CONSOLIDATED ZINC LTD

5 October 2016

New Drilling Intersects Mineralisation 80m Down Dip from Level 7

- **Drilling at Plomosas continues to define and infill sulphide mineralisation at Level 7 Deeps and Tres Amigos;**
- **Drilling continued with 2 rigs in newly established Cuddy 7.2a and Cuddy 3;**
- **Latest drilling from extends known mineralisation to the north and down dip;**
  - **Sulphide mineralisation including massive sulphides observed**
  - **11.5 mdh intersection of massive and disseminated sulphides in hole LV7037 up dip of Level 7 and to the north (visual estimate);**
  - **0.8 mdh massive sulphide in hole LV7040 (visual estimate) approximately 30m down dip of previously defined mineralisation envelope;**
- **Assay results awaited**

Consolidated Zinc is pleased to announce that with the recommencement of drilling at newly established drilling positions, additional intersections of massive and disseminated sulphides have been encountered in the latest drillholes LV7034 to LV7040. Only LV7035 has received assays to date otherwise the comments below are based on visual estimates for which assays are awaited (Figure 1, Table 1).

Location of Plomosas mine, northern Mexico

The underground diamond drilling at the Plomosas mine was designed to test the limits of mineralisation encountered at Level 7 Deeps to the north and downdip and infill previously reported drilling programs (Figures 3, 4).

Drilling commenced with two underground rigs from a newly established drill cuddy 7.3 which is 130m north of the previous drilling position (Figure 1) and drill cuddy 7.2a which extends a previous access drive to enable deeper drill testing below the high grade sulphide lenses outlined to date (Figures 1, 2).

Of these 7 completed holes, all have intersected massive sulphide mineralisation of varying widths within broader alteration zones comprising weak to strongly disseminated and veined pyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralisation. **These confirm the extension of the significant mineralisation encountered at and below Level 7 as previously reported by CZL**.

In particular, visual estimates of hole LV7037 describe 6.15 mdh of massive and semi-massive sulphides within a broader 11.5 mdh section of weak to strong mineralisation. This intercept was encountered up dip of previously outlined mineralisation, between Level 7 and the overlying Level 6, and extends it to the north (Figure 1).

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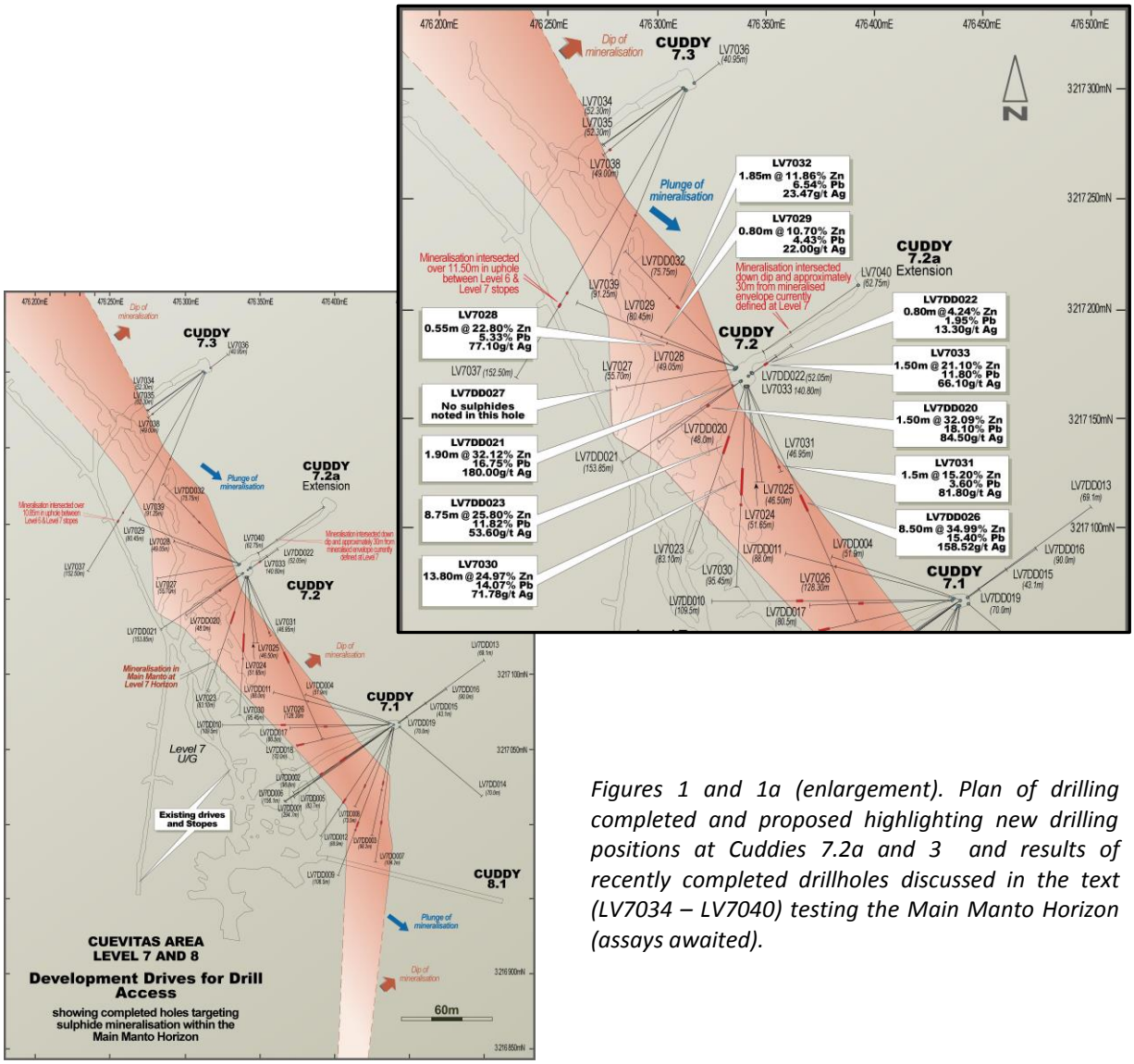
Hole LV7040 drilled from Cuddy 7.2a intersected 0.8mdh of massive sulphides which is notable as being approximately 30m down dip of previously defined mineralisation where it appeared to thin in the typical pinch and swell structures within the Main Manto Horizon (Figure 2).

Analytical results from these intersections are pending however the style and composition of the sulphides appears similar to that encountered throughout the mine. A summary of the visual intersections is provided in Table 1 and full details of the drillholes are included in Table 2.



Figures 1 and 1a (enlargement). Plan of drilling completed and proposed highlighting new drilling positions at Cuddies 7.2a and 3 and results of recently completed drillholes discussed in the text (LV7034 – LV7040) testing the Main Manto Horizon (assays awaited).

The mineralisation encountered in drilling from Cuddies 7.2a and 3 occurs in the typical mine sequence of leached hangingwall shales, mineralised intervals occurring along the hangingwall contact to the Main Manto which also displays collapse breccias, into a zone of leached and vuggy marble with jarosite staining, through a massive brecciated marble and into the footwall shale units.

Drilling continues to test the limits and infill the mineralisation. Most drill holes from the deeps drilling program continue to intersect the sulphide mineralised horizons where forecast within the typical pinch and swell structures clearly identifiable within the stratabound horizons.

Table 1. Summary of drilling results from first drillholes from Cuddies 3 and 7.2a (Assays returned only for LV7035. Otherwise visual inspection only – core to be cut and assayed)				
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	D'Hole Int (m)	Comment
LV7034	45.8	46.2	0.40	Massive sulphide in semi oxide zone (Gn-Sph-Py)
LV7035	NSI	NSI	NSI	Assays returned, confirmed NSI
LV7036	23.75	24.70	0.95	Disseminated patchy veinlets of pyrite-sphalerite in massive marble.
LV7037	103.10	114.60	11.50	Broad zone of interbanded weak to strong sulphide mineralisation comprising sphalerite-galena- pyrite and cumulative 6.15mdh of massive and semi massive sulphide units.
Including:	103.90	107.9	4.00	Interband massive to semi-mass sulph (Sph/Gn+Py) in oxide zone
	108.15	108.50	0.35	Massive sulphide (Gn/Sph+Py) with moderate oxidation
	112.80	114.60	1.80	Massive sulphide (Sph/Gn+Py)
LV7038	44.00	45.25	1.25	Massive sulphide (Gn/Sph + Py) in semi oxide zone
LV7039	61.55	62.25	0.70	Massive sulphide (Sph/Gn + Py)
LV7040	43.65	44.45	0.80	Massive sulphide (Gn/Sph + Py)

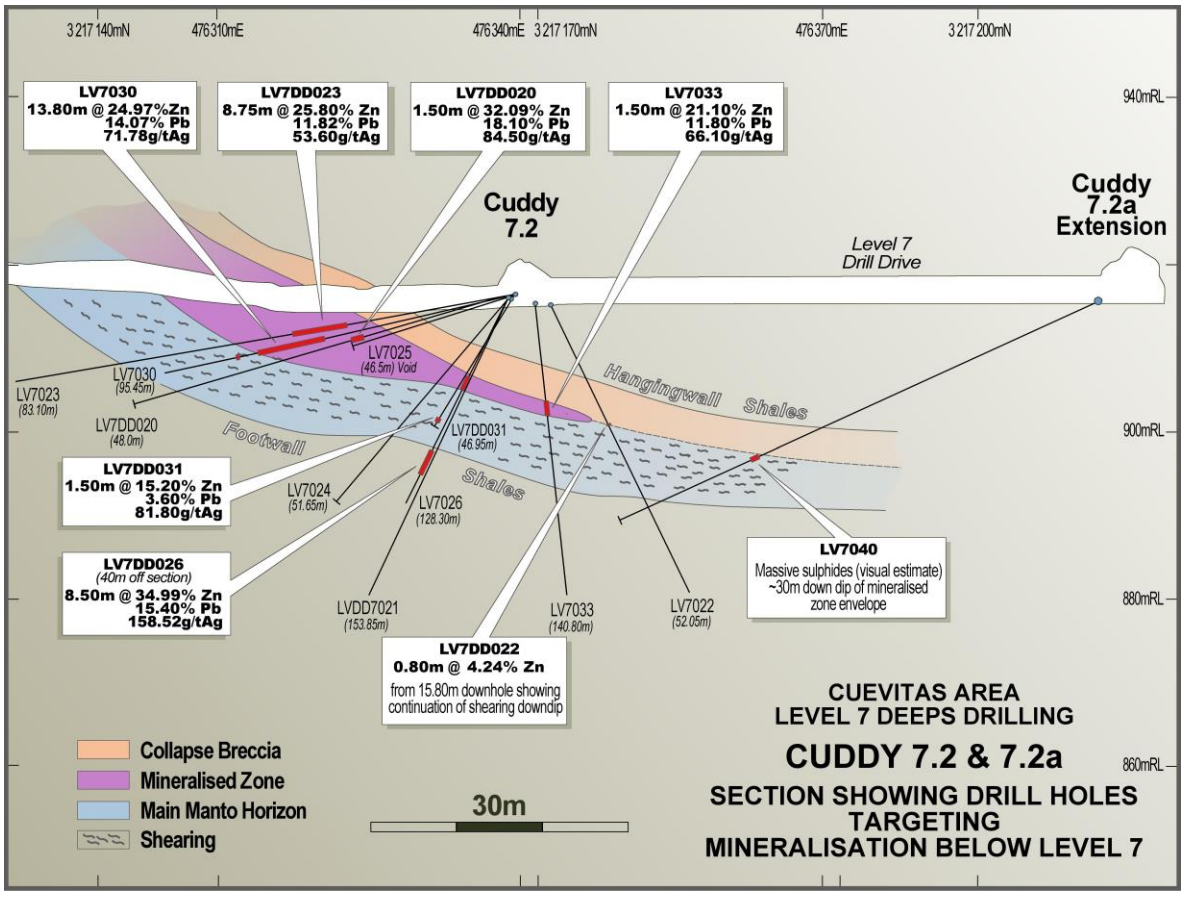


Figure 2. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Level 7 drill drive to Cuddy 7.2a showing the drilling completed including LV7040, the first hole completed from Cuddy 7.2a, which intersected mineralisation within the Main Manto Horizon approximately 30m down dip from previously defined mineralised envelope. Assays received and shown in the figure are from drill intercepts up to 50 metres off section.

Managing Director Will Dix commented *"Expanding the platform for drilling has given us the ability to drill further down dip and obtain better intersection angles into the mineralisation. Continuing to intersect massive sulphides down dip and now identifying new mineralisation up-dip above level 7 re-enforces the potential for accumulating resource tonnes in the mine area. We will continue to drill aggressively to build as much of a mineral inventory during the remainder of 2016."*

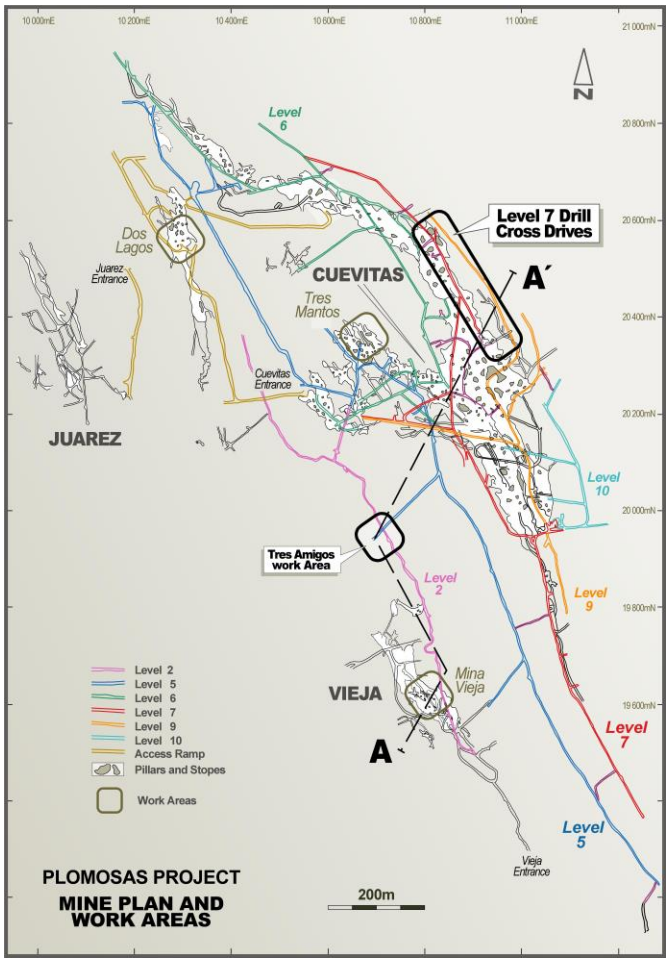


Figure 3. Plan view of the Plomosas mine showing location of the cross section in Figure 4 (trace A-A') and work areas referred to in the text including Level 7 access for drilling the Main Manto Horizon deeps.

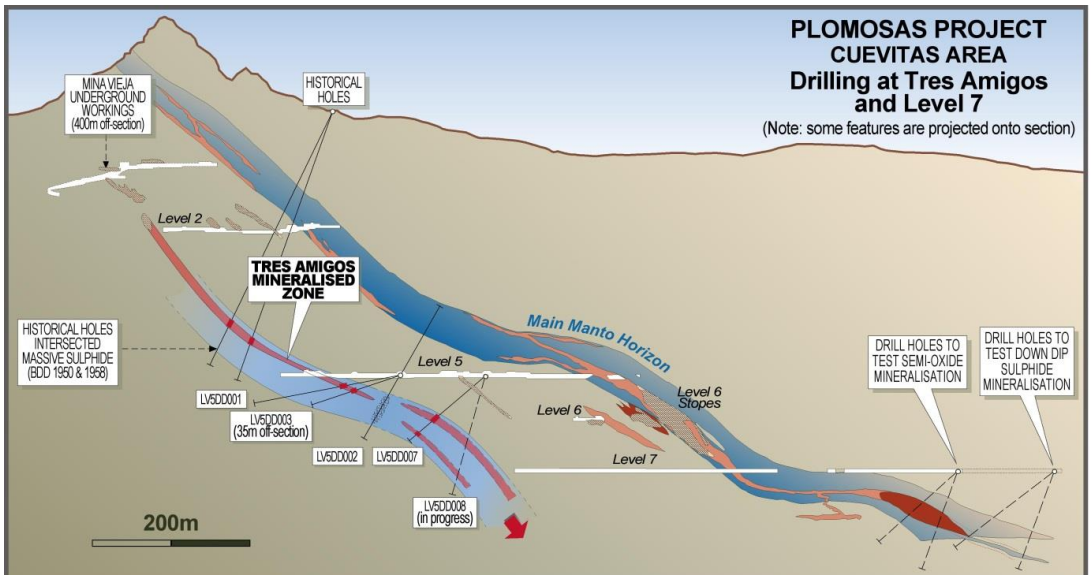


Figure 4. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Cuevitas area (A-A') showing the Tres Amigos zone, historical drilling and the drilling planned for Main Manto Horizon below Level 7.

ABOUT CONSOLIDATED ZINC

Consolidated Zinc Limited (ASX:CZL) is a minerals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's major focus is in Mexico where it recently acquired 51% of the exciting high grade Plomosas Zinc Lead Silver Project through its majority owned subsidiary, Minera Latin American Zinc CV SAPI. Historical mining at Plomosas between 1945 and 1974 extracted over 2 million tonnes of ore grading 22% Zn+Pb and over 80g/t Ag. Only small scale mining continued to the present day and the mineralised zones remain open at depth and along strike. The Company's main focus is to identify and explore new zones of mineralisation within and adjacent to the known mineralisation at Plomosas with a view to identifying new mineral resources that are exploitable.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Steve Boda BSc (Hons), MAIG, MGSA, MSEG and Andrew Richards BSc (Hons), Dip Ed, MAusIMM, MAIG, MSEG, GAICD. Messrs Boda and Richards are both Members of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Mr Richards is also a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Both Messrs Boda and Richards have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Messrs Boda and Richards consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2. Plomosas Drill hole details								
HoleID	**Easting WGS84**	**Northing WGS84**	**Elev (m)**	**Dip**	**Azimuth WGS**	**RC (m)**	**Diamond (m)**	**Total Depth (m)**
Tres Amigos drilling								
LV5DD001	476180.451	3216677.613	992.055	-9.81	232.71	0.00	106.00	106.00
LV5DD002	476180.642	3216677.749	990.883	-65.78	237.04	0.00	100.00	100.00
LV5DD003	476181.603	3216676.533	991.810	-14.90	191.09	0.00	72.00	72.00
LV5DD004	476176.705	3216682.597	992.077	-10.37	291.07	0.00	110.00	110.00
LV5DD005	476175.716	3216681.428	992.052	-8.07	264.88	0.00	100.00	100.00
LV5DD006	476185.674	3216680.526	995.212	67.99	57.80	0.00	60.00	60.00
LV5DD007	476245.622	3216722.551	991.136	-44.36	241.13	0.00	149.50	149.50
LV5DD008	476246.339	3216722.606	990.985	-68.08	230.03	0.00	164.40	164.40
LV5DD009	476246.936	3216720.523	991.222	-43.53	188.39	0.00	189.80	189.80
LV5DD010	476245.169	3216723.758	991.461	-45.11	270.67	0.00	110.00	110.00
LV5DD011	476249.889	3216722.902	995.206	73.34	50.75	0.00	80.00	80.00
LV5DD012	476292.500	3216663.500	992.500	-30.00	235.00	0.00	185.80	185.80
TRSRD001	476126.000	3216634.000	1167.072	-65.00	235.00	99.50	76.80	176.30
TRSRD002	476125.066	3216631.648	1167.072	-80.00	235.00	27.50	118.55	146.05
TRSRD003	476168.177	3216603.860	1138.345	-65.00	235.00	141.80	26.20	168.00
TRSRD004	476168.823	3216604.487	1138.285	-80.00	235.00	99.50	110.45	209.95
TRSRD005	476117.799	3216573.206	1142.767	-55.00	235.00	63.00	0.00	63.00
TRSRD006	476118.754	3216573.990	1142.630	-75.00	235.00	93.90	65.65	159.55
TRSRD007	476095.200	3216508.514	1160.126	-50.00	235.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
TRSRC008	476096.235	3216509.469	1160.061	-70.00	235.00	99.00	0.00	99.00
TRSDD009	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-50.00	230.00	0.00	149.00	149.00
TRSDD010	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-70.00	230.00	0.00	176.00	176.00
TRSDD011	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-85.00	55.00	0.00	185.00	185.00
TRSDD012	476179.218	3216644.987		-75.00	235.00	0.00	188.55	188.55
TRSDD013	476178.808	3216644.706		-60.00	235.00	0.00	221.05	221.05
TRSDD014	476244.000	3216655.000		-75.00	235.00	0.00	218.10	218.10
TRSDD015	476225.000	3216655.000		-60.00	235.00	0.00	241.20	241.20
TRSDD016	476244.000	3216677.000		-78.00	232.00			TBD
TRSDD017	476137.610	3216678.500		-80.00	232.00			TBD
Level 7 Drilling of sulphide mineralisation at depth								
LV7DD001	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-70.00	235.00	0.00	294.70	294.70
LV7DD002	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-35.00	235.00	0.00	96.75	96.75
LV7DD003	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-40.00	190.00	0.00	98.20	98.20
LV7DD004	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-40.00	290.00	0.00	81.90	81.90
LV7DD005	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-15.00	235.00	0.00	83.70	83.70
LV7DD006	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-55.00	235.00	0.00	156.05	156.05

Table 2. Plomosas Drill hole details								
HoleID	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth WGS	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
LV7DD007	476439.910	3217064.683	916.794	-33.00	188.00	0.00	104.15	104.15
LV7DD008	476439.055	3217064.373	916.794	-40.00	206.00	0.00	73.50	73.50
LV7DD009	476439.414	3217064.497	916.794	-20.00	200.00	0.00	108.45	108.45
LV7DD010	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-10.00	270.00	0.00	109.50	109.50
LV7DD011	476437.664	3217067.710	916.794	-25.00	285.00	0.00	88.00	88.00
LV7DD012	476438.485	3217064.163	916.794	-20.00	213.00	0.00	88.90	88.90
LV7DD013	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	0.00	55.00	0.00	69.10	69.10
LV7DD014	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	0.00	130.00	0.00	70.05	70.05
LV7DD015	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	60.00	55.00	0.00	43.15	43.15
LV7DD016	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	-65.00	55.00	0.00	83.75	83.75
LV7DD017	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-35.00	268.00	0.00	60.00	60.00
LV7DD018	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-16.00	257.00	0.00	62.15	62.15
LV7DD019	476442.200	3217067.828	916.766	-80.00	50.00	0.00	185.00	185.00
LV7DD020	476337.120	3217167.660	915.100	-15.00	235.00	0.00	47.95	47.95
LV7DD021	476337.120	3217167.660	915.100	-65.00	235.00	0.00	153.85	153.85
LV7DD022	476343.000	3217171.000	915.400	-65.00	055.00	0.00	52.05	52.05
LV7023	476343.000	3217165.000	915.800	-8.00	200.00	0.00	83.10	83.10
LV7023	476343.000	3217165.000	915.800	-8.00	200.00	0.00	83.10	83.10
LV7024	476340.830	3217164.600	915.800	-28.00	174.00	0.00	51.65	51.65
LV7025	476340.800	3217165.010	916.500	-8.00	171.00	0.00	46.50	46.50 (abandoned)
LV7026	476341.460	3217164.790	916.500	-17.00	154.00	0.00	128.30	128.30
LV7027	476335.300	3217172.700	916.800	-1.00	264.00	0.00	55.70	55.70
LV7028	476336.230	3217173.390	916.300	-16.00	289.00	0.00	49.05	49.05
LV7029	476336.430	3217173.480	916.800	0.00	292.00	0.00	80.45	80.45
LV7030	476340.470	3217164.780	916.400	-8.00	182.00	0.00	95.45	95.45
LV7031	476341.050	3217164.876	916.100	-21.00	158.00	0.00	46.95	46.95
LV7032	476336.270	3217163.394	916.500	-10.00	316.00	0.00	75.75	75.75
LV7033	476341.830	3217169.529	915.300	-85.00	53.00	0.00	140.80	140.80
LV7034	476312.100	3217300.000	921.664	-7.90	235.61	0.00	46.20	55.70
LV7035	476312.200	3217300.000	921.220	-27.00	235.01	0.00	52.30	49.05
LV7036	476317.300	3217303.000	920.162	-69.20	52.301	0.00	40.95	80.45
LV7037	476313.000	3217299.000	922.208	6.70	210.00	0.00	152.50	95.45
LV7038	476312.200	3217300.000	921.669	-10.80	230.50	0.00	49.00	46.95
LV7039	476313.100	3217299.000	921.684	-8.20	201.50	0.00	91.25	75.75
LV7040	476393.000	3217211.000	917.512	-29.70	235.60	0.00	62.75	140.80

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling of cut channels was conducted by locating a one metre sampling line, using spray paint across mineralisation and ensuring that the line began in hanging wall host, spanned mineralisation and terminated in footwall host. Where mineralisation was thicker than one metre, the line was adjusted accordingly. This was done to minimise the bias of the sample value. Channel sampling was then completed, using the line as a guide, without sampling the line itself. As much representative sample was taken from the length of the line to produce a two to four kilogram sample. For this level of exploration, the sample size and method of sampling was deemed adequate to represent in-situ material. • Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Plomosas underground drilling program include saw cut NQ drill core samples. • Only NQ triple tube core (NQ3) is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork. • Diamond NQ3 core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.3m and max 1.2m. • Core was cut in half, with one half to be sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. Duplicates were quarter core, sampled from the half sent for analysis.
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).*	• Currently NQ3 triple tube using conventional wireline drilling is being used. • Core is being routinely orientated where possible, every 5th run (a run being 1.5 metres in length) using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation system.
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.*	• Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible, in an angle iron cradle for orientation mark ups. Depths were checked against drillers blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. • Use of triple tube improves core recovery. • Measurements for core recoveries were logged and recorded on hard copy sheets, which were then loaded into excel sheets and sent for data entry. These measurements, in combination with core photography show the overall recoveries at >95%.
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.*	• CZL system of logging core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. • All drill holes are logged in full to end of hole. • Diamond core is routinely photographed digitally

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• CLZ diamond core is NQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.3 m to 1.2 m), sawn in half or quartered if duplicate samples are required. • Samples to be submitted to ALS Chemex for preparation. The sample preparation follows industry best practice where all drill samples are crushed and split to 1kg then dried, pulverized and (>85%) sieved through 75 microns to produce a 30g charge for 4-acid digest with an ICP-MS or AAS finish. A split will be made from the coarse crushed material for future reference material. • Field duplicates are routinely taken for core samples. CZL procedures include a minimum of one duplicate per approximately 20 samples.
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.*	• All drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element analysis using a 30g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (ME-ICP61). Over the limit results will be routinely reassayed by ore grade analysis OG62. Over the limit results for the ore grade will be reassayed by titration methods Cu-VOL61, Pb-VOL50 or Zn-VOL50. • Analytes include 51 elements and include Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn as the main elements of interest. • QAQC protocols for all drill sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. The insertion of CRM standards is visible estimation with a minimum of two per batch. Geostats standards were selected on their grade range and mineralogical properties. • Blanks are inserted at the bottom of relevant mineralised zones using the fine certified blank and immediately later the coarse blank, to identify any potential cross contamination. • All drill assays were required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines.
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.*	• Significant drilling intersections are noted in this report and are verified by qualified personnel from geological logging. • No twinned holes are being drilled as part of this program. • CZL logging and sampling data was captured and imported using excel sheets and data entered into Micromine. • All CZL drillhole and sampling data is stored in a Micromine based system. Manual backups are routinely carried out.
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.*	• Underground drill holes were located by Micromine using accurately surveyed drives and stopes. Once the drill holes were located, mine survey crew resurveyed the cuddy and the hole locations. A final collar survey will be finalised when the holes are completed. • Down-hole surveys were taken at a nominal 30m interval and a final survey was taken at end of hole using a Reflex EZ-TRAC digital camera. • Grid system used is WGS84 Zone 13
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of*	• Hole spacing is currently limited by the confinements of the underground drives. Azimuths of holes are planned so significant intersections have adequate spacing between them to allow sufficient geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	and grade continuity as appropriate for inclusion in any Minerals Resource estimations. Where underground access drives allows, drill cuddies have been established at 80 metre intervals to allow for adequate drill spacing. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill orientations was designed to intersect any geological or geophysical contacts as high an angle as possible to reflect true widths as possible. • Sampling has been designed to cross structures as near to perpendicular as possible, minimising any potential in creating a bais sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged in pre-numbered plastic bags into each bag a numbered tag was placed and then bulk bagged in batches not to exceed 25kg, into larger polyweave bags, which were then also numbered with the respective samples of each bag it contained. • The bags were tied off with cable ties and stored at the core facility until company personnel delivered the samples to the laboratories preparation facility in Chihuahua.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed to date, but both in-house and laboratory QAQC data will be monitored in a batch by batch basis. All protocols have been internally reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria 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 Plomosas project is located in the northern Mexican State of Chihuahua, 110km north east of Chihuahua City, and comprises 11 concessions covering 3019 hectares including 5 Mining concessions, 4 Exploitation concessions and 2 Exploration concessions. Consolidated Zinc Ltd (formerly Newera Resources Ltd) acquired a 51% beneficial interest in the Project through Latin American Zinc S.A.P.I. DE C.V. (LAZ), a Joint Venture company, from the original holders Compania Retec Guaru S.A. de CV (Retec) and related principals. Under the terms of the Joint Venture agreement, CZL is the operator and has the rights to increase its equity in the Project up to 100%. Details of the concessions, JV Agreement and acquisition terms have been released to the ASX by CZL. • The concessions do not host any historic sites, wilderness or national parks and standard access agreements have been reached with the rancher on whose property the Project is located. • All concessions are current and in good standing and have expiry dates ranging from 2052 to 2060. There are no impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area or extend those operating permits and licences already held by the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Most work at Plomosas since discovery of surface mineralisation in 1843 involved large scale underground mining operations between 1943 and

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		1974 by ASARCO Gruppo de Mexico who extracted 1.7Mt at 15.6% Zn, 7.9% Pb and 60g/t Ag down to a depth of approximately 270m. The only exploration undertaken was related to the immediate needs of the mine development and grade control. Intermittent small to medium scale mining of the remnant mineralisation occurred between 1975 and 2015 by various operators culminating in the present owners, Retec. No exploration was undertaken by the operators at this time. • Several potential purchasers undertook short exploration programs including Kennecott (1976-81), North Minera (2000) and Mineras Penoles S.A. de C.V (Penoles) in 2014-15. Kennecott completed 6 shallow vertical reverse circulation holes over a 2.5km strike length and reportedly obtained one sulphide intercept of interest. North undertook detailed gravity and magnetic geophysical surveys and planned diamond drilling but left for corporate reasons. Penoles completed 20 diamond holes in the area around and away from Plomosas and encountered zinc, lead and silver mineralisation along strike of mineralisation seen in Level 7 of the Cuevitas workings at Plomosas. They did not drill down plunge of the main mineralised horizon. • Despite past exploration and an extensive history of mechanised underground mining since at least 1943, the historical data available for analysis is incomplete, requires verification and occasionally comprises extracts from sources with uncertain provenance. Verification and documentation to JORC or NI43-101 standard is required for historical exploration data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Plomosas deposit is located on the western margin of the major Chihuahua Basin where it outcrops along the eastern margin of the Sierra Monillas mountains, which are characterised by a series of tilted fault blocks forming elongated, assymetric ridges or mountains with broad intervening basins. The Chihuahua Basin is considered a pull-apart basin developed by major tectonic shears and lineaments within the basement rocks which are considered important for the Plomosas style of mineralisation as it provides large regional coverage, major faulting and other structures that provide pathways for mineralising fluids, as well as extensive platforms of carbonate (limestone) sequences deposited between other sedimentary units • The concessions encompass an exposure of 7 km of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata. These units strike NW to NNW in the mine area and dip shallowly to moderately to the north east. Overturning and overthrusting are the dominant forms of structural deformation within the Sierra Monillas and thrust sheets have resulted in a flat-iron ridge type morphology of the range. • Mineralization is considered to be a Limestone Replacement Style of deposit which is similar in morphology to MVT and Intrusive Related Carbonate Hosted (IRCH) deposits Sub volcanic units have been mapped and North proposed a deep igneous intrusive near Plomosas from their geophysical interpretation. • Individual deposits are hosted by a Paleozoic (Ordovician to Permian) sequence of shales, argillaceous limestones, reefal limestones, conglomeratic limestones and sandstones. Units are

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		disrupted by a number of high angle cross-faults of apparently minor displacement.
		• Deposits are formed by mineralised fluids migrating through district scale structures and preferentially replacing or overprinting carbonate units in the shale-limestone sequence.
		• Mineralisation as spahalerite, galena, pyrite and occasionally minor chalcopyrite is confined to identifiable stratigraphic horizons as:
		  • Low angle, stratiform sheets of mineralisation at several limestone-rich horizons in the sequence (mantos), or
		  • High angle, crosscutting mineralised bodies in linking structures (chimneys).
		• Massive orebodies are found in groups with individual dimensions comprising:
		  • Strike lengths ranging from tens to several hundred metres, and
		  • Thicknesses from 0.5m to 15m (average ~3 - 4m)

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.
		• Drill collar information, dip and azimuth and sampled intervals are tabulated.
		• No information has been excluded.

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 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.*	• A nominal low cut grade of 10% Zn+Pb has been chosen to differentiate mineralised material from unmineralised material, once assays are returned. • Aggregates were calculated as weighted averages using the above cut off grade typically allowing only 2m of total internal dilution to be included, with a maximum individual length of waste thickness not exceeding 1m. • Grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • Higher grade intercepts contained within aggregated intervals are also reported. • No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralization 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*	• The geometry of the mineralisation relative to the drill holes, is targeted to be as close to perpendicular as practicable and is subject to availability of drill rig positions underground. Drill intercepts are quoted with both downhole lengths and estimated True Widths subject to geological understanding at the time. • The mineralisation is stratiform within tabular horizons and forms discrete sheets and lenses. Typical physical

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	clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	dimensions have been described in this Section 2 above.
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 Figures included in this report for this data. Appropriate maps and sections with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. The results are reported in a comprehensive 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.*	• Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage or is inadmissable to be quoted under JORC guidelines. • Potentially material data will be reviewed, verified and reported if considered material and/or appropriate under the JORC Code Reporting Guidelines.
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.*	• Future work at Plomosas includes rehabilitation and establishment of explorations drives at Level 7 and Level 5 with the intention of establishing drill cuddies to permit resource drillouts of both the Main Manto Horizon and the Tres Amigo Footwall zones of mineralisation. • The sections and diagrams in the accompanying document provide details of the areas of possible extensions and exploration activity, including main geological interpretations.