

31st October 2016

THICK HIGH GRADE ZINC INTERCEPTS FROM MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT KILDARE

- ◆ **15.65m @ 11.17% Zn + Pb from 417.15m in ZB16-002**
- ◆ **14.19m @ 7.28% Zn + Pb from 435.9m in ZB16-004**
- ◆ **13.5m @ 6.06% Zn + Pb & 18.99g/t Ag from 19m in ZB16-003**
- ◆ **11.3m @ 6.5% Zn + Pb from 67.5m in ZB16-001**
- ◆ **Further assay results pending**

Zinc of Ireland NL (“ZMI” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that assays have been received from the first four drill holes (ZB16-001 to ZB16-004) of the Phase 1 drilling campaign at the 100% owned Kildare Project in Ireland. Significant mineralised intersections in holes drilled at the Shamrock Prospect include:

ZB16-001: 4.45m @ 4.87% Zn + Pb (4.74% Zn) from 57.95m and

11.3m @ 6.5% Zn + Pb (5.75% Zn) from 67.5m including

3.0m @ 12.75% Zn + Pb (11% Zn) from 72.7m

ZB16-002: 1.8m @ 8.14% Zn + Pb (5.9% Zn) from 371.05m and

24.35m @ 8.9% Zn + Pb (8.19% Zn) from 413.45m including

15.65m @ 11.17% Zn + Pb (10.36% Zn) from 417.15m

ZB16-003: 13.5m @ 6.06% Zn + Pb (2.76% Zn) & 18.99g/t Ag from 19m

ZB16-004: 4.61m @ 9.45% Zn + Pb (8.48% Zn) from 400.9m and

14.19m @ 7.28% Zn + Pb (6.67% Zn) from 435.9m including

2.53m @ 18.52% Zn + Pb (16.65% Zn) from 435.9m

Note: ZB16-004 intersections refer to a calculated true vertical width due to inclined drill hole

Drilling has confirmed and extended historical mineralisation by intersecting several high-grade zones of thick sulphide breccia and zones of massive sulphide in ZB16-002 and ZB16-004, ~30m below the Waulsortian Reef. ZB16-004 confirms the presence of this new zone of mineralisation for the Kildare MVT District, whilst ZB16-002 extends it by 120m to the east.

ZMI's Managing Director Peter van der Borgh commented "These thick, high grade zinc intersections represent a solid start to the Company's operations at Kildare and confirm the presence of zinc mineralisation at four distinct stratigraphic horizons within our licence area. The tenure of mineralisation within the 'sub-reef' zone is particularly encouraging given that we can now correlate it at considerable width and grade for more than 150m.

"In addition to their significance for the Shamrock Prospect, these results add scope to the wider Kildare MVT District and will feed back into our assessment of existing targets and those that we are developing at a conceptual level. Today's announcement suggests a bright outlook for ZMI, and we're eager to get back out there with the drill rig as soon as possible."

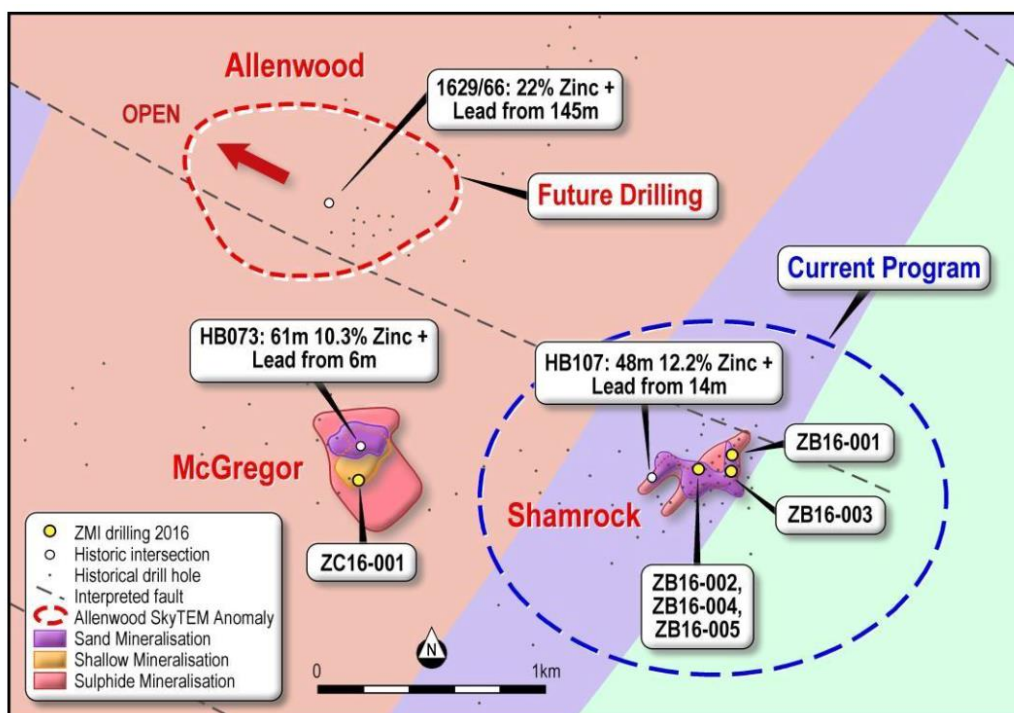


Figure 1 - Plan view of ZMI drilling at the Kildare Project

Maiden Drilling Program

ZMI's drilling commenced in mid-August, and was completed in mid-October 2016 utilising two diamond drill rigs. All holes in this announcement were drilled vertically except for ZB16-004 which was drilled at an inclination of 70°. The core was summarised at the drill

site, with a comprehensive log completed once core was delivered to the core storage area. Samples were cut and submitted to ALS Minerals in Loughrea, Co. Galway, along with inserted standards, blanks and duplicates as part of ZMI's internal quality control. All assays passed ZMI's internal QAQC checks and the samples will be sent to a third-party lab for check analysis.

Lithologies at the Kildare project are overlain by up to 20m of glacial overburden comprising a mix of boulders, gravel, sand and clay. At Shamrock this is underlain by the Waulsortian Reef, a pink/grey micritic limestone with varying degrees of shale and biological fauna, calcite veining, brecciation and sulphides, which is recognised as a regionally significant host rock for zinc across the Irish Carboniferous Basin. In parts of the project area this includes a mineralised oxidised zone with occasional remnant sulphides. The Waulsortian Reef is underlain by a silty calc-arenite layer which is occasionally brecciated with shale laminae, calcite veining, crinoids and sulphide mineralisation.

The Phase 1 drilling program was planned to target both shallow oxide and deeper sulphide MVT-style mineralisation. Hole ZB16-001 was designed to test shallow zones of mineralisation and did not pass through the base of the Waulsortian Reef. Shallow oxide was also intercepted from 19m in ZB16-003 which returned substantial lead assays up to 9.8% over 1m and silver assays up to 67.5g/t over 1m.

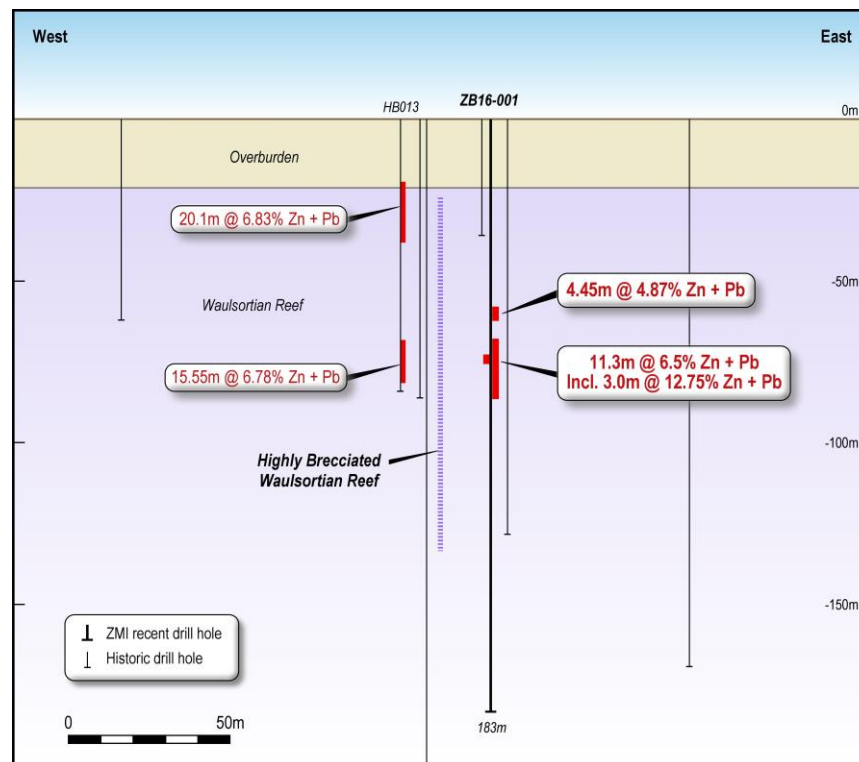


Figure 2 - ZB16-001 section

The reported intersections in ZB16-001 and ZB16-003 appear to be in agreeance with the historical data associated with this area of the Kildare Project.

ZB16-002 was a vertical hole planned to target shallow mineralisation to 200m and associated extensions thereafter to 500m (see ZMI Announcement dated 16th August 2016). ZB16-004 was drilled at an angle of 70° utilising the same drill pad as ZB16-002, targeting high grade mineralisation beneath the Waulsortian Reef. The intersection in ZB16-002 appears to correlate broadly with that of ZB16-004, and historical holes HB49 and HB107, giving the Sub-Reef Zone a horizontal extent of approximately 160m.

The reported intersection in ZB16-002 is a very high grade zone returning spectacular zinc assays up to **35.76% Zn over 1m**. There remains significant potential for additional zones of mineralisation in these areas that have not been targeted historically.

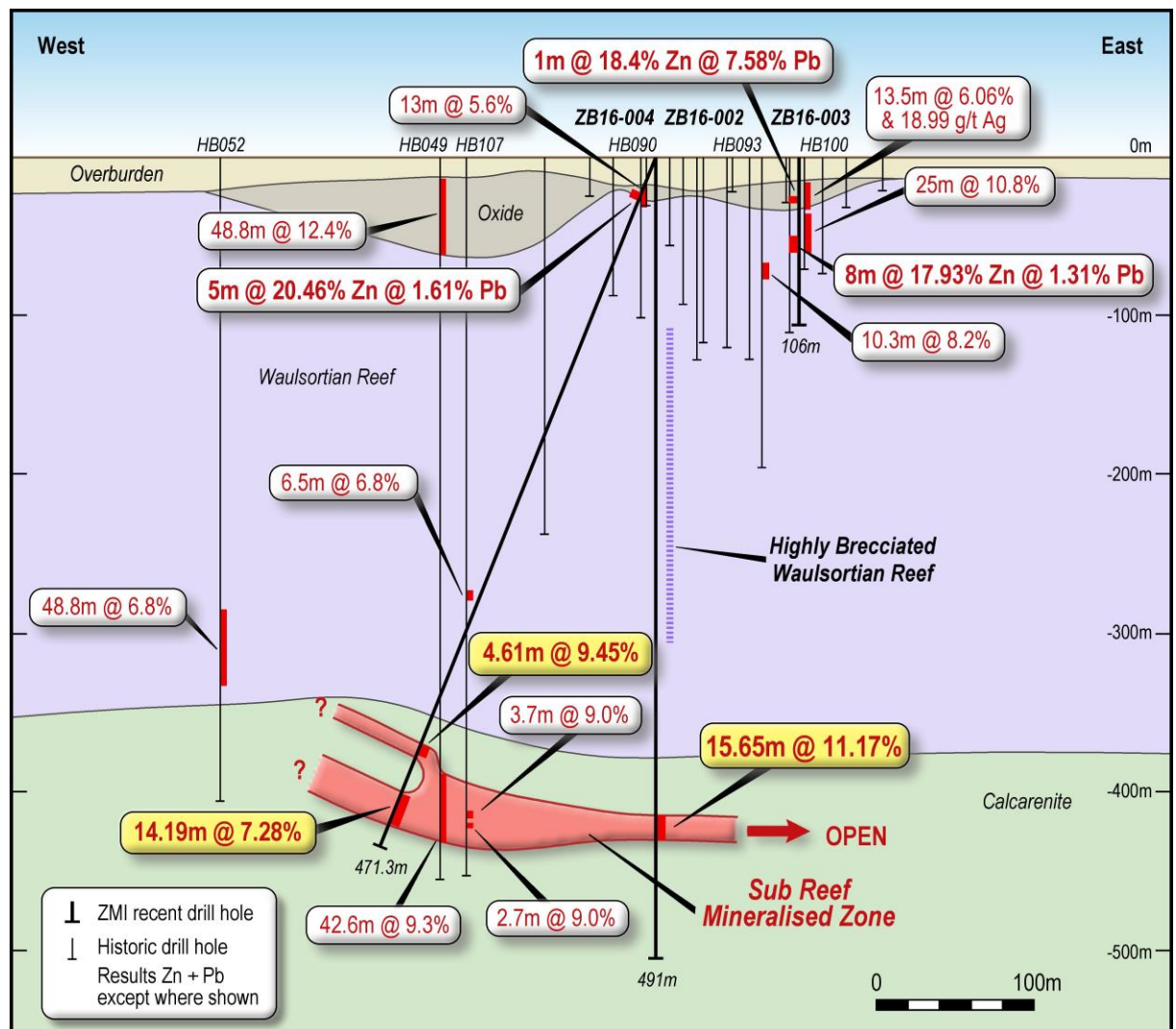


Figure 3 - ZB16-002, ZB16-003 and ZB16-004 Section looking north

The first assays of the Phase 1 drilling program have enabled a better understanding of the mineralisation at Kildare by differentiating drill holes that have selectively sampled mineralisation and identifying target areas that are under-explored. As significant sulphide mineralisation has been intercepted in all holes drilled to date, ZMI remain encouraged by the potential for the Kildare MVT District to host economic mineral deposits.

ZMI is currently processing an abundance of historical data within the Kildare MVT District, which due to the disparate nature of prior ownership has not been done before. The company has also acquired thousands of metres of historical Kildare drill core which will initially be used to confirm historic intersections.

Regional targeting is currently underway including at the highly prospective Allenwood prospect. ZMI are currently planning Phase 2 drilling at the Kildare Project.

Assays for drillholes ZB16-005 and ZC16-001 are yet to be received and ZMI will continue to update the market as the results come to hand.

Yours faithfully,



Patrick Corr

Non-Executive Chairman
Zinc of Ireland NL

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Benjamin Sharp BSc MAIG, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership No.4289). Mr Sharp is a director and shareholder of Zinc of Ireland NL. Mr Sharp 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 Sharp consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Global 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 Global, 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 INFORMATION 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is by half core (generally NQ diameter) of mineralised sections only. The entirety of the drill hole has not been sampled and additional samples, if collected, may be reported at a later time. Sampling has occurred within lithological domains and as such does not cross lithological boundaries. Samples are prepared by ALS Loughrea, Co Galway by crushing to 70% passing <2mm with a representative sample then split using a Boyd splitter. The split sample is pulverised to 85% passing <75um. The samples are then assayed by a multi element oxidising digestion with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES). A selection of samples also have specific gravity (S.G.) measured. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling, PQ, HQ and NQ sized. Upper portions of the drill holes were triple tubed or tri-coned to increase hole stability. The core was not orientated |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core had recovery lengths and RQD estimated. Triple tubing was used to stabilise the hole. There does not appear to be a relationship between recovery and grade. |
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been logged by a competent representative geologist in Ireland. The detailed logging is ongoing and should support addition into a mineral resource estimate at a later date. A visual estimate of mineral types and amounts and interpreted lithology was completed using a standardised logging template. Photography of mineralised zones is complete. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core has been sampled by cutting in half before lab preparation. The sample preparation is considered "industry standard" for this sample type. A representative selection of submitted samples comprised duplicates, blanks and standards which were unbeknownst to the assaying laboratory. The laboratory also conducted internal QAQC checks. Fields duplicates, blanks and standards for the submitted assays have all surpassed internal and ZMI QAQC standards. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are assayed by a multi element oxidising digestion with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (ICP-AES). A selection of samples also have specific gravity (S.G.) measured. Ore grade analysis for base metals and associated elements by ICPAES, following a strong oxidizing acid digestion. Elements (low reporting limit/upper limit) –units are % unless indicated otherwise: Ag (1/1500 ppm (µg/g)), As (0.005/30.0), Bi (0.005/30.00), Ca (0.01/50.0), Cd (0.001/10.0), Co (0.001/20.0), Cu (0.005/40.0), Fe (0.01/100.0), Hg (8/10000 ppm (µg/g)), Mg (0.01/50.0), Mn (0.005/50.0), Mo (0.001/10.0), Ni (0.001/30.0), P (0.01/20.0), Pb (0.01/30.0), S (0.05/50.0), Sb (0.005/100.0), Ti (0.005/1.0), Zn (0.01/100.0). Internal QAQC results all appear within limits. Lab-produced QAQC results all appear within limits. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole data is compiled digitally by company representatives. Samples are yet to be submitted to an umpire laboratory for check analysis. Holes were not twinned. Assays have been adjusted to represent weighted averages over 1m. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars were surveyed by a Trimble Geo-Explorer 6000, RTK Differential GPS in Irish Grid 65. Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-TRAC. Location of the collar and downhole information is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars are not at a standard data spacing but are placed to intersect maximum metal grades (see plan view map above). Data spacing for the results contained in this report are not appropriate for resource estimation alone. Sample compositing has not been applied. Assay compositing (combining individual assays into one reportable length) has however occurred. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation appears to be horizontal/sub-horizontal. Drilling at 90° has therefore not appeared to bias the reported results. The angled hole mentioned has had true vertical thickness calculated and this is the reported interval. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were under the custody of company representatives in-country until delivery to the lab. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have taken place. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kildare Project is comprised of 6 tenements namely PL3846, PL3866, PL4069, PL4070, PL4072 and PL4073. All tenements are 100% owned by Raptor Resources, a subsidiary of Zinc of Ireland NL. No historical, wilderness or national parks are known to infringe significantly on the tenure. A comprehensive list of all tenure owned by Zinc of Ireland NL is included in Annexure B. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration is outlined in GXN Announcement dated 17th March 2016 and associated annexes. |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kildare Project is situated approximately 2km NW of the Lower Paleozoic Kildare Inlier on a northeast-southwest trending reverse fault. Local geology consists of sediments conformably overlying Carboniferous Waulsortian Mudbank. This mudbank overlies a thick succession of carbonates and limestones atop basement volcanics. The area is considered prospective for breccia-hosted Fe-Zn-Pb deposits (a Mississippi Valley-type mineralisation style). |
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZB16-001: 276,990mE, 224,788mN, 95.01 mAOD, -90° dip, 0° azimuth, total depth 183m. ZB16-002: 276,899mE, 224,749mN, 96.97mAOD, -90° dip, 0° azimuth, total depth 491m. ZB16-003: 276,989mE, 224,749mN, 95.01mAOD, -90° dip, 0° azimuth, total depth 106m. ZB16-004: 276,899mE, 224,749mN, 96.97mAOD, -70° dip, 260° azimuth, total depth 471.3m. Intercept lengths are summarised on page 1 Downhole intercepts for ZB16-004 are in bold brackets below with true vertical widths quoted first (as is reported in this release). True vertical widths are considered a more accurate representation of mineralisation and have been reported. 4.61m (5.3m downhole) @ 9.45% Zn + Pb (8.48% Zn) from 400.9m and 14.19m (16.3m downhole) @ 7.28% Zn + Pb (6.67% Zn) from 435.9m including 2.53m (2.9m downhole) @ 18.52% Zn + Pb (16.65% Zn) from 435.9m |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum cut-off grade has been applied to the reported intersections. Assays have been weighted to 1m intervals. Internal dilution may occur. Reported intersections reflect the highest grade and/or the widest mineralised intersections No metal equivalents have been quoted. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship between true mineralisation width and reported intercepts appear to be either perpendicular or close to for 90° drill holes. Angled holes have a lower angle of intersection and as such true vertical widths have been calculated. |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and sections appear throughout this release. |
| Balanced reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes with assays received have been reported Reported intervals are those which are of the highest grade and/or greatest width. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further assays are yet to be received and will be released to the market as they occur. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See future work/plans above. |

TENEMENT DETAILS

| PL Number | Owner | Status | County |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 3846 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 3866 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 4069 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 4070 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 4072 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 4073 | Raptor Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Kildare |
| 2440 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Cork |
| 3202 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Cork |
| 2724 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Galway |
| 3251 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Galway |
| 3459 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Galway |
| 3880 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Galway |
| 1450 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Meath |
| 2836 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Meath |
| 2193 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Monaghan |
| 3027 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Monaghan |
| 3871 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Monaghan |
| 2105 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Roscommon |
| 3163 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Roscommon |
| 1690 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Sligo |
| 3969 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Held | Sligo |
| 3397 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 3870 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 4247 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 4248 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 4249 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 4250 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 4251 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 3414 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |
| 3526 | Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd. (100%) | Application | Monaghan |

Note: Raptor Resources Ltd and Beal Na Blath Resources Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of ZMI