

ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: NCZ

27 July 2017

TAILINGS INFILL DRILLING RESULTS INDICATE STRONG POTENTIAL FOR INCREASE IN RESOURCE GRADE

- Initial results for first 22 holes of 175 program received and interpreted to date
- Drilling results are within the existing Inferred Resource, highlights include:
 - o 21.5m at 3.53% Zn, 0.91% Pb & 21.8g/t Ag (TSF318)
 - o 20.7m at 3.52% Zn, 0.90% Pb & 25.2g/t Ag (TSF313)
 - o 20.6m at 3.44% Zn, 0.86% Pb & 18.9g/t Ag (TSF317)
 - o 21.1m at 3.37% Zn, 0.78% Pb & 17.9g/t Ag (TSF319)
- 3.20% Zn av. full hole composite grade to date vs Inf. Resource grade of 2.68% Zn
- Additional analysis of silver & lead grades show potential for payable metal credits
- Further samples currently awaiting analysis
- Tailings drilling program to be completed in August

New Century Resources Limited (Company or New Century) (ASX:NCZ) is pleased to announce the receipt and interpretation of results from the initial 22 holes of the tailings infill drilling program at the Century Zinc Mine in Queensland.

Commenting on the drilling results, New Century Resources Managing Director Patrick Walta stated:

"The drill results received to date have exceeded the Company's expectations. The results confirm the consistency of mineralisation throughout the deposit, both laterally and over the entire depth of each drill hole. These results also indicate a potential zinc-grade increase over the current Inferred Resource area, which previously had not been drilled.

In addition, silver and lead are for the first time being systematically analysed in the drill program, allowing the potential for payable by-product metals credits to be included in the planned zinc concentrate."

The current Century Tailings Resource stands at an Indicated Resource of 12.8Mt at 2.97% zinc, Inferred Resource of 58.2Mt at 2.68% zinc for a total 71.0Mt at 2.73% zinc (1,940,000t of contained zinc metal).

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Only the Indicated Resource area (see Figure 1) has undergone drilling to date, which was completed by former owner MMG Limited.

The process for calculation of the Inferred Resource area was via deduction of the Indicated Resource from an assumed total resource, which had been calculated from irregular tailings feed assays and unreconciled tonnages deposited since commencement of operations in May 2000.

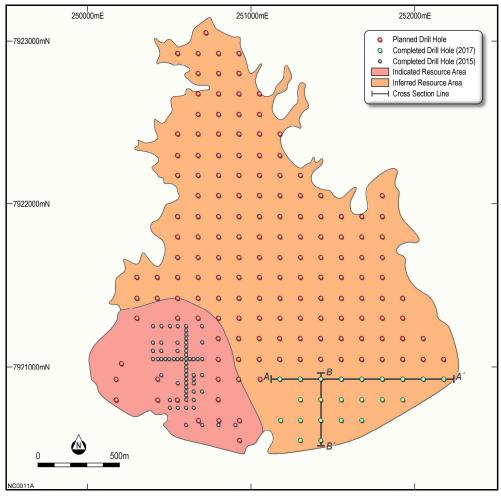


Figure 1: Century Tailings Deposit drilling overview

The initial results in the announcement represent drilling in the south east corner of the tailings dam (see Figure 1) which is within the existing Inferred Resource area. Cross sections through the current drilling (see Figures 2 and 3) show high level of consistency across the tailings dam, in addition to the observation of higher grades compared with the previously reported Inferred Resource. Downhole assays are reported over approximately one metre intervals.

Holes were drilled on a 125m spacing, however a vertical exaggeration of 15:1 has been applied to allow review of grades for each individual metre.

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The individual downhole assays received to date show the drilled area is relatively homogeneous, with good consistency of grade both vertically and horizontally across the tailings dam. Importantly the entire length of each drilled hole has been demonstrated to be mineralised.

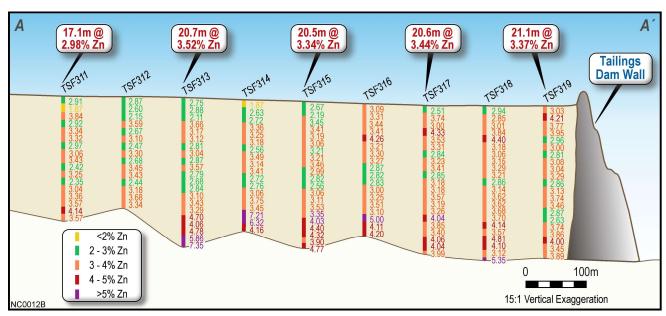


Figure 2: Cross section A-A' of the Century Tailings Deposit

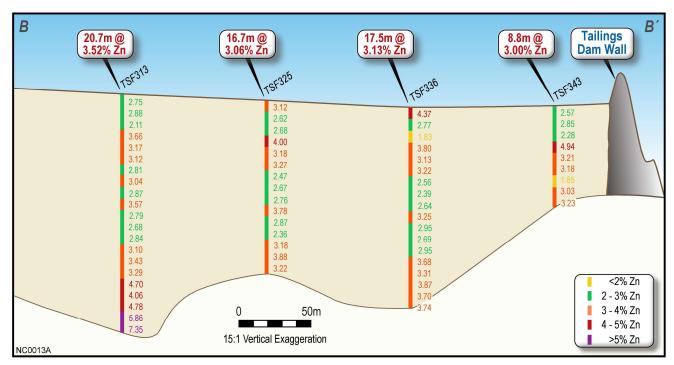


Figure 3: Cross section B-B' of the Century Tailings Deposit

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As shown in Table 1, the drilling results received to date have produced an average grade of 3.20% zinc (19.4% increase on average Inferred Resource grade locally). These results point to a clear potential for a material increase in the overall grade of the Century Tailings Deposit.

Table 1: Overview of historical Mineral Resources and comparison with latest drilling results

Drilling/Resource Area	Previous Drilling	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)
Indicated Resource Area	2015	2.97%	Not Assayed	Not Assayed
Inferred Resource Area	None	2.68% (Calc. via deducting Indicated Resource from assumed total resource from operational inputs)	Not Assayed	Not Assayed
Latest Drilling Results (within Inferred Resource area)	2017	3.20%	0.66%	16.9g/t

In addition, the 2017 drilling program has also analyzed for lead and silver, providing potential for additional payable metal credits. Results include an average of 0.66% lead and 16.9g/t silver across the initial 22 holes received.

Table 2: Hole composite assays from drilling received to date

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn+Pb%
TSF311	251675	7920925	0	17.1	2.98	0.57	15.4	3.54
TSF312	251800	7920925	0	15.1	2.99	0.46	14.4	3.45
TSF313	251925	7920925	0	20.7	3.52	0.90	25.2	4.42
TSF314	252050	7920925	0	19.8	3.45	0.51	15.4	3.96
TSF315	252175	7920925	0	20.5	3.34	0.82	20.3	4.16
TSF316	252300	7920925	0	18.1	3.44	0.59	15.4	4.03
TSF317	252425	7920925	0	20.6	3.44	0.86	18.9	4.30
TSF318	252550	7920925	0	21.5	3.53	0.91	21.8	4.44
TSF319	252675	7920925	0	21.1	3.37	0.78	17.9	4.16
TSF324	251800	7920800	0	15.6	2.90	0.45	13.8	3.35
TSF325	251925	7920800	0	16.7	3.06	0.50	15.4	3.56
TSF326	252050	7920800	0	19.2	3.41	0.79	22.0	4.20
TSF327	252175	7920800	0	19.4	3.29	0.63	15.8	3.92
TSF328	252300	7920800	0	18.9	3.20	0.66	16.7	3.86
TSF329	252425	7920800	0	20.8	3.18	0.96	20.4	4.14
TSF334A	251680	7920675	0	9.3	2.70	0.57	12.4	3.26
TSF335A	251805	7920675	0	15.1	2.91	0.47	13.5	3.37
TSF336	251925	7920675	0	17.5	3.13	0.64	18.5	3.77
TSF337	252050	7920675	0	9.5	3.04	0.45	9.7	3.50
TSF338	252175	7920675	0	8.2	2.99	0.41	7.4	3.40
TSF342	251800	7920550	0	12.6	2.72	0.44	10.8	3.15
TSF343	251925	7920550	0	8.8	3.00	0.46	8.8	3.46
Malhaurna Of	-		Length weigh	ted average	3.20	0.66	16.9	3.86

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Tailings Drilling Overview

As outlined in the Prospectus (see ASX announcement 20 June 2017), the Company is currently focused on progressing a tailings feasibility study in preparation for a potential near term restarting of the existing plant and infrastructure at the Century Zinc Mine.

As part of this study process, New Century is undertaking an infill drilling program over the Century Tailings Deposit which is targeting an upgrade in the confidence level of the existing resource base to an Indicated Resource level at a minimum.

The planned drilling program consists of 175 HQ3 diameter drill core holes on a $125m \times 125m$ spacing (an average depth of 13m) for a total 2,350m drilling.

The program is anticipated to be completed in August 2017 with analytical results to be processed shortly after.



Figure 4: Tailings drilling at the Century Zinc Mine

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Damian O'Donohue who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy(AusIMM), and full time employee of New Century Resources Ltd.

Mr O'Donohue has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr O'Donohue consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1: Information required by Listing Rule 5.7.2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t
TSF311	251675	7920925	178.3	-90.0	0.0	0	17.1	17.1	2.98	0.57	15.4
TSF312	251800	7920925	178.2	-90.0	0.0	0	15.1	15.1	2.99	0.46	14.4
TSF313	251925	7920925	178.1	-90.0	0.0	0	20.7	20.7	3.52	0.90	25.2
TSF314	252050	7920925	177.8	-90.0	0.0	0	19.8	19.8	3.45	0.51	15.4
TSF315	252175	7920925	177.4	-90.0	0.0	0	20.5	20.5	3.34	0.82	20.3
TSF316	252300	7920925	176.9	-90.0	0.0	0	18.1	18.1	3.44	0.59	15.4
TSF317	252425	7920925	176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	20.6	20.6	3.44	0.86	18.9
TSF318	252550	7920925	176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	21.5	21.5	3.53	0.91	21.8
TSF319	252675	7920925	176.5	-90.0	0.0	0	21.1	21.1	3.37	0.78	17.9
TSF324	251800	7920800	177.7	-90.0	0.0	0	15.6	15.6	2.90	0.45	13.8
TSF325	251925	7920800	177.6	-90.0	0.0	0	16.7	16.7	3.06	0.50	15.4
TSF326	252050	7920800	177.1	-90.0	0.0	0	19.2	19.2	3.41	0.79	22.0
TSF327	252175	7920800	176.7	-90.0	0.0	0	19.4	19.4	3.29	0.63	15.8
TSF328	252300	7920800	176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	18.9	18.9	3.20	0.66	16.7
TSF329	252425	7920800	176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	20.8	20.8	3.18	0.96	20.4
TSF334A	251680	7920675	177.3	-90.0	0.0	0	9.3	9.3	2.70	0.57	12.4
TSF335A	251805	7920675	177.3	-90.0	0.0	0	15.1	15.1	2.91	0.47	13.5
TSF336	251925	7920675	177.0	-90.0	0.0	0	17.5	17.5	3.13	0.64	18.5
TSF337	252050	7920675	176.7	-90.0	0.0	0	9.5	9.5	3.04	0.45	9.7
TSF338	252175	7920675	176.5	-90.0	0.0	0	8.2	8.2	2.99	0.41	7.4
TSF342	251800	7920550	176.9	-90.0	0.0	0	12.6	12.6	2.72	0.44	10.8
TSF343	251925	7920550	177.1	-90.0	0.0	0	8.8	8.8	3.00	0.46	8.8
						Length weig	hted avera	age grade	3.20	0.66	16.9

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

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. 	 A Sandvik 710 track mounted diamond drill rig was used to obtain whole core samples Sample recovery and displacement were considered the primary risks to achieving representative sample across the deposit. Holes were dipped with a lead weighted rule following each 3m run to ensure the drilled interval matched the sampled void. Where recovery values were outside the predetermined range the hole would be re-drilled at the Geologists discretion. All methods replicated the detailed sampling and variability study carried out at the Century Tailings in 2015, and were run by the same Study Manager. The Tailings deposit by its nature is a wholly mineralized mass. All samples were HQ3 diameter core (61.1mm) Sampled intervals range from 0.3m to 1.3m around a nominal 1m sample size. Quarter-core samples were taken at the site laboratory for analysis. The remaining sample was retained and composited for detailed metallurgical testing. Samples weighing approximately 1-1.5kg were dried at 100°C overnight, crushed to ~3mm and split to 200g, then pulverized to 90% < 53 microns

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Pulverized sample weighting 50-100g was then sent to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for analysis of – Zn, Pb, Fe,S, SiO2, CaO, Al2O3 & Mn by XRF, Ag by four acid digest with an ICP-AES finish, and Specific Gravity by pycnometer with methanol.
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). 	 Drilling was carried out using a diamond drilling configuration Due to the unconsolidated nature of the tailings sediment, minor modifications were made to the drill-bit cutting face to improve penetration and subsequent sample recovery. No water was added during the drilling process. Triple tube (HQ3) diameter equipment was used for all holes. All holes are vertical and do not require orientation.
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. 	 Core recovery was measured for each 3m drill run or part thereof. Recovery was back allocated proportionately to pseudo 1m sections. This approach was adopted due to the plasticity and mobility of the sample medium. The dynamic characteristic of the sample reduces the confidence in the spatial origin of sample within the 3m run at times when 100% sample recovery is not achieved. Sample recovery was maximized through modification of the drilling practices – the drill-bit cutting face was tapered to improve penetration, the upper sequence was drilled within a poly-pipe casing to prevent lateral compression of the unconsolidated sediment, and no water was added during the sampling process. The process was developed, and extensively tested and validated during the 2015 campaign. From field observations, it is assumed that sample recovery is primarily impacted by the compaction and saturation state of the unconsolidated sediment. When the sediment is insufficiently

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compacted, or moisture levels reach saturation point, the sediment is no long sufficiently competent to enter, or remain, in the sample tube. No direct relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed - however the local dry bulk density should be reviewed to address the risk of over estimating contained metal in these areas.
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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 No detailed logging of the tailings sediment is considered practicable. The tailings represent the unrecovered, homogenized, mineralized material from primary processing.
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. 	 Quarter-core samples from the plastic, clay-like, tailings material. were hand cut in the site laboratory Samples are considered of high quality, and the sample type and size are considered appropriate for the deposit type. Duplicate splits have been taken for analysis at the Boyd crusher to assess for variability. Previous analysis shows ~70% of the tailings is sized at <38µ due to the ultra-fine grind required for liberation of Zn in Century Ore. This size fraction is significantly smaller than the standard pulverization stage of preparation at all analytical laboratories. By nature of the deposit sampling risk is greatly reduced when compared to any form of primary mineralization.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	 Both the XRF and ICP-AES methods are considered total methods, and are consistent with industry standards. Five different CRM's were used at an insertion rate of 1:20 samples to test for precision of analysis. Blanks and Duplicates were also inserted alternately at a rate of 1:20, to test for sample contamination and sample variability respectively. No material issues have been identified with regards to sample quality.
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. 	 Twinned holes were not carried out as part of this programme due to the extremely low variability displayed in the previous study. Data was logged in the field on paper and reviewed and transferred to an electronic spreadsheet daily. Fully validated data would be uploaded to the auditable and independently managed company database hosted by Maxwells Geoservices, known as Webshed. No adjustments occur to assay data under any circumstances.
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. 	 Airborne LiDAR survey was carried out by AAM Hatch Pty Ltd in February 2016. Reported accuracy for the method was in the range of ±0.1m - ±0.5m. This data informs the topographic surface used in drill hole design. All work was carried out in Australian Map Grid zone 54, using the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD84) Initial hole collars were located using a Handheld Garmin GPSMAP 62sc with an estimated accuracy of ±5m.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 All hole collars will be located by a registered surveyor to ±0.1m accuracy upon completion of drilling activities.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Drilling was executed on a 125m x 125m regular grid. Data spacing was defined by variograms developed from the 2015 drilling campaign and is considered sufficient to reach an Indicated Mineral Resource classification. Sample compositing by hole has been carried out for the Exploration Drilling results summary table. For intervals where no sample was recovered, the average grade of the local Inferred Mineral Resource was applied. This approach was considered conservative with regards to grade reporting.
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. 	 All sampling is carried out perpendicular to mineralization. Drill-holes intersect mineralization from top of hole to the base of deposition. The nature of the deposit allows for simple unbiased sampling practices.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Core samples were collected in clearly labelled and numbered HQ core trays by each 3m drill run and recorded on a field logging sheet. An inventory of samples was taken by the site Laboratory technician.
		 An inventory of samples was taken by the site Laboratory technician on receipt of the samples from the drill rig to ensure all were accounted for. Samples were split at the site laboratory by the Geologist and Laboratory technician and transferred to individually numbered

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 calico sample bags. Each number was logged against the respective sample interval by the geologist. Samples numbers and intervals were entered into a project specific logging spreadsheet, along with all hole details. Upon arrival at ALS Mt Isa all samples were registered into the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and reconciled with the submission list. Any discrepancies are reported to the Project Geologist. No material issues were encountered across the reported sample set. The validated dataset would be loaded into Maxwell Geoservices WebShed. Maxwell's hosted data management solution provides independent, secure, management and storage of the company data.
Audits or reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits or reviews have occurred.

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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. 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. 	 New Century Resources Ltd holds a mining lease (ML90045) over the Century TSF; this has an expiry date of 18/09/2037. As part of an operating mine the tailings dam is not subject to any operating restrictions, but it is subject to environmental conditions relating to the containment of the tailings. All activities undertaken are subject to the conditions of the Environmental Authority EPML00888813, issued by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. All activities are monitored by site based environmental scientists. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 All previous Resource Definition drilling on the Tailings deposit was carried out by the previous owner MMG Ltd in 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit is a tailings dam with zinc, lead, and silver mineralisation deposited in sub horizontal layers as mine tailings from up to five separate outflow sites.

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	JORC Code explanation	Comme	entary										
Drill hole	A summary of all information material to the understanding of	Hole ID TSF311	Easting 251675		RL 178.3	Dip -90.0		From (m)	To (m)	Length	Zn % 2.98	Pb % 0.57	Ag %
Information	the exploration results including a tabulation of the following	TSF311	251800	7920925	178.3	-90.0	0.0	0	17.1	15.1	2.98	0.57	14.4
miomiation		TSF313	251925	7920925	178.1	-90.0	0.0	0	20.7	20.7	3.52	0.90	25.2
	information for all Material drill holes:	TSF314	252050	7920925	177.8	-90.0	0.0	0	19.8	19.8	3.45	0.51	15.4
	 easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	TSF315	252175	7920925	177.4	-90.0	0.0	0	20.5	20.5	3.34	0.82	20.3
		TSF316	252300	7920925	176.9	-90.0 -90.0	0.0	0	18.1	18.1	3.44	0.59	15.4
	 elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea 	TSF317 TSF318	252425 252550	7920925 7920925	176.6 176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	20.6	20.6	3.44	0.86	18.9 21.8
	level in metres) of the drill hole collar	TSF319	252675	7920925	176.5	-90.0	0.0	0	21.1	21.1	3.37	0.78	17.9
		TSF324	251800	7920800	177.7	-90.0	0.0	0	15.6	15.6	2.90	0.45	13.8
		TSF325	251925	7920800	177.6	-90.0	0.0	0	16.7	16.7	3.06	0.50	15.4
	 down hole length and interception depth 	TSF326	252050	7920800	177.1	-90.0	0.0	0	19.2	19.2	3.41	0.79	22.0
	o hole length.	TSF327 TSF328	252175 252300	7920800 7920800	176.7 176.6	-90.0 -90.0	0.0	0	19.4 18.9	19.4 18.9	3.29 3.20	0.63	15.8 16.7
	-	TSF329	252425	7920800	176.6	-90.0	0.0	0	20.8	20.8	3.18	0.96	20.4
	 If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that 	TSF334A	251680	7920675	177.3	-90.0	0.0	0	9.3	9.3	2.70	0.57	12.4
	the information is not Material and this exclusion does not	TSF335A	251805	7920675	177.3	-90.0	0.0	0	15.1	15.1	2.91	0.47	13.5
		TSF336	251925	7920675	177.0	-90.0	0.0	0	17.5	17.5	3.13	0.64	18.5
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	TSF337 TSF338	252050	7920675	176.7	-90.0	0.0	0	9.5 8.2	9.5	3.04	0.45	9.7 7.4
		TSF338 TSF342	252175 251800	7920675 7920550	176.5 176.9	-90.0 -90.0	0.0	0	12.6	8.2 12.6	2.99	0.41	10.8
		TSF343	251925		177.1	-90.0	0.0	0	8.8	8.8	3.00	0.46	8.8
		Length we	eighted averag	e grade	'						3.20	0.66	16.9
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 	 Length-weighted average grades for all holes have been reported as hole composites. For intervals where no sample return was achieved the gradeful of the 25th percentile of the local sample population was approach to the relevant variable. This approach is considered conservative with respect to real world grades. Overall sample recovery approximated 90% and potential 											
	 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. 	 For of to to	r inter the 25 the rel nserva rerall s	vals v i th per levant ative v sampl ductio	where centile varia vith re recon nof m	no sa e of the ble. spec very nateri	ample ne loc This t to re appro	e retur cal sar approa eal wo oxima	n was mple p ach is orld gr ted 90	s achi popul s cons ades. 0% ar	eved ation sidere	the gr was a d ential	pplied
Relationship between mineralisation	 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 	Following to 1 corrections of 1 cor	r inter the 25 the rel nserva rerall s	vals wals wals wals wals wals wals was an example duction and me	where centile varia vith re recon of m gligibl	no sa e of the ble. spec very nateri e.	ample ne loo This t to re appro al bia	e retur cal sar appro- eal wo oxima as fron	n was mple pach is orld gr ted 90 n this	s achi popul s cons ades. 0% ar appro	eved ation sidere nd pot oach i	the gr was a d ential s	for in al

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	 hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	mineralized tailings sediment.
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 plans and sections within report Figure 1: Century Tailings Deposit drilling overview Figure 2: Cross section A-A' of the Century Tailings Deposit Figure 3: Cross section B-B' of the Century Tailings Deposit
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.
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.	 Preliminary results for specific gravity suggest the potential for a localized increase in the dry bulk density relative to the existing inferred mineral resource in the region. Such an outcome could result in an increase to the local tonnage estimate.
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. 	 A full 125m x 125m Resource Definition drill grid will be completed across the tailings deposit in August 2017. For an overview of drilling activities refer to Figure 1: Century Tailings Deposit drilling overview contained within this report.

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