



26th November 2014

High-Grade Extensions at Develin Creek

- ◆ Zenith drilling confirms high-grade resource extensions to **Sulphide City** Deposit. New massive sulphide results include:
 - **5m @ 2.45% copper, 2.14% zinc, 0.4 g/t gold and 30.7 g/t silver (3.72% CuEq*)**
 - **3m @ 2.63% copper, 0.88% zinc, 0.5 g/t gold and 36.7 g/t silver (3.58% CuEq)**
- ◆ Drilling at the **Window** Deposit indicates thick sub-horizontal near surface high-grade copper zone. New results include:
 - **37m @ 0.98% copper, including 13m @ 1.21% copper from 45m depth.**
- ◆ Potential upside to the overall grades within the massive sulphide deposits with new Zenith RC hole twinning previous 1993 percussion hole returning significantly higher copper, zinc, gold and silver grades (300% to 700% higher).
- ◆ Upgrade of the current JORC 2012 resource incorporating new drill results in progress.
- ◆ Initial metallurgical testwork commenced

The Company is pleased to advise of new results from a recent 8 hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Gold-Silver Project located in Queensland. (51% owned, right to acquire 100% from ASX:FRY).

The Develin Creek base metals project is located 80km north-west of Rockhampton in Central Queensland and hosts several copper-zinc-gold volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits and covers an extensive belt of underexplored prospective volcanic stratigraphy. Mineralisation comprises massive sulphide, stringer and breccia style copper-zinc-gold deposits, hosted by basalts.

The new drilling by Zenith has confirmed that the high-grade core of the **Sulphide City** deposit extends a further 140m south of the existing JORC resource. The new results from drill holes ZDCRC0006 (5m @ 2.45% copper, 2.14% zinc, 0.4 g/t gold and 30.7 g/t silver) and ZDCRC0007 (3m @ 2.63% copper, 0.88% zinc, 0.5 g/t gold and 36.7 g/t silver) support results from a diamond drill hole completed in 2011 that returned an intersection of 13.2 metres @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc and 0.4g/t gold outside the current resource (Figure 1).

Of special note, the new Zenith RC hole ZDCRC0006 twinned a 1993 percussion drill hole PD-088 (new RC hole drilled parallel to and within 9m of the older percussion hole) as the older hole appeared to have anomalously low results compared to the more recent diamond drill hole and other older 1993 diamond drill hole results further to the north. The older percussion hole was sampled on 3m composite intervals from the collar, whereas Zenith's new hole was drilled using a modern face sampling reverse circulation downhole hammer and was sampled on 1m intervals. Zenith's new hole returned significantly higher copper, zinc, gold and silver grades (3x copper, 5x zinc, 5x gold and 7x silver) for the equivalent drilled interval (refer to Table 1).

Corporate Details

Issued Shares	126.1 m
Unlisted options	1.1 m
Mkt. Cap. (\$0.05)	A\$ 6.3m
Cash Sep 14	A\$1.2m
Debt	Nil

Directors

Michael Clifford:
Managing Director

Mike Joyce:
Non Exec Chairman

Stan Macdonald:
Non Exec Director

Julian Goldsworthy:
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

HSBC Custod. Nom	8.3%
Nada Granich	6.3%
GDR PL	4.9%
Miquilini	4.7%
Citicorp Nominees	4.0%
Breamlea PL	3.6%

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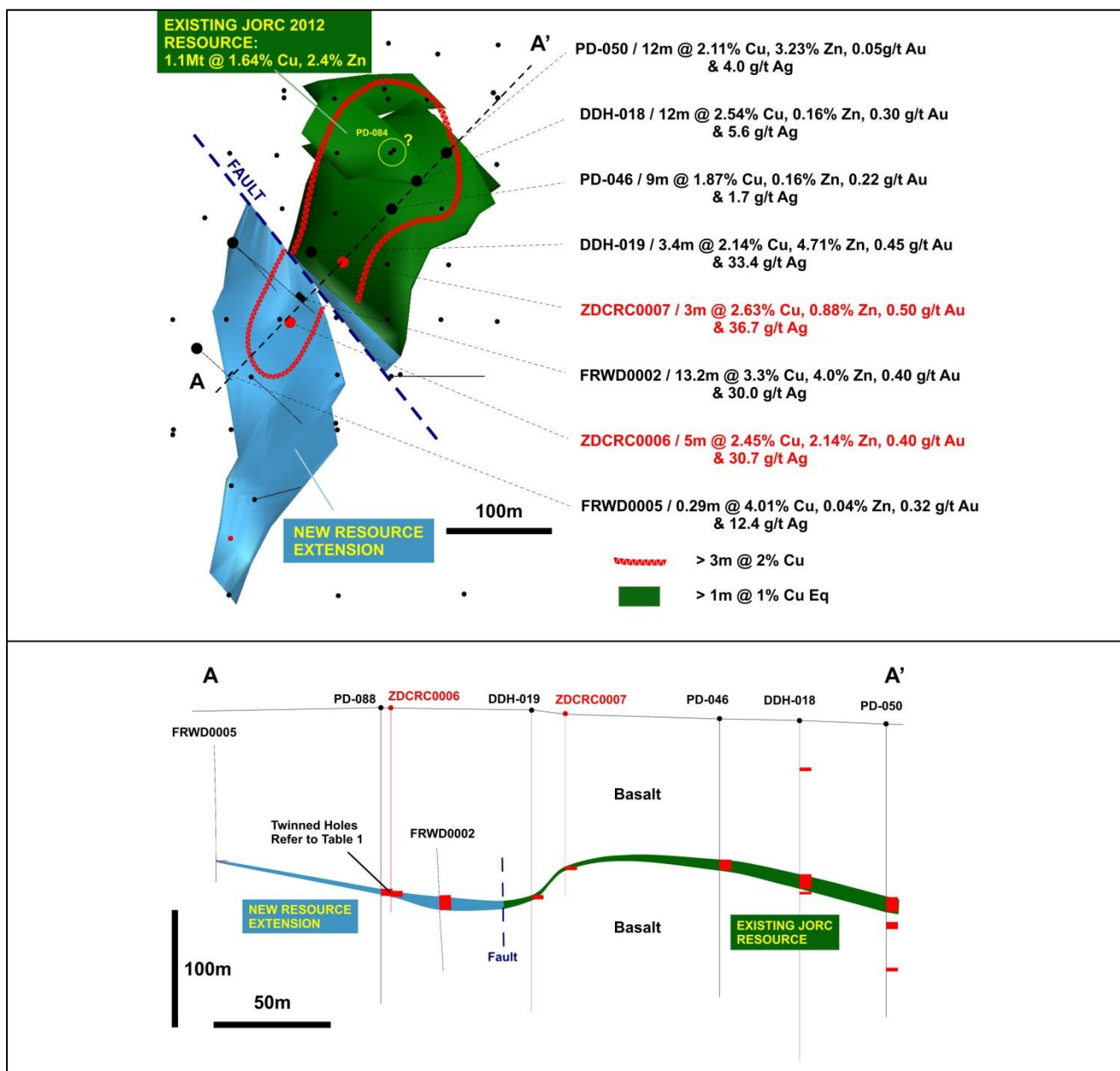


Figure 1: Plan View and Long Section of the Sulphide City Deposit

The new drill hole ZDCRC0006, with more robust sampling techniques will now replace PD-088 in the upcoming revised resource estimate, allowing a zone of continuous high-grade copper to be defined through the core of the new southern extension to the Sulphide City deposit (refer to Figure 1 above). The Company will in conjunction with the competent person responsible for the resource estimate assess if further twinning of older percussion drill holes is warranted.



Table 1: Sulphide City Deposit – Twin Hole Comparison

	New Zenith Hole	Old Hole	Comment
Drill Hole (Date)	ZDCRC0006 (2014)	PD-088 (1993)	Drilling techniques advanced significantly in 20 years
Mineralised Interval	5m	6m	Older 3m composite samples do not accurately resolve massive sulphide boundaries
Copper grade	2.45%	0.83%	New result 3 x higher copper grade
Zinc grade	2.14%	0.36%	New result 5 x higher zinc grade
Gold grade	0.4g/t	0.07g/t	New result 5 x higher gold grade
Silver Grade	30.7g/t	4.5g/t	New result 7 x higher silver grade
Depth From - To	154m – 159m	153m – 159m	New hole more accurately defines upper sulphide boundary
Sample Lengths	1m	3m	Old hole subject to 3m composite sampling

Of note, drill hole PD-084 drilled by percussion methods in 1993 at the northern end of Sulphide City deposit (Figure 1) also has anomalously low results compared with surrounding drill holes and Zenith will consider twinning that hole in follow-up drill programs.

In addition, hole ZDCRC0007, drilled in a 70m gap between existing holes in the southern portion of the existing resource, confirmed continuity of high-grade copper mineralisation, returning **3m @ 2.63% copper, 0.88% zinc, 0.5 g/t gold and 36.7 g/t silver**.

Window Deposit

New Zenith drilling at **Window** now indicates that the deposit is a thick zone of flat-lying chalcocite dominant (copper sulphide) mineralisation. Hole ZDCRC0003 extends mineralisation a further 40m north of the existing resource wireframe with a broad intersection of **37m @ 0.98% copper including 13m @ 1.21% copper from 45m depth**. Drill holes ZDCRC0004 and 0005 drilled west and east of the existing Window resource wireframe close off mineralisation in those respective directions but will have no impact on the existing resource.

Scorpion

Drilling at the Scorpion Deposit intersected the ore position with hole ZDCRC0002 intersecting a 2m wide zone of sphalerite (zinc sulphide) rich mineralisation returning **2m @ 1.59% zinc, 0.2% copper, 0.21 g/t gold and 16.4 g/t silver**, however this does not confirm Zenith's interpretation of a continuous high-grade down plunge target. Holes ZDCRC0001 and ZDCRC0002 will not have any impact on the existing Scorpion resource. Both drill holes have been cased and will provide platforms for downhole EM surveying to be conducted in 2015. Massive bedded copper-zinc sulphide mineralisation remains open at depth beyond the main Scorpion deposit to the north and north-east.



Drilling Summary

Results from all drill holes completed by Zenith in the recent drill campaign are included in Table 2 below whilst supporting documentation is appended in JORC2012 tables at the end of this ASX release.

Table 2: Zenith Drill Hole Results Summary

Hole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	EOH m	Az °	Dip °	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Scorpion Deposit												
ZDCRC0001	788765	7450300	232	0	-90			NSI				
ZDCRC0002	788800	7450250	148	0	-90	118	125	7	0.11	0.68	0.08	6.1
					including	118	120	2	0.20	1.59	0.21	16.4
Window Deposit												
ZDCRC0003	788685	7450120	178	180	-60	45	82	37	0.98	0.00	0.01	0.3
					including	66	79	13	1.21	0.00	0.01	0.3
ZDCRC0004	788592	7450072	148	180	-60			NSI				
ZDCRC0005	788737	7450120	196	180	-60			NSI				
Sulphide City Deposit												
ZDCRC0006	789120	7450370	172	0	-90	24	37	13	0.55	0.09	0.04	2.4
ZDCRC0006					and	154	159	5	2.45	2.14	0.40	30.7
ZDCRC0007	789170	7450425	154	0	-90	129	132	3	2.63	0.88	0.50	36.7
ZDCRC0008	789065	7450175	82	0	-90	75	76	1	0.56	0.11	0.02	8.3

*NSI – No Significant Intersection

Develin Creek Resources

The current (JORC 2012) Inferred Resource estimate was first calculated by Icon Resources to the ASX in 2007 for the three main mineralized bodies (Sulphide City, Scorpion and Window). Zenith completed a review and updated the resource to be compliant with the JORC 2012 guidelines in July 2014. The resource defined to date by drilling is: 1.76Mt grading 1.7% copper (Cu), 2% zinc (Zn) and 0.2g/t gold (refer to JORC compliant resource statement and associated tables attached to the Zenith June 2014 Quarterly Report, dated 30th July 2014).

Deposit	Tonnes	Cu% Grade	Zn% Grade	Ag g/t Grade	Au g/t Grade
SULPHIDE CITY	1,114,784	1.64	2.41	7.2	0.20
SCORPION	485,100	1.98	1.87	13.9	0.39
WINDOW	156,960	1.45	-	1.0	0.02
TOTAL	1,756,844	1.71	2.05	8.5	0.24

Subsequent to the resource estimates reported in 2007, drilling by Fitzroy extended mineralisation at the Sulphide City deposit by 200m to the south. Drilling intersections previously reported by Fitzroy (ASX Releases 28th July 2011, 28th Oct 2011 and 30th Jan 2012) that extend high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation to the north and south that are not included in the 2007 resource estimate above include:

- **FRWD0002 - 13.2m @ 3.3% Cu, 4.0% Zn & 0.4g/t gold (40m south of resource)**
- **FRWD0004 - 1.1m @ 3.5% Cu, 1.7% Zn & 0.6g/t gold (140m south of resource)**
- **FRWD0001 - 0.7m @ 4.7% Cu, 1.9% Zn & 0.8g/t gold (50m north of resource)**
- **FRWC007 - 2.0m @ 0.2% Cu, 2.4% Zn & 2.2g/t silver (200m south of resource)**



New Zenith drill results reported in this release that support the Fitzroy high-grade results include:

- ◆ ZDCRC0006 - 5m @ 2.45% copper, 2.14% zinc, 0.4 g/t gold and 30.7 g/t silver (50m south of resource)
- ◆ ZDCRC0007 – 3m @ 2.63% copper, 0.88% zinc, 0.5 g/t gold and 36.7 g/t silver (30m north of resource).

Zenith has commissioned an updated JORC resource that will include these additional drill holes and will commence initial sighter level metallurgical testwork on the massive sulphides collected in this recent round of drilling. The metallurgical testwork will be the first conducted on the deposit.

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.

The information in this Report that relates to in-situ Mineral Resources at the Develin Creek project is based on information compiled by Ms Fleur Muller an employee of Geostat Services Pty Ltd. Ms Muller takes overall responsibility for the Report. She is a Member of the AusIMM and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity she is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Ms Muller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cueq* is copper equivalent grade, derived from the formula $\text{Cueq} = \text{Cu}\% + (\text{Zn}\% \times 0.342) + (\text{Au g/t} \times 0.6) + (\text{Ag g/t} \times 0.0096)$ using metal prices in USD of \$6725/tonne Cu, \$2300/t Zn, \$1200/oz Au and \$20/oz Ag. No recovery or marketing factors have been applied to the formula.

26th November 2014

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About Zenith

Zenith is advancing its project portfolio of high-quality, gold, base metal and manganese projects whilst building a superior project base of high-quality advanced exploration assets:

Kavaklitepe Gold Project, Turkey (ZNC earning 70%)

- Recent (2013) grass roots gold discovery in Tethyan Belt – (“elephant” terrain)
- Large, virtually drill-ready, high order gold soil / IP anomaly >1km strike
- Rock chip traverses to 54m @ 3.33g/t gold, including 21.5m @ 7.2 g/t gold
 - Trenching and drilling (permitting in progress)

Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold, QLD (ZNC initial 51%, option for 100%)

- 3 known VHMS massive sulphide deposits with JORC resources, 50km of strike of host volcanics
- 2011 drilling outside resource; 13.2 metres @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc, 30g/t silver and 0.4g/t gold
 - Drilling to extend known deposits, geophysics, geochemistry to detect new targets

Mt Minnie Gold Project, WA (ZNC 100%)

- 75km strike of major regional fault. Alteration, geochemistry, rock samples 64.2 and 21.5 g/t Au
 - Initial field assessment to follow-up and extend known prospects

Earaheedy Manganese (and Pb,Zn) Project, WA (ZNC 100%)

- New manganese province discovered by ZNC, potential DSO drill intersections (+40%Mn)
- Target area doubled with new acquisitions (RIO tenements, Blue Cliffs).
 - Mapping, sampling, drilling new ground, beneficiation tests, assess geophysical techniques

Mt Alexander Iron Ore, WA (ZNC 100%)

- JORC magnetite Resource 535 Mt @ 30.0% Fe close to West Pilbara coast, 50% of target untested.
 - Seeking development partner/ buyer for project

Other

- Divesting Indonesian coal project – Conditional offer received, US\$500K +royalty US\$1/t
- Evaluating new project opportunities (acquire at bottom of the cycle)



Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Zenith drilling used Reverse Circulation (RC) methods. RC chips were samples at 1m intervals within the mineralized zones and 3m intervals in non-mineralised zones.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Measurements downhole were to the nearest decimetre.
	<i>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.</i>	RC samples of 1m or locally 3m (approximately 3- 5kg) were assayed for base metals using ICP-OES after 4 acid digest and for gold using fire assay. All grade intervals (> 1% base metals) were re-assayed with a stronger digestion level.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	RC drilling comprised a nominal 4 ½ or 5 ¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.



Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC samples were visually checked in the field by a qualified geologist for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	A cyclone and riffle splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned to ensure no contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	Sample recovery was observed to be very high within the ore zone. No sample bias is believed to have occurred.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	RC drill chips underwent detailed logging through the entire hole, with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, alteration and sulphide contents. A small representative sample of RC chips was collected for each interval sampled, these have been retained for future reference by the Company.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	RC chip logging is quantitative and included records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drill core
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected at the rig using a cyclone, samples were riffle split to provide a 3kg sample to present for analysis. Samples were recorded if dry or wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane where RC samples were crushed and then riffle split before being pulverised to 70% passing - 75microns. A subsample of pulverised material was then submitted for analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of certified reference materials covering copper, zinc, silver and gold grades. Duplicates samples were collected of selected mineralised intervals and submitted for routine analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	<i>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.</i>	RC field duplicates were. One hole was twinned refer to Table 1 of this ASX release.



	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the base metal mineralisation at Develin Creek based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The analytical technique used was a 4 acid digest, with 33 elements analysed by ICP-AES. The technique is considered a total analysis. Gold was analysed by 30g fire assay with AA finish.
	<i>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.</i>	Each drilled interval was subject to measurement of magnetic susceptibility only.
	<i>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.</i>	Field QA/QC procedures included the insertion of duplicate samples and certified reference materials for copper, zinc, gold and silver covering a range of concentrations to match the mineralisation. QA/QC reviews indicated excellent correlation between reference materials and analyses reported by the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All significant intersections have been verified by at least 3 company representatives who assessed the RC chip trays and compared these intervals with reported analyses.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	One drill hole was twinned during this program, refer to Table 1 of this ASX release for further details.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Field data were all recorded on hardcopies (geological logging, sampling intervals, etc.). Data is now stored in a digital Access database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as half the detection limit
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS with accuracy of plus minus 3m. Collars were also cross checked by physical tape measurements from previously surveyed drill collar positions.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	A local grid was established in 1993 by a licenced surveyor and oriented AMG grid north, points on the baseline were subsequently picked up with differential GPS in 1995 to facilitate accurate grid conversions.
Location of data points - continued	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topography and drill collar locations and elevations were accurately surveyed by a licenced surveyor over the period 1993-94 and a topography surface generated from these data. All points have been converted to GDA94 Zone 50 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes were generally drilled 30 - 40m apart.



	<i>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.</i>	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the definition of Inferred Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Selected weaker mineralised intervals based on visual estimates were composite sampled at 3m intervals.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The majority of the drilling at Sulphide City is vertical, adequately testing the gently dipping sulphide lenses. In Scorpion, drill sections are orientated North to South with respect to grid North. The majority of the drilling is drilled towards the South, with -60° dipping holes adequately testing the steeper lens. Drilling at Window is at various orientations suitable to achieve unbiased samples of the board disseminated style of mineralisation intersected.
	<i>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.</i>	It appears that drilling orientation was adequate and it is not believed any bias was introduced regarding the orientation of main sulphide bodies.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were bagged on site, placed in bulka-bags and secured for transport on pallets and then shipped directly using a 3 rd party contractor to the laboratory in Brisbane.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals, etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded was assessed for validation. Global consistency was also checked later on by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays against geology, specifically visually mineralised intervals.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration

Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>The deposit is located within EPM 17604 owned 51% by Zenith Minerals Limited and 49% by Fitzroy Copper Pty Ltd. Zenith has the right to purchase 100% equity in the project.</p> <p>The prospect is located within the Forrest Home Pastoral Lease.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining lease
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Mineralisation was first identified in late 1992 by Queensland Metals Corporation (QMC) over what is now the Scorpion deposit. Between 1993 and mid-1995, QMC undertook an extensive geological and geophysical exploration program focused on the Develin Creek area and other prospects to the South.</p> <p>In July 1995, QMC entered into a joint venture agreement with Outokumpu Mining Australia Pty Ltd (OMA) to continue exploration. OMA completed the first resource estimate for the Develin Creek deposits, then withdrew from the joint venture in 1996 and QMC (later changed names to Australian Magnesium Corporation) maintained the tenements until relinquishment in 2002.</p> <p>Icon Limited (Icon) acquired the tenement and in 2007 completed this resource estimate for Sulphide City, Scorpion and Window from historical drilling data.</p> <p>Fitzroy Resources acquired the project from Icon and listed via prospectus dated October 2010 and subsequently completed a HeliTEM survey, minor DHEM, some geochemical sampling and drilling of 12 holes). Of those 12 holes, 6 diamond holes were drilled to the south and east of the Develin Creek resource. Drill hole FRWD0002 collared near the southern edge of the resource intersected 13.5m grading 3.3%Cu, 4.0%Zn, 0.5g/t Au and 30g/t Ag in massive sulphide from 182m. The mineralisation was intersected in a position that extends the known limits of the resource by around 40m to the south where it remains open to further upside.</p> <p>In addition Fitzroy completed 3 RC holes at the Lygon Prospect and a further 2 south of the Develin Creek resource area.</p> <p>This resource estimate encompasses the drilling completed by QMC during that period of time. Fitzroy's drilling is not part of this initial estimate.</p>



<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Develin Creek base metal project hosts several copper-zinc-gold-silver volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits and covers an extensive belt of underexplored prospective volcanic rocks. Mineralisation comprises massive sulphide, stringer and breccia style copper-zinc-gold-silver deposits, hosted by basalts.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>o down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>o hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to Table 2 of this ASX release – Zenith Drill Hole Results Summary for details of all drill holes and significant results.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i>	Drill results are reported as simple arithmetic weighted averages. Higher grade cut-offs reported with minimum 1m @ 1% Cu.
	<i>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.</i>	Window drill intersections reported at both 1%Cu and 0.5% Cu cut-offs, maximum 1m internal waste as dilution.
<i>Data aggregation methods - continued</i>	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Copper equivalent only reported in headlines for the two massive sulphide intersections at Sulphide City. Cueq* is copper equivalent grade, derived from the formula $Cueq = Cu\% + (Zn\% \times 0.342) + (Au \text{ g/t} \times 0.6) + (Ag \text{ g/t} \times 0.0096)$ using metal prices in USD of \$6725/tonne Cu, \$2300/t Zn, \$1200/oz Au and \$20/oz Ag. No recovery or marketing factors have been applied to the formula.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Chosen drill hole angles were adequate to drill sulphide lenses.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Drill holes are close to perpendicular to mineralised intervals.



	<i>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').</i>	Downhole lengths reported are interpreted to reflect true widths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to diagrams in body of text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Results for all holes reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Surface sampling and mapping were completed over different field campaigns by QMC and subsequent companies. Several geophysical surveys were completed by different companies (aeromagnetics, Induced Polarisation, Electromagnetics). Metallurgy testwork is in progress.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	More drilling is planned to test for extensions of the mineralised bodies and eventually upgrade the resource estimate.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to diagrams in body of text of this release.