11 August 2010

Centralised Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000

More high grade molybdenum and elevated copper in latest Anthony drilling

- **Confirmation and extension of eastern high grade molybdenum ('Mo') zone**
- **Anomalous copper ('Cu') concentrations at extremities of Mo zones suggestive of broader porphyry-type Cu-Mo system at depth**
- **Reverse circulation ('RC') drilling to prepare for new deep diamond drill holes**
- **Potential to double the Mo resource**
- **Induced polarisation ('IP') survey to test for additional targets around Anthony**

As reported in the Company's ASX release of 16 July 2010, RC drilling has been continuing at the Anthony molybdenum discovery near Clermont in central Queensland. The objective is to test for extensions to the deposit with a view to increasing the current JORC-compliant resource. To date, assays have been received for 14 holes (RC32 to RC45) in the minimum 22-hole programme. Table 1 outlines the results together with a summary of the Inferred Resource from Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd ('H&S') for the first 31 holes (ASX release of 6 April 2010).

Molybdenum Assays

From the current drilling, **continuous drill intersections** included the following significant sulphide Mo results:

- Hole 32: 78m at 496 parts per million ('ppm') Mo including 3m at **975 ppm Mo**; 3m at **759 ppm Mo** at the end of the hole
- Hole 36: 174m at 392 ppm Mo including **18m at 727 ppm Mo** with 3m at **1360 ppm Mo**
- Hole 37: 165m at 388 ppm Mo including 3m at **822 ppm Mo;** 3m at **846 ppm Mo;** 6m at **723 ppm Mo**
- Hole 38: 132m at 386 ppm Mo including 36m at **704 ppm Mo;** 12m at **1099 ppm Mo**
- Hole 41: 147m at 571 ppm Mo including 18m at **1052 ppm Mo**; 9m at **1020 ppm Mo**; 3m at **1000 ppm Mo.**

In addition to the known western high grade zone, these results confirmed the presence of an eastern high grade zone. The two high grade Mo zones are shown in Figure 1.

As indicated in Table 1, of the 14 holes assayed to date, nine have substantial sulphide Mo intersections above a 200 ppm Mo cut-off and these are expected to add to the resource. Mo-bearing material above the 200 ppm cut-off grade is expected to be capable of significant upgrading, via cheap and simple beneficiation processes, prior to milling and flotation (ASX Release of 13 May 2010). This would have the effect of reducing capital costs and increasing revenue, thereby adding significant economic benefits in any future mine development.

In addition to the sulphide Mo results, holes 36, 37, 38 and 41 had significant Mo assays averaging above 450 ppm in **continuous intersections** (from 51m to 87m in length) in the weathered (oxide Mo) zone from surface.

Copper Concentrations

Elevated concentrations of copper (>400 ppm Cu) appear at the margins of the two high grade Mo zones, where copper typically occurs as chalcopyrite within mineralised quartz-Mo stockwork veins. These zones are shown in Figure 1. Elevated copper assays over **continuous intersections** included:

- Hole 32: 90-93m: 3m at 751 ppm Cu; 171-174m: 3m at 593 ppm Cu
- Hole 33: 102-114m: 12m at 448 ppm Cu
- Hole 36: 57-63m: 6m at 977 ppm Cu
- Hole 37: 147-150m: 3m at 409 ppm Cu
- Hole 39: 66-84m: 8m at **1085 ppm Cu**; 201-204m: 3m at **2070 ppm Cu** & 10 ppm silver ('Ag'); 243-246m: 3m at 765 ppm Cu
- Hole 40: 120-123m: 3m at 509 ppm Cu; 132-138m: 6m at 608 ppm Cu
- Hole 42: 177-180m: 3m at 400 ppm Cu
- Hole 43: 180-189m: 9m at 405 ppm Cu
- Hole 44: 51-54m: 3m at **1030 ppm Cu**
- Hole 45: 60-69m: 9m at **1473 ppm Cu**
- Hole 13: Drilled in 2008 but not previously reported: 105-108m: 3m at **1350 ppm Cu**; 72-78m: 6m at 592 ppm Cu.

Whilst these concentrations are not sufficient for an economic copper deposit, the observed mineralisation indicates potential for the discovery of a porphyry-type copper system at depth associated with additional high grade Mo. Over 50% of current world molybdenum production is sourced from Cu-Mo mines, so it would not be unusual for the Anthony Mo deposit to have associated copper mineralisation. Two deep holes targeting the depth extensions of the current high grade Mo mineralisation are planned to further test the potential for increasing copper grades with depth in the Anthony system.

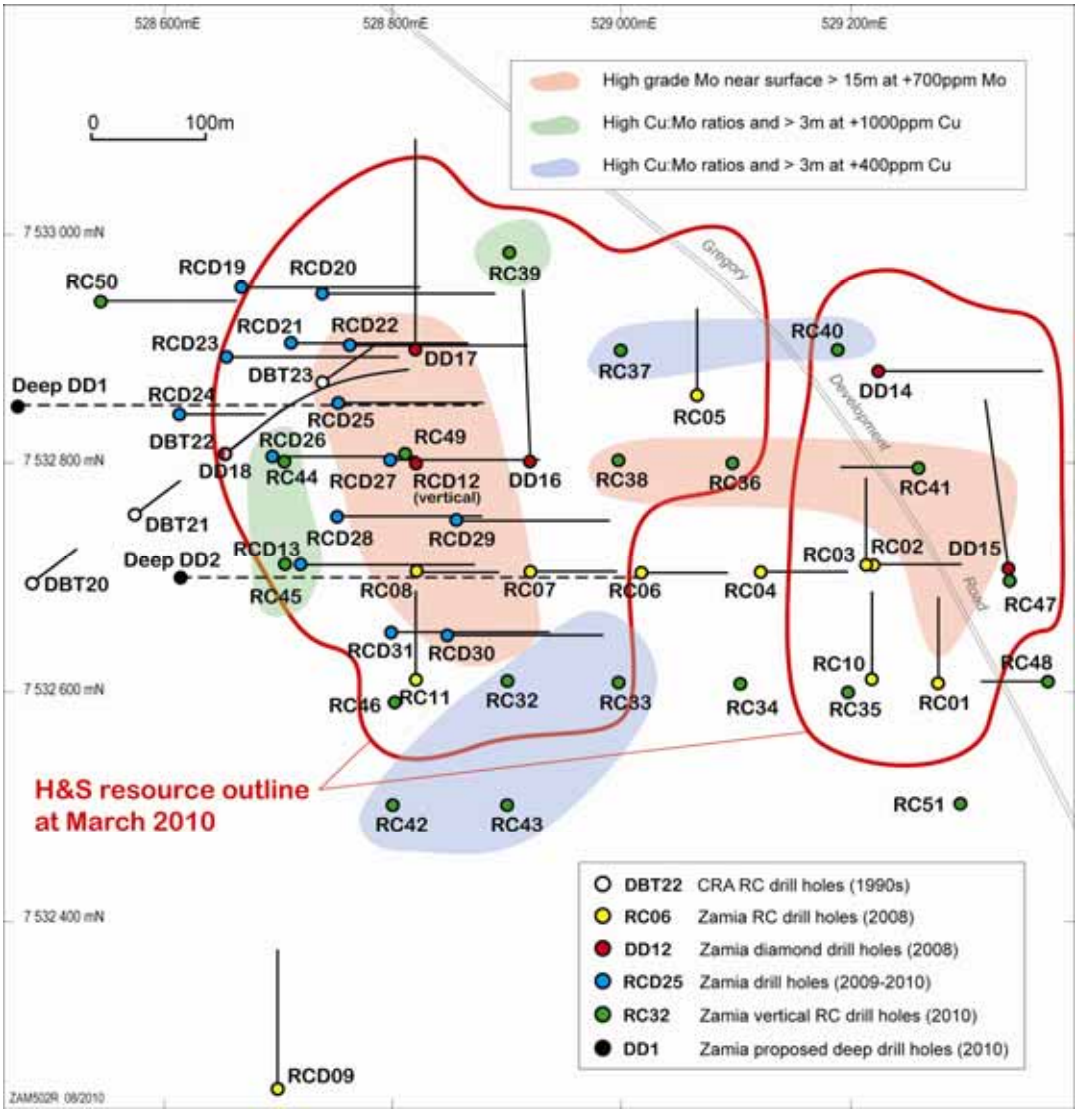


Figure 1: High molybdenum and elevated copper zones, together with H&S resource outline at March 2010, based on holes 1 to 31

Hole description	Weathered zone depth (m)	Weathered zone assay (ppm Mo)	Transition zone depth (m)	Transition zone assay (ppm Mo)	Sulphide zone depth (m)	Sulphide zone assay (ppm Mo)
Summary – holes 1-31, H&S resource assessment	From surface to 50 - 90m vertical	29.9 Mt at 375 ppm	Variable below weathered zone	6.2 Mt at 434 ppm	To average vertical depth ~ 200m	81.1 Mt at 434 ppm
		incl. 1.2 Mt at 718 ppm		**incl. 0.4 Mt at 715 ppm**		**incl. 13.5 Mt at 748 ppm**
RC32	0-87m	409 ppm	87-102m	483 ppm	102-180m	496 ppm
					incl. 168-171 **incl. 177-180** **(EOH)**	**975** **759**
RC33	0-63	297	63 - 102	385	102 - 216	254
RC34	0-78	131	78-87	341	87-222	84
RC35	0-66	227	66-111	284	111-244	157
RC36	0-57	**676**	57-72	**579**	72-246	392
					incl. 72-90 **72-75**	**727** **1360**
RC37	0-51	480	51-81	375	81-246	388
					incl. 159-162 **183-186** **210-216**	**822** **846** **723**
RC38	0-87	**587**	87-114	430	114-246	386
					incl. 114-150 **123-135**	**704** **1099**
RC39	0-75	158	75-102	141	102-246	115
RC40	0-66	293	66-99	261	99-213	288
					incl. 210-213 **EOH**	**604**
RC41	0-75	465	75-87	**704**	**87-234**	**571**
RC42	0-87	85	87-111	32	111-242.5	57
RC43	0-84	314	84-105	247	105-237	289
RC44	0-51	116	51-96	136	96-246	256
					incl. 192-246 EOH	403
RC45	0-60	107	60-90	64	90-246	112

Table 1: Mo assay results for latest holes 32 to 45 together with resource summary for holes 1 – 31 (H&S, March 2010) (EOH = End of hole)

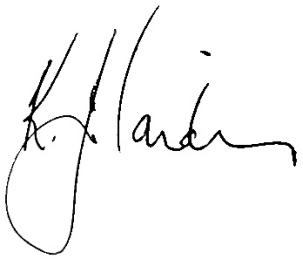
Future Exploration Programme

Zamia plans the following exploration programme:

- Complete the current Anthony RC drilling programme of at least 22 holes, including pre-collars for deep diamond holes, by end-August.
- Commencing late August or early September, drill two deep diamond holes to test for depth extensions of the Anthony resource. As outlined in the ASX release of 16 July 2010, the earlier drilling suggests that the high grade molybdenum zone could increase

in grade and width with depth. The proposed drill holes, each up to 800m in length, will target this zone about 400m below surface, which is within the economically viable depth of a potential open-cut mining operation.

- Produce an updated independent resource estimation for Anthony in September or October 2010.
- Conduct an induced polarisation ('IP') geophysical survey in the area surrounding Anthony to identify additional targets for copper and gold as well as molybdenum.
- Based on assessment of all information, carry out additional deep diamond drilling and further drilling of the wider area around Anthony.
- Drill shallow gold targets at the Frankfield Hill and West Lucky Break prospects in the Company's Mazeppa tenement (EPM 14790).
- Drill a gold and platinum group element ('PGE') target in the Company's Mount Rolfe tenement (EPM 14792).
- Continue geological mapping and soil geochemical surveys in other tenements to define targets for drill testing.



Ken Maiden
Executive Chairman

About Zamia (ASX: ZGM)

Zamia listed on the ASX in January 2007, and holds a portfolio of Exploration Permits for Minerals in the Clermont district of central Queensland. In 2008, Zamia discovered the Anthony molybdenum deposit by drilling on a soil geochemical target. Diamond drilling confirmed the presence of a large porphyry-style deposit. After a delay of almost 12 months caused by the global financial crisis, evaluation of the Anthony deposit re-commenced in late 2009. Zamia remains focussed on the Clermont district. As a result of the Anthony discovery, Zamia has identified other targets with potential for molybdenum, gold and possibly copper.

About Molybdenum

Molybdenum, a metal with an extremely high melting point, is widely used in the steel industry as it improves the strength of steels at high temperature as well as strength to weight ratios and corrosion resistance. It also has uses as a catalyst in petroleum refining, in the production of electrodes and filaments, as a high temperature lubricant and as a fertiliser. Global demand for molybdenum has been predicted to grow at 4 - 5% per year over the next twenty years.
For further information on Zamia and molybdenum, visit the website www.zamiagold.com.au

Competent Person

Dr Ken Maiden, MAIG FAusIMM, Executive Chairman of Zamia Gold Mines Limited, compiled the geological aspects of this announcement. He has sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Maiden consents to the inclusion of the matters in the form and context in which they appear.