5th August 2020

High-Grade Gold Drill Results from Split Rocks Gold Project, WA

- **An 81-hole aircore drill program completed at the 100% owned Split Rocks Gold Project has returned very encouraging near surface high-grade gold results from five separate target areas, results include:**
  1. **Dulcie North - 16m @ 6.3 g/t Au, incl 4m @ 17.0 g/t Au**
  2. **Dulcie Laterite Pit - 8m @ 4.1 g/t Au, 19m @ 1.4 g/t Au (EOH) incl. 8m @ 2.7 g/t Au & 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au (open to north, south, and down dip to west).**
  3. **Estrela Prospect – 8m @ 1.2 g/t Au and 4m @ 2.9 g/t Au (open to north, south & west)**
  4. **Dulcie Far North – 4m @ 4.5 g/t Au and 4m @ 1.6 g/t Au, and**
  5. **Surface Laterite – 4m @ 3.0 g/t Au.**
- **Multiple targets remain open in several directions and require follow-up drill testing to define the limits of gold mineralisation.**
- **A substantial follow-up aircore drill program is planned to commence in late August.**

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is very pleased to advise that assay results from an 81 hole (3,604m) aircore drill program at the Company's 100% owned Split Rocks Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1) have now been received. The initial plan was to test 6 of 12 high-order gold targets extending over 18km of strike (previously announced to the ASX on the 14th July 2020) but further evaluation subsequently expanded the plan so as to test a total of 9 out of 18 targets. Aircore is a cost-effective fast technique that is ideal for drilling in soft, weathered or poorly consolidated ground.

High-grade near surface gold mineralisation was intersected at five of the first nine separate target areas with gold mineralisation at four of these target zones remaining open in several directions and requiring follow-up drill testing. Permitting for a substantial follow-up aircore drill program is in progress and drilling is planned to commence in late August.

CEO COMMENTS

Commenting on these new Split Rocks gold drill results, CEO Mick Clifford said: *"These near surface gold results are very encouraging and are a testament to the detailed regional targeting approach the Company has taken over its extensive landholdings at Split Rocks. I look forward to the next round of drilling which should build upon the extents of mineralisation on these new gold mineralised zones as well as testing several of the remaining 9 defined targets."*

ZENITH MINERALS

Corporate Details

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX:ZNC)
ABN: 96 119 397 938

Issued Shares	294.4M
Unlisted options	9.6M
Mkt. Cap. ($0.11)	A$32M
Cash (30th June 20)	A$0.97M
Share Issue July 20 (before costs)	$A5.1M
Debt	Nil

Directors

Mike Joyce	Non-Exec Chair
Michael Clifford	Managing Director
Stan Macdonald	Non-Exec Director
Julian Goldsworthy	Non-Exec Director
Graham Riley	Non-Exec Director
Peter Bird	Non-Exec Director

Major Shareholders

Directors	~13%
HSBC Custody. Nom.	10%
J P Morgan	5.0%
Miquilini	3.9%
Abingdon	3.5%

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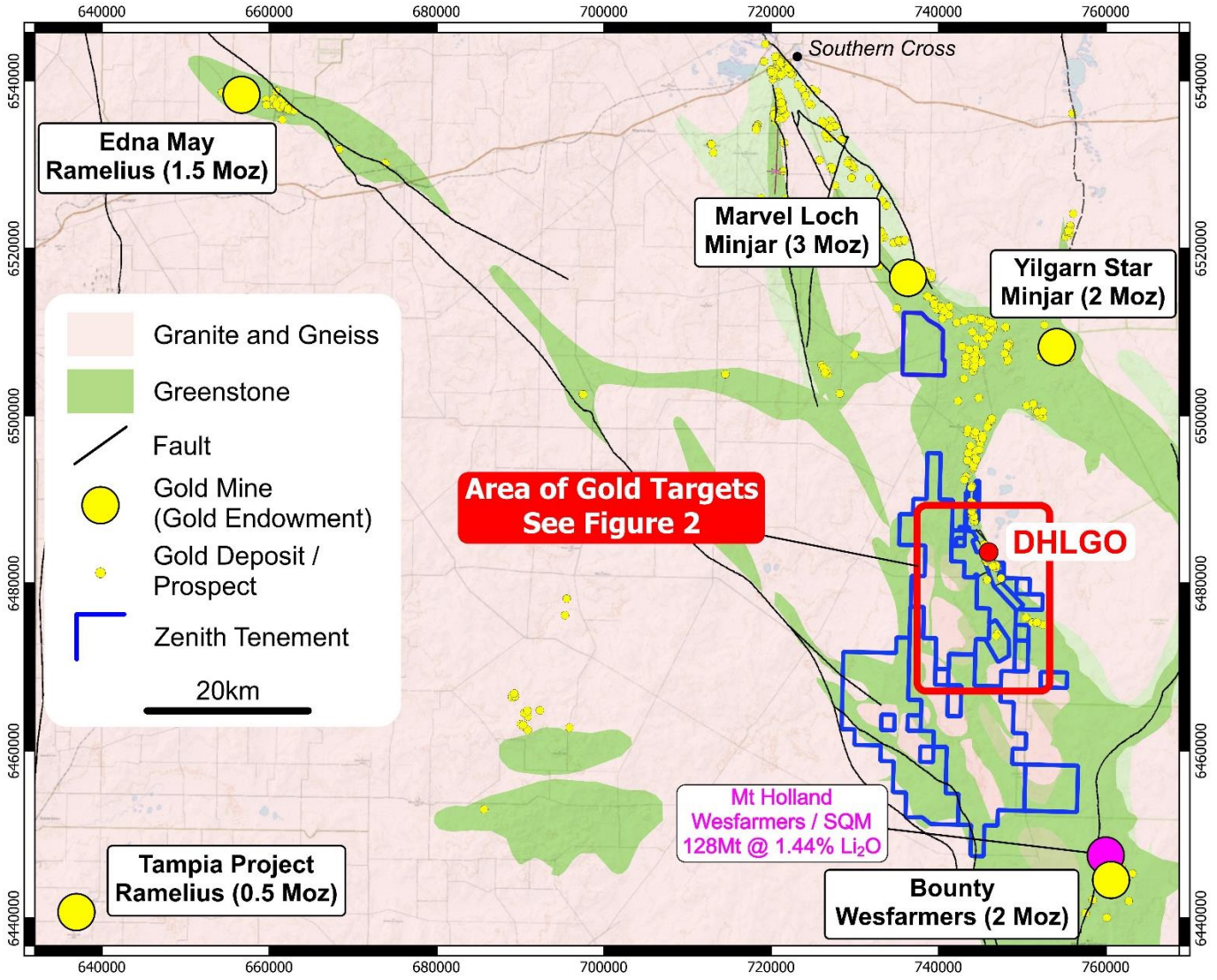

Figure 1- Split Rocks Project Location Map Showing Zenith tenements, DHLGO Prospect and Regional Gold Endowment

The Company has an exclusive right to explore the DHLGO project for bedrock gold mineralisation beneath the large laterite rich gold cap currently being mined and treated on leases located contiguous with Zenith's Split Rocks project licences, located in the Forrestania greenstone belt, Western Australia (Figure 1).

Details of New Gold Drilling Results

Drilling was designed as a first pass test of 9 of a total 18 targets generated by Zenith. Significant new gold results were received from 5 targets zones are shown on Figure 2 and detailed in Table 1.

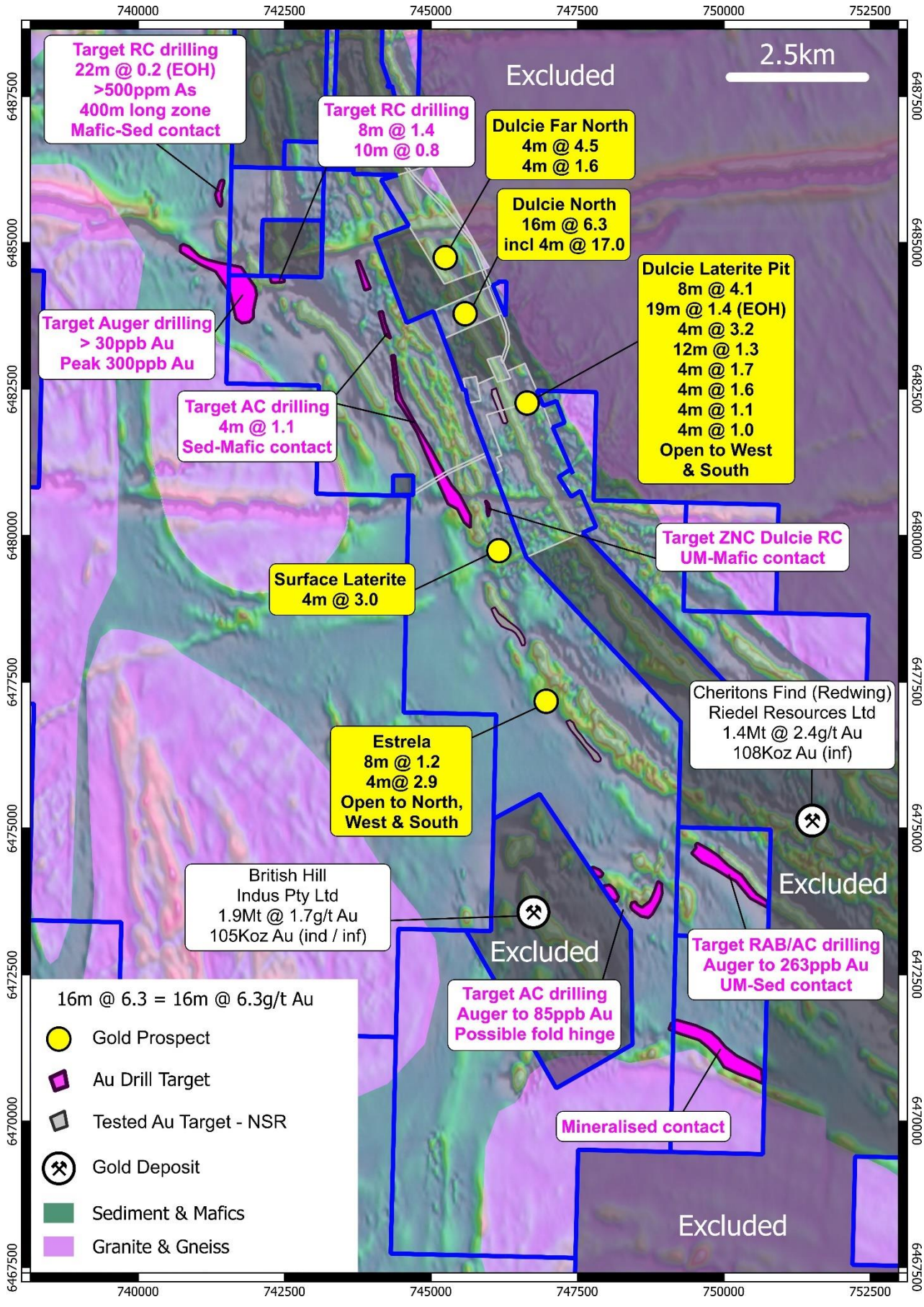

Figure 2: Split Rocks Project Gold Targets and Significant New Aircore Drill Results (yellow captions)

1. Dulcie North

Drill hole ZAC153 intersected **16m @ 6.3g/t Au (including 4m @ 17.0 g/t Au)** from 16m depth. This aircore hole was drilled 20m behind Zenith RC hole ZDRC020 (7m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 8m depth) to better constrain the orientation of gold mineralisation, which based on the new hole now appears to be steeply west dipping.

Gold mineralisation in both the RC hole and the new aircore drill hole is coincident with zones of quartz veining in strongly weathered mafic rocks (Figure 3). Considerable uncertainty remains as to the exact location of historic RAB drill holes (including an intersection of 18m @ 13.7 g/t Au) in this prospect area. Attempts by Zenith's team to survey older RAB hole collar locations has been only partly successful.

Further drilling is required to track this high-grade near surface gold zone to the north and south (open each way for 200m) and at depth. The historic RAB holes may or may not close of mineralisation at depth.

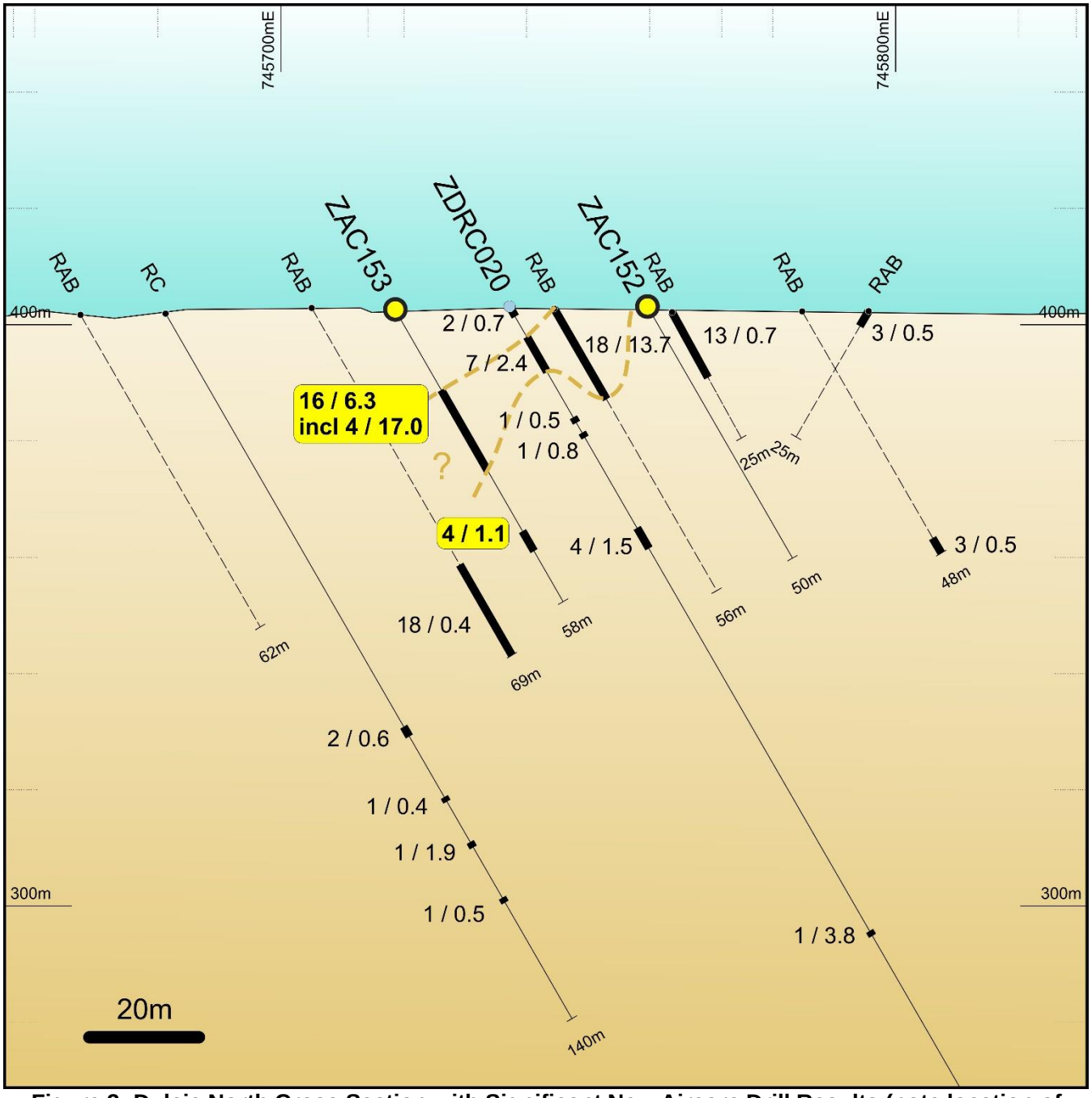

Figure 3: Dulcie North Cross Section with Significant New Aircore Drill Results (note location of historic RAB holes on this section is uncertain)

2. Dulcie Laterite Pit

A total of 8 sections (nominal 100m spacing) of up to 4 drill holes per section were drilled to test for saprolite gold mineralisation beneath and along strike to the north of the existing shallow (max 3m deep) Dulcie laterite gold open pit. The pit supplies surface laterite ore to the Dulcie Heap Leach Gold Operation (DHLGO) owned by private parties. Zenith has an exclusive right to explore the DHLGO project for bedrock gold mineralisation below 6m depth (Figures 1-2).

Gold mineralisation was intersected by Zenith on all 8 sections spaced roughly 100m apart over a strike of 800 metres. Mineralisation is hosted within weathered mafic and mafic schist and remains open to the north (for 350m) along strike to the south (for 800m) as well as down dip to the west (Figures 4 & 5).

New drill results include: **8m @ 4.1 g/t Au, 8m @ 2.7 g/t Au within 19m @ 1.4 g/t Au (EOH), 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au, 4m @ 1.7 g/t Au, 12m @ 1.3 g/t Au and 4m @ 1.6 g/t Au.**

A program of follow-up aircore drilling of 10, 100m spaced sections to test the southern and northern strike extents of this near surface gold zone is planned to commence as soon as practical.

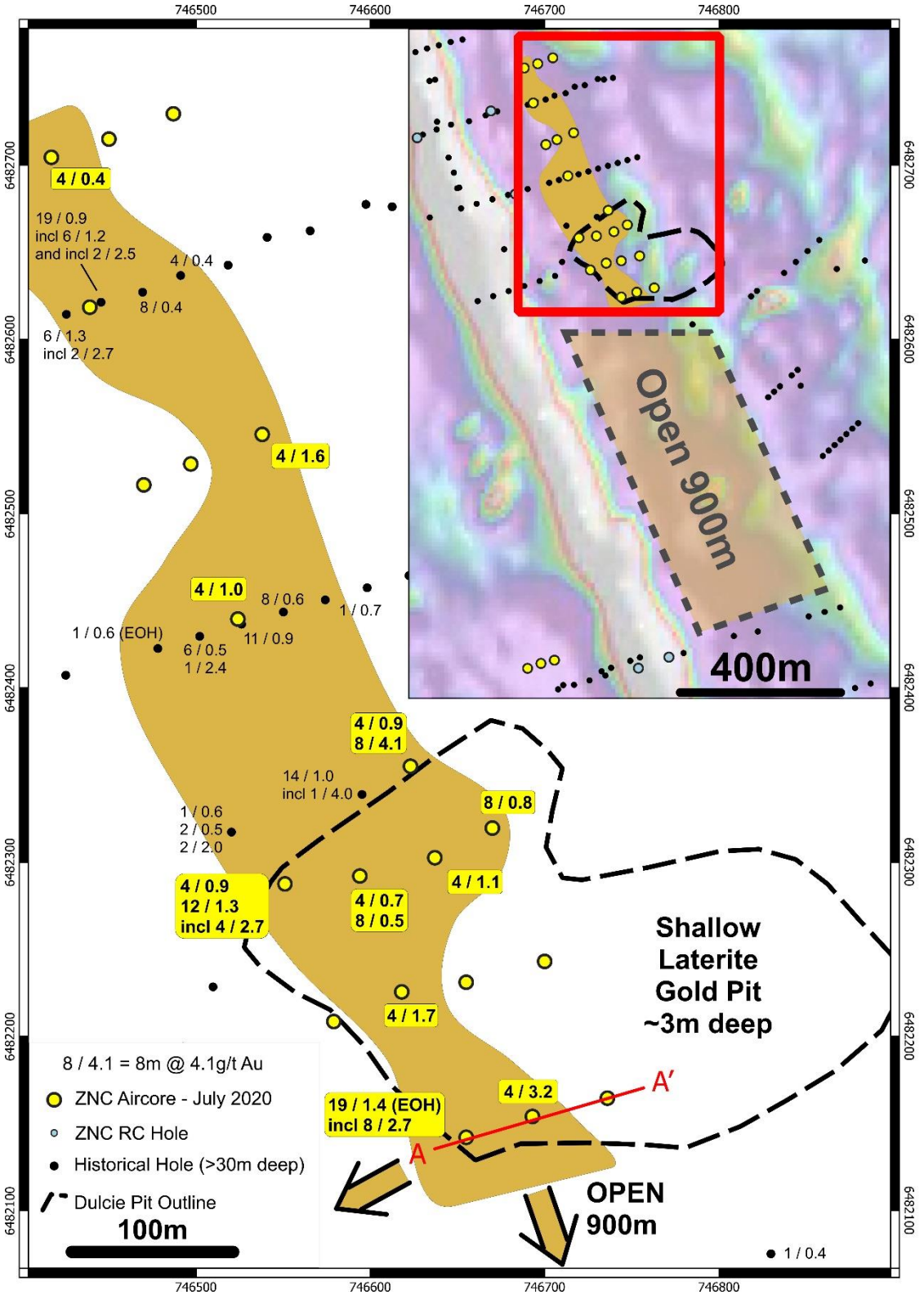

Figure 4: Dulcie Laterite Pit Significant New Aircore Drill Results, Targets and Section Location A-A'

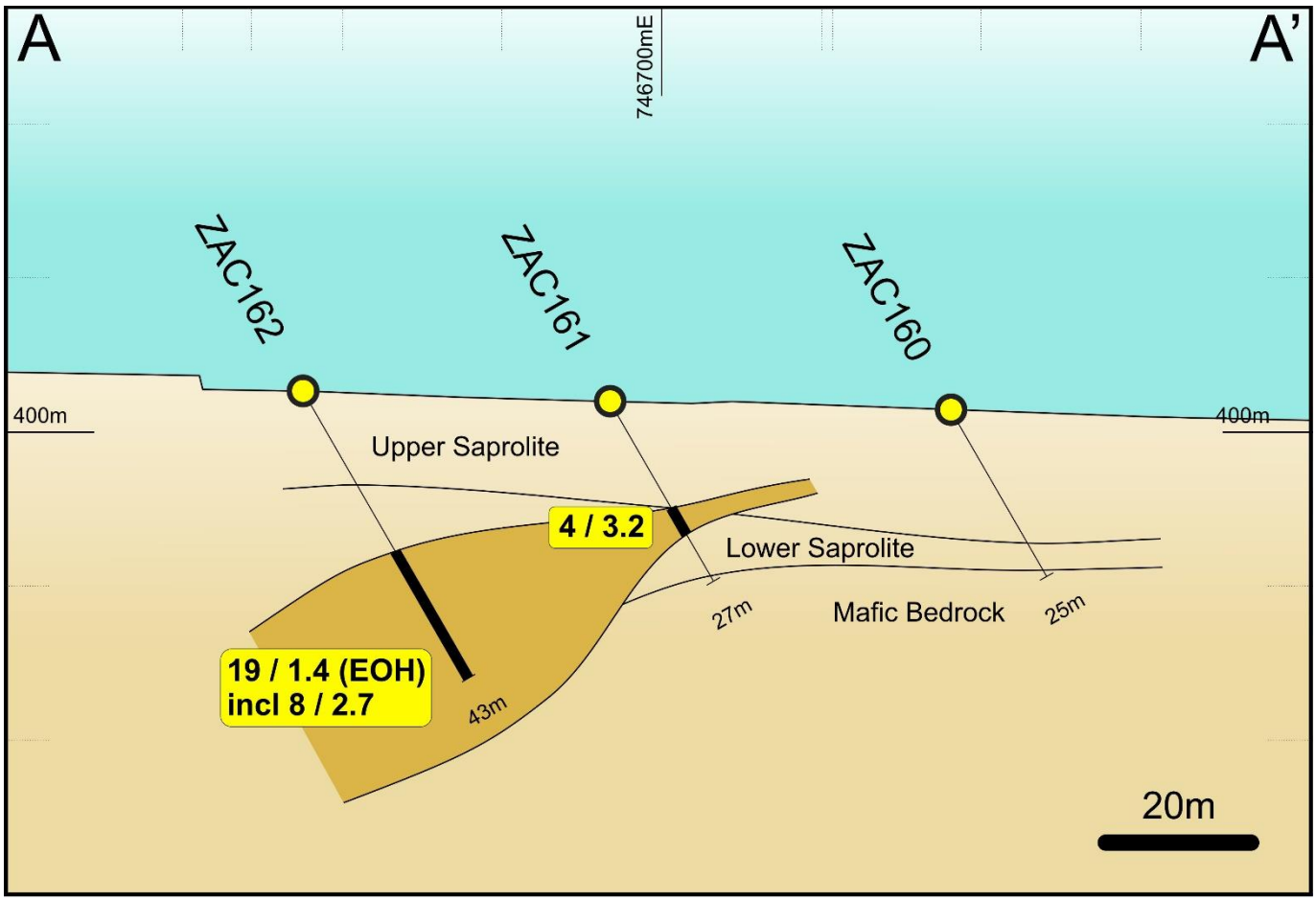

Figure 5: Dulcie Laterite Pit Cross Section A-A' with Significant New Aircore Drill Results

3. Estrela Prospect

One section of 5 drill holes was completed to test for gold mineralisation close to the sediment – mafic rock contact located approximately 5km north of the British Hill Gold Deposit (Figure 2). The western two most drill holes on the drill line both intersected gold mineralisation, returning: **8m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 16m depth and 4m @ 2.9 g/t Au** from 24m depth associated within quartz veined sedimentary and ultramafic rocks (Figure 6). This gold zone now named Estrela Gold Prospect remains open to the north (for greater than 1km), south (600m) and to the west.

Permitting has commenced for a follow-up aircore drilling program to test the potential of this new gold prospect. Several fences of 3 – 4 holes per drill line at 100m spacing both to the north and south of the new gold intersections are planned.

4. Dulcie Far North

Drilling of 3, 200m spaced fences of aircore holes at Dulcie Far North returned significant gold mineralisation on the centre section, including: **4m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 36m depth and 4m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 44m depth**. Gold mineralisation extends over 100m width and is interpreted to be flat lying to gently west dipping, although further drilling is required to confirm this orientation. Mineralisation remains open to the north (200m) and south for a further 200m. Infill holes and infill sections at 100m spacing are required to better understand the potential of this gold mineralised zone.

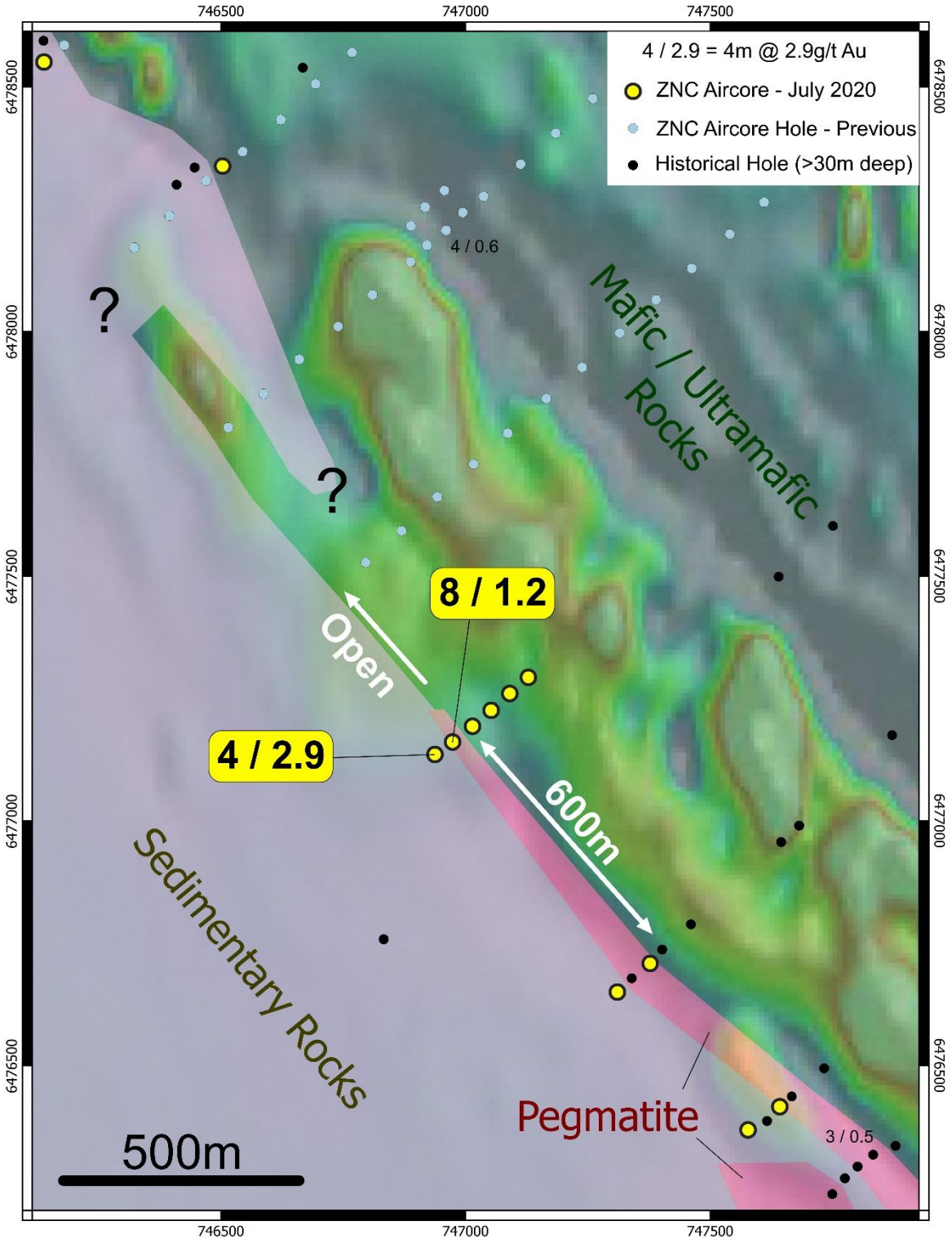

Figure 6: Estrela Prospect Significant New Aircore Drill Results and Targets for Follow-up

5. Surface Laterite

A total of 11 holes were drilled to follow-up on a previous Zenith intersection of 2m @ 6.5 g/t Au (EOH) associated with quartz veining in andesite (Figure 2). Drilling in the current program returned a single intercept of high-grade near surface gold, 4m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 4m depth, expanding the existing zone of known surface laterite gold mineralisation. No further bedrock gold mineralisation was intersected albeit several holes did not reach planned depths due to hard rock near surface. Potential exists for a small laterite gold resource that may be treated at the

nearby Dulcie Heap Leach Operation. Given that numerous large scale high-potential gold targets remain to be tested on Zenith's extensive landholdings, this Surface Laterite target is a lower priority for follow-up drilling.

Future Work

Resampling of all mineralised 4m composite samples on 1m intervals will be completed in early August. Future drilling as a priority will follow-up the newly defined gold results at the 4 prospects:

- **Dulcie North** - 16m @ 6.3 g/t Au, incl 4m @ 17.0 g/t Au
  Further drilling to track high-grade near surface gold zone along strike is planned.

- **Dulcie Laterite Pit** - 8m @ 4.1 g/t Au, 8m @ 2.7 g/t Au & 4m @ 3.2 g/t Au (open to north, south, and down dip to west)
  A program of follow-up aircore drilling of 10, 100m spaced sections to test the southern and northern strike extents of this near surface gold zone is planned to commence as soon as practical.

- **Estrela Prospect** – 8m @ 1.2 g/t Au and 4m @ 2.9 g/t Au (open to north, south & west)
  Permitting has commenced for a follow-up aircore drilling program to test the potential of this new gold prospect. Several fences of 3 – 4 holes per drill line at 100m spacing both to the north and south of the new gold intersections are planned.

- **Dulcie Far North** – 4m @ 4.5 g/t Au and 4m @ 1.6 g/t Au
  Infill holes and infill sections at 100m spacing are required to better understand the potential of this gold mineralised zone.

Additional Targets – a further 9 of the expanded 18 targets also require first pass drill testing.

Drilling is planned to re-commence at Split Rocks in late August.

Table 1: Significant New Gold Intersections from Split Rocks Aircore Drilling

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Estrela Prospect				
ZAC119	**16**	**24**	**8**	**1.2**
incl	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.8**
ZAC120	**24**	**28**	**4**	**2.9**
Surface Laterite				
ZAC125	**0**	**8**	**8**	**1.7**
incl	**4**	**8**	**4**	**3.0**
ZAC126	36	40	4	0.6
Dulcie Far North				
ZAC142	0	4	4	0.8
ZAC144	**32**	**40**	**8**	**2.5**
incl	**36**	**40**	**4**	**4.5**
ZAC145	0	4	4	0.5
ZAC146	0	4	4	0.7
and	28	32	4	0.4
and	**44**	**48**	**4**	**1.6**

ZAC147	0	4	4	0.6
ZAC148	0	8	8	0.5
and	36	48	12	0.4
ZAC149	36	40	4	0.5
Dulcie North				
ZAC150	0	4	4	0.6
and	20	24	4	0.9
ZAC151	0	4	4	0.6
and	16	24	8	0.9
incl	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.3**
and	**36**	**40**	**4**	**1.0**
ZAC153	**16**	**32**	**16**	**6.3**
incl	**16**	**20**	**4**	**17.0**
and	**44**	**48**	**4**	**1.1**
Dulcie Scotts Grey				
ZAC154	0	4	4	0.5
ZAC168	0	4	4	0.6
Dulcie Laterite Pit				
ZAC159	**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.7**
ZAC161	**16**	**20**	**4**	**3.2**
ZAC162	**24**	**43 (EOH)**	**19**	**1.4**
incl	**32**	**40**	**8**	**2.7**
ZAC163	**28**	**32**	**4**	**1.1**
ZAC164	0	4	4	0.7
and	36	44	8	0.5
ZAC165	0	4	4	0.9
and	**40**	**52**	**12**	**1.3**
incl	**40**	**44**	**4**	**2.7**
ZAC166	0	8	8	0.8
ZAC167	0	4	4	0.9
and	**16**	**24**	**8**	**4.1**
ZAC174	20	24	4	0.4
ZAC176	**20**	**24**	**4**	**1.6**
ZAC179	**28**	**32**	**4**	**1.0**

Note: Zenith has gold rights below 6m from surface only. Some 4m composite results extend through the zone 4m – 8m depth and will be re-sampled at 1m intervals. High-grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut -off grade of 1.0g/t Au and no internal dilution, whilst lower grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and maximum internal dilution of 4m. Hole sequence is ZAC099 to ZAC179 (81 holes) for a total of 3,604m. Holes not listed have results below the intersection criteria listed above.

Table 1: Split Rocks Aircore Drilling Collar Locations

Hole ID	East_GDA	North_GDA	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip
ZAC099	746463	6481145	411.39	45	73.5	-60
ZAC100	746491	6481251	415.5636	47	73.5	-60
ZAC101	746458	6481243	419.7152	38	73.5	-60
ZAC102	746425	6481231	419.9975	44	73.5	-60

ZAC103	746553	6481101	408.0919	44	73.5	-60
ZAC104	746520	6481084	406.2115	61	73.5	-60
ZAC105	746487	6481073	413.9141	26	73.5	-60
ZAC106	745299	6481080	411.6131	52	60	-60
ZAC107	745252	6481060	405.7621	53	60	-60
ZAC108	745211	6481035	404.7564	69	60	-60
ZAC109	745167	6481014	406.091	69	60	-60
ZAC110	745128	6480988	400.8326	57	60	-60
ZAC111	747642	6476417	412.4662	62	43	-60
ZAC112	747577	6476369	415.0615	72	43	-60
ZAC113	747377	6476709	410.412	46	43	-60
ZAC114	747310	6476651	409.1501	75	43	-60
ZAC115	747128	6477294	419.1507	47	43	-60
ZAC116	747090	6477261	422.5945	36	43	-60
ZAC117	747052	6477226	420.154	32	43	-60
ZAC118	747014	6477194	414.681	41	43	-60
ZAC119	746973	6477162	416.3121	41	43	-60
ZAC120	746937	6477136	419.332	52	43	-60
ZAC121	746503	6478338	420.0189	55	0	-90
ZAC122	746215	6478621	417.9356	50	0	-90
ZAC123	746138	6478551	423.9271	83	0	-90
ZAC124	746238	6479757	410.0145	36	68	-60
ZAC125	746191	6479741	410.2395	42	68	-60
ZAC126	746147	6479722	429.6939	45	68	-60
ZAC127	746103	6479700	416.7667	42	68	-60
ZAC128	746060	6479684	402.1725	52	68	-60
ZAC129	746123	6479768	413.3118	19	68	-60
ZAC130	746159	6479836	408.4449	50	68	-60
ZAC131	746104	6479814	412.1855	34	68	-60
ZAC132	746064	6479797	409.064	24	68	-60
ZAC133	746011	6479779	409.6093	7	68	-60
ZAC134	745966	6479760	409.9083	21	68	-60
ZAC135	745757	6480253	404.8434	27	68	-60
ZAC136	745711	6480234	406.5591	23	68	-60
ZAC137	745659	6480218	405.9169	24	68	-60
ZAC138	745618	6480200	407.8208	32	68	-60
ZAC139	745573	6480176	407.5173	58	68	-60
ZAC140	745529	6480165	408.868	58	68	-60
ZAC141	745483	6480149	409.2535	72	68	-60
ZAC142	745072	6484787	382.0475	46	71	-60
ZAC143	744978	6484754	379.3947	49	71	-60
ZAC144	745200	6484640	386.1295	52	71	-60
ZAC145	745160	6484621	389.8157	43	71	-60
ZAC146	745116	6484606	391.8627	55	71	-60
ZAC147	745347	6484464	392.3253	42	77.5	-60

ZAC148	745303	6484449	391.6699	48	71	-60
ZAC149	745206	6484406	390.7561	46	71	-60
ZAC150	745519	6483968	392.7344	50	71	-60
ZAC151	745491	6484015	400.8301	62	71	-60
ZAC152	745767	6483635	406.3181	50	71	-60
ZAC153	745722	6483632	406.1623	58	71	-60
ZAC154	746094	6482402	414.2693	50	73.5	-60
ZAC155	746058	6482393	414.2597	32	73.5	-60
ZAC156	746579	6482209	413.2754	45	73.5	-60
ZAC157	746700	6482243	415.4846	48	73.5	-60
ZAC158	746655	6482231	397.2783	45	73.5	-60
ZAC159	746618	6482226	399.1811	46	73.5	-60
ZAC160	746736	6482165	400.6369	25	73.5	-60
ZAC161	746693	6482154	401.9075	27	73.5	-60
ZAC162	746655	6482142	402.3344	43	73.5	-60
ZAC163	746637	6482303	398.0501	39	68	-60
ZAC164	746594	6482292	401.1354	50	68	-60
ZAC165	746551	6482288	407.4805	55	68	-60
ZAC166	746670	6482320	402.7469	45	68	-60
ZAC167	746623	6482355	400.9833	41	73.5	-60
ZAC168	746115	6482349	409.0192	47	73.5	-60
ZAC169	746081	6482340	405.0882	54	73.5	-60
ZAC170	746140	6482279	406.2105	54	73.5	-60
ZAC171	746107	6482265	407.3229	50	73.5	-60
ZAC172	746487	6482730	395.3017	33	73.5	-60
ZAC173	746450	6482715	399.2382	29	73.5	-60
ZAC174	746417	6482705	399.4786	30	73.5	-60
ZAC175	746439	6482619	398.3399	25	73.5	-60
ZAC176	746538	6482546	397.617	43	73.5	-60
ZAC177	746497	6482529	397.6615	34	73.5	-60
ZAC178	746470	6482517	398.907	13	73.5	-60
ZAC179	746524	6482440	403.2207	37	73.5	-60

Split Rocks Project Background

Gold Potential

Zenith's Split Rocks project is located within the Southern Cross region in the Forrestania greenstone belt, approximately halfway between Perth and Kalgoorlie. Several very large current and formerly operated gold mines located north and south along strike from Zenith's project area attest to the regional gold endowment of this area.

A major targeting exercise by the Company's geological team original identified 12 high-quality gold drill targets, subsequently expanded to 18 targets in the north eastern sector of the Company's 100% owned Split Rocks project (Figures 1 & 2). The study involved integrating geological, geophysical and geochemical data sets from Zenith's exploration activities as well as historic exploration programs that were generally conducted more than 20 years ago, mainly for nickel, when the gold price was significantly lower than today.

Zenith's targeting study has identified several, large, high-order geochemical anomalies (defined by historic auger sampling maximum value 300ppb Au and a mix of Zenith & historic shallow RAB & aircore drilling) that:

1. have never been or were poorly drill tested,
2. extend over 18km of strike.
3. The anomalies are in several cases coincident with major fault structures and geological contacts that contain significant gold mineralisation along strike.

Results received from recent aircore drilling testing these gold targets, the subject of this ASX release are highly encouraging and are a testament to the detailed regional targeting approach the Company has taken over its extensive landholdings at Split Rocks.

Lithium Potential

In addition to the gold targeting exercise, Zenith has also been systematically exploring its 100% owned Split Rocks project with landholdings of approximately 600 sqkm in the Forrestania greenstone belt for lithium. This emerging lithium district is host to SQM-Kidman's Mt Holland/Earl Grey lithium deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li_2O (KDR:ASX Release 19th Mar 2018).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised for release by the Zenith Minerals Limited Board of Directors – 5th August 2020

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About Zenith

Zenith has a vision to build a gold and base metals discovery business with a team of proven project finders. Focus is on 100% owned Zenith projects, whilst partners progress multiple additional opportunities using third party funds.

JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	4m composite aircore drill samples were collected at depths ranging from 0 to 80m depth. Samples were collected via a cyclone.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Aircore drilling was used to obtain 4 m composite from which 2 kg was pulverised with analysis for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish
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.).*	Aircore
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples were visually assessed in the field and using an estimated bulk density compared against theoretical mass to estimate recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Aircore ensured good recoveries through-out the drill program, holes that ended in high-water ingress were terminated to ensure adequate sample recovery.
	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.	Acceptable overall sample recoveries through-out drill program no bias likely.

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.*	All drill samples were logged by a qualified geologist and descriptions recorded in a digital data base.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Qualitative logging, representative sample retained for each drill metre.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100%
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Cone splitter for each 4m composite sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	~200g of sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	*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.*	Duplicate samples were taken in the field and analysed as part of the QA/QC process
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Each sample was approximately 2kg in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material sampled.
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.*	Samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, 2 kg was pulverised and a representative subsample was analysed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
	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.	No geophysical tools used in this program.
	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.	Blanks, certified reference material for gold, and duplicate samples were included in the analytical batches and indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least 2 Zenith company personnel have been to the prospect area and observed samples and representative drill chip samples

	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data were all recorded on paper logs and sample record books and then entered into a database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
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.*	Sample location is based on GPS coordinates +/-5m accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used to compile data was MGA94 Zone 50
Location of data points – continued	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topography control is +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to Figures 2 - 6
	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.	There is insufficient information to calculate a mineral resource
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Simple weight average mathematical compositing 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.*	All Zenith drilling is -60 degrees east and is close to representing true width thickness of the west dipping gold mineralisation, based on the current geological interpretation. Further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	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.	No bias based on current interpretation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were taken by Zenith personnel on site and retained in a secure location until delivered directly to the laboratory by Zenith personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by two company personnel who are qualified as Competent Persons

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Zenith announced on the 21st March 2019 that it has a 2-year option to explore for bedrock gold (any gold 6 metres below surface) and lithium mineralisation on tenements covering the operating Dulcie Heap Leach Gold Project (DHLGO) in exchange for surface laterite gold rights on Zenith's adjoining exploration licence E77/2388. Zenith may at its sole election exercise the option through the payment of a 2% NSR royalty payable on any future bedrock gold production from the DHLGO project area. The project is located predominantly in vacant crown land.
	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.	Tenements are mining leases and prospecting leases, current heap leach operation is active, no known impediments to obtain a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to ASX release 21st March 2019.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Archean mesothermal lode gold mineralisation hosted within banded iron formation (BIF) and mafic rock types.
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:*	Refer to Figures 1 & 6 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of this ASX release and to Figures 1,2 & 3 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of ZNC ASX Release 21 Oct 2019
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	
	o down hole length and interception depth	
	o 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.	
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.*	High-grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut -off grade of 1.0g/t Au and no internal dilution, whilst lower grade intersections are length weighted average grades with minimum cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au and maximum internal dilution of 4m. Hole sequence is ZAC099 to ZAC179 (81 holes) for a total of 3,604m. Holes not listed have results below the intersection criteria listed above. No top cuts were applied.
	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	As above and included in Tables

	and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
Data aggregation methods - continued	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All Zenith drilling is angled -60 degrees east and based on current interpretation is thought to be representing true width thickness of the flat lying supergene or gentle west dipping gold mineralised zones however further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	As above
	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').	Mineralised intervals reported are down-hole lengths but are believed to be close to true thickness
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.*	Refer to Figures 1 & 6 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of this ASX release and to Figures 1,2 & 3 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of ZNC ASX Release 21 Oct 2019
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.*	Refer to Figures 1 & 6 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of this ASX release and to Figures 1,2 & 3 and Table 1 and descriptions in body of text of ZNC ASX Release 21 Oct 2019
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 meaningful or material exploration data to be reported at this stage.
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).*	Follow-up drilling planned.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in body of this report.