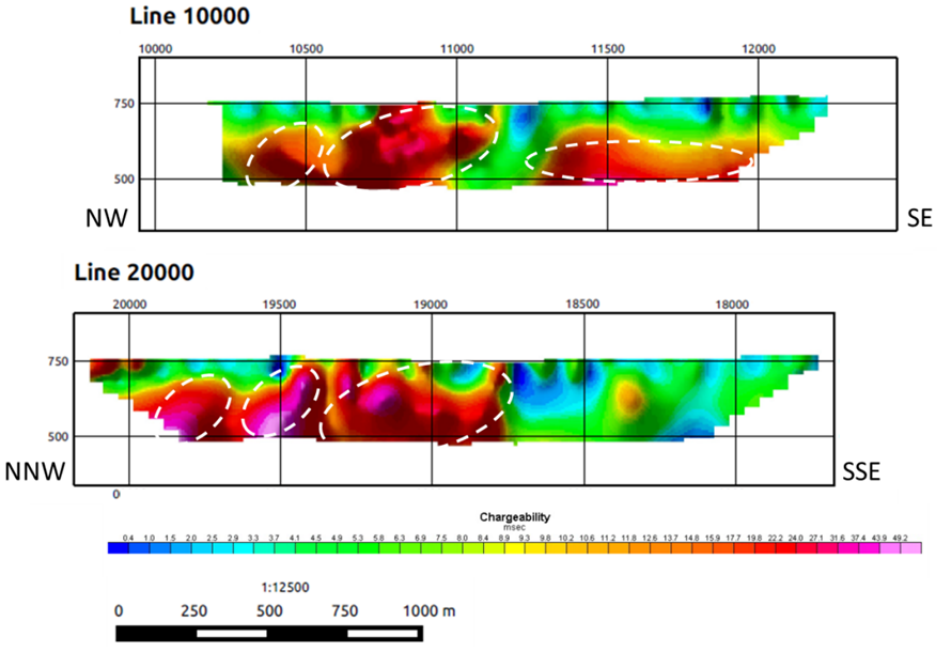

Figure: Dipole-dipole IP chargeability profiles over the Collector Skarn Deposit.

The chargeability profile of Line 20000 shows the same westerly dipping chargeability feature as Line 10000 near the point it intersects. Two further west dipping anomalies are shown between 20,000m and 19,400m. The most eastern of these aligns with a similar but lower amplitude feature at the western extent of Line 10000. These features have higher amplitudes than the Collector feature yet have no apparent magnetic response. This could represent non-magnetic sulphide mineralisation (e.g. pyrite) within other stratigraphic units.

A further two IP lines were completed over an interpreted extension of the Collector Skarn Deposit approximately 500m NE along strike. The extension shows as a magnetic anomaly in the same orientation, amplitude and length as that covering Collector. Centrex has previously considered this northern magnetic extension to have the possibility to represent more concentrated mineralisation given its similar magnetic amplitude but more discrete nature and that it is seemingly more constrained within the limestone host.

On Line 10450 between 10,750m and 11,200m along section and on Line 10520 between 10,900m and 11,300m a west dipping chargeability feature of similar dimensions can be seen as shown on the Collector sections, however with higher amplitudes. This conforms to potentially more concentrated mineralisation than Collector. Interestingly though the chargeable feature extends beyond the discrete magnetic anomaly, and shows similar dimensions to the Collector magnetic and chargeable feature meaning magnetics may only partially guide mineralisation targeting in this area.

Similar more westerly anomalies are also seen as at Collector and at the same positions along strike, again having high amplitude chargeability's but non-magnetic.

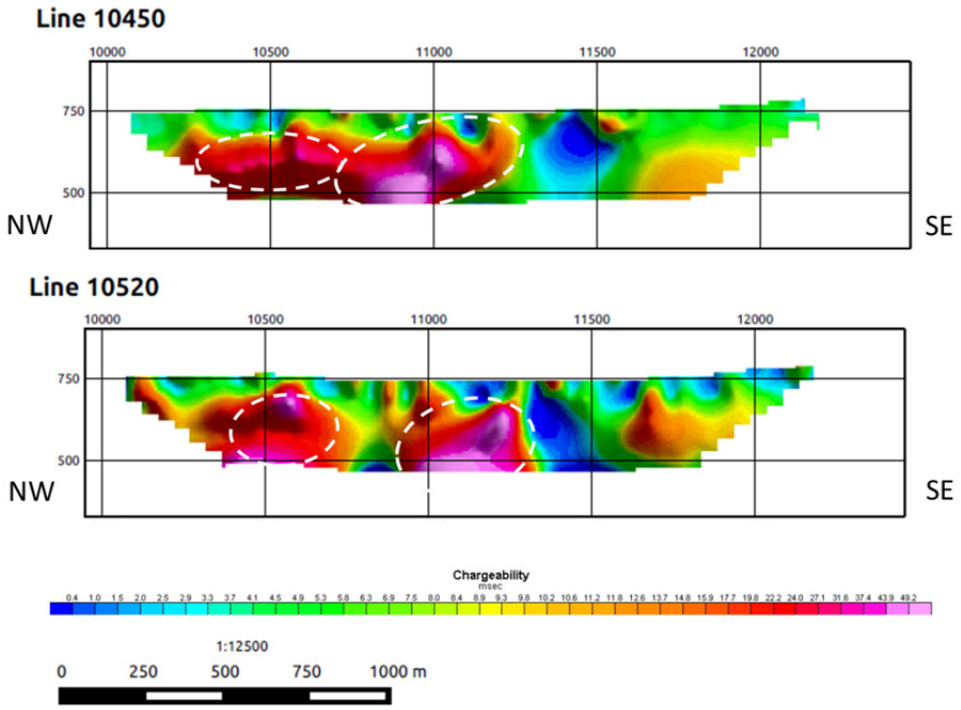

Figure: Dipole-dipole IP chargeability profiles over the northern magnetic extension.

Centrex is now adjusting its planned drill collars and orientations for the upcoming diamond drilling program based on the results of the IP.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Hammond who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hammond is the CEO of Centrex Metals Limited. Mr Hammond has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking 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". Mr Hammond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Goulburn Zinc Project JORC Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling and hence sampling or assaying was carried out as part of the IP survey • The geophysical survey was a Dipole-Dipole ground induced polarisation survey using the following equipment: ○ GDD Receiver GRx16 ○ GDD TX11 5000W Transmitter • The Dipole-Dipole ground induced polarisation survey had the following specifications: ○ 100m Dipole Length ○ Variable Line length but nominally 2,000m to 2,500m
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.).*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling was carried out as part of the IP survey
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.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling or sampling and hence sample recovery was carried out as part of the IP survey
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.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling or logging was carried out as part of the IP survey

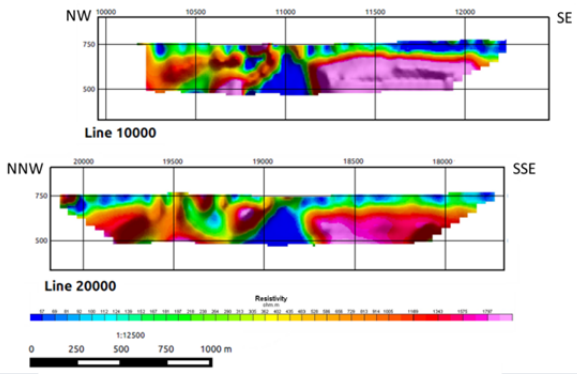
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, 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.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling and hence sampling, sub-sampling or sample preparation was carried out as part of the IP survey
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling and hence samples or assays were collected as part of the IP survey • The IP survey used Dipole-Dipole ground induced polarisation survey equipment. ○ GDD Receiver GRx16 ○ GDD TX11 5000W Transmitter
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.*	• Each day of the program geophysical consultants re-read the last 2 sample points of the survey • Some instances of lighting during the survey resulted in resampling of some points due to potential effects of results
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.*	• Handheld GPS unit (+/- 5m accuracy) • The coordinate system for the project is Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 94, Zone 55
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.*	• 100m dipoles (stations) on variable line lengths of nominally 2,000m – 2,500m • Lines were targeted based on historical drilling and ground magnetics
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*	• Lines were designed generally sub-perpendicular to geology as determined from historical drilling • No drilling was undertaken and hence no sampling bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only with no samples taken hence no requirement for sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data corrections and validation was undertaken daily by the IP survey contractor plus an independent geophysical consultant has reviewed and checked the data

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 results are covered by both EL 7388 for Group 1 minerals granted on 20th August 2009 and due for renewal on 29th August 2015, and EL8098 for Group 2 & 5 minerals granted on the 5th June 2015 and due for renewal on the 5th of June 2015 • Both tenements are wholly owned by Centrex and are in good standing and not subject to any material issues with third parties or joint venture arrangements
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical drilling results from other parties were previously reported by Centrex, for further details of the historical drilling results see announcement 17th June 2014: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20140617/pdf/42q7znkpj7hkbv.pdf The results were reported under JORC 2012 and Centrex is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained within the release
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration model is primarily for skarn style base metals mineralisation with a secondary target for VHMS deposits • The Collector Deposit is located on the contact zone of the De Drack Formation and the Woodlawn Volcanics. Mineralisation at Collector is interpreted to be an iron-rich exoskarn overprinting broader volcanogenic sulphide mineralisation causing remobilisation and concentration within a limestone unit of the De Drack Formation.

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*
		• Historical drilling results from other parties were previously reported by Centrex, for further details of the historical drilling results see announcement 17th June 2014:
		
		http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20140617/pdf/42q7znkpj7hkbv.pdf

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	The results were reported under JORC 2012 and Centrex is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained within the release • A map of drill hole locations relative to the IP survey is contained within the release, all drill hole traces are from planned orientations given the magnetic geology greatly affects the accuracy of standard down hole surveys completed by previous explorers
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.*	• IP data sections were produced using a minimum curvature algorithm with a block size of 12.5m, subsequent images shown have smoothing down to a 6.25m block size
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This was a geophysical IP survey only - no drilling was undertaken as part of the IP survey hence no mineralisation widths or intercept lengths can be reported
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.*	• A plan view of IP survey locations and historical drilling are shown within the report over other geophysical datasets • Sections of IP lines are shown, sections were produced using a minimum curvature algorithm with a block size of 12.5m, subsequent images shown have smoothing down to a 6.25m block size
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.*	• Both chargeability and resistivity profiles were generated however given the target style of mineralisation only chargeability profiles were shown in the main body of the announcement • Resistivity profiles are shown here 

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		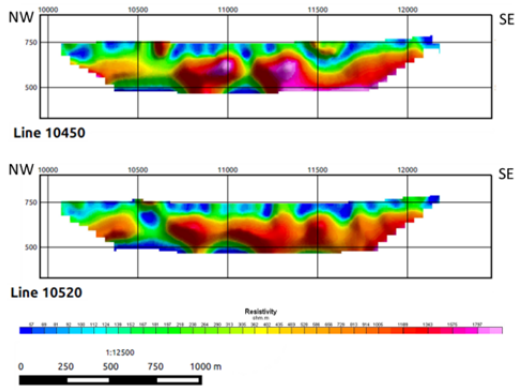
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data was collected during the IP survey, the mineralisation is sub-surface with only minor amounts of outcropping geology within the survey area
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.*	• The next phase of exploration will include a diamond drilling program once government approvals are recieved