ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: NCZ
07 August 2017

IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH GRADE EXTENSIONS TO THE ORIGINAL CENTURY DEPOSIT

- **South Block mineralisation zone: Multiple broad high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag intercepts**
- **Identified as an extension of the original 'Big Zinc' Century ore body**
- **Historical diamond drilling highlights (see Appendix 1 for all South Block assays):**
  - *26.4m at 8.1% Zn+Pb (6.1% Zn, 2.0% Pb & 45g/t Ag)*
  - *21.6m at 9.9% Zn+Pb (6.0% Zn, 3.9% Pb)*
  - *15.3m at 9.3% Zn+Pb (8.6% Zn, 0.8% Pb & 16g/t Ag)*
  - *13.0m at 9.5% Zn+Pb (8.9% Zn, 0.6% Pb & 44g/t Ag)*
  - *13.0m at 8.4% Zn+Pb (4.8% Zn, 3.7% Pb & 70g/t Ag)*
  - *12.9m at 8.5% Zn+Pb (8.0% Zn, 0.5% Pb & 30g/t Ag)*
  - *13.2m at 8.0% Zn+Pb (7.8% Zn, 0.2% Pb & 23g/t Ag)*
  - *12.6m at 7.6% Zn+Pb (7.2% Zn, 0.4% Pb & 25g/t Ag)*
  - *11.1m at 8.0% Zn+Pb (4.1% Zn, 3.9% Pb & 102g/t Ag)*
  - *10.2m at 9.3% Zn+Pb (8.8% Zn, 0.4% Pb & 20g/t Ag)*
- **Mineralisation defined over 1,000m strike length, 115m wide and up to 30m thick**
- **Significant silver grades of up to 138g/t Ag in addition to zinc and lead**
- **South Block to build on existing in-situ resources at Silver King and East Fault Block**
- **Century ore body produced >500,000t Zn & Pb metal per annum for 16 years**

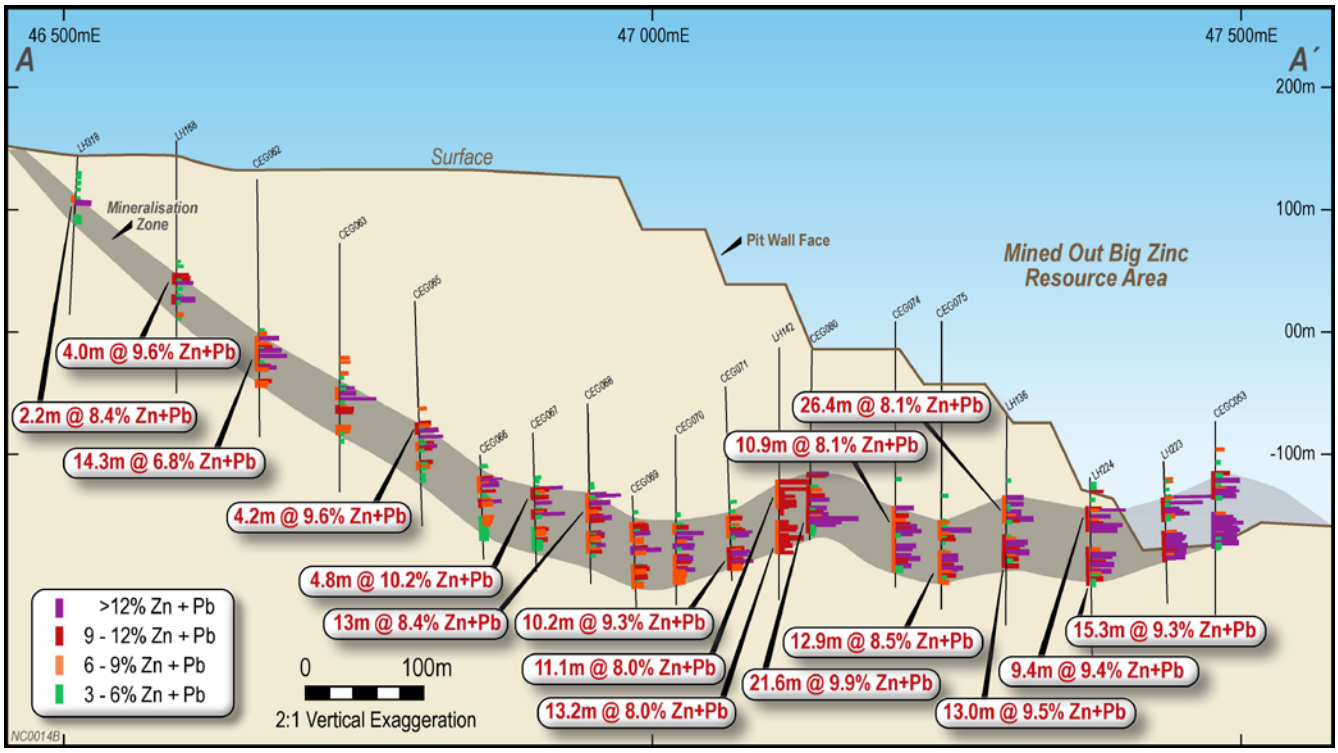

Figure 1: Cross section A-A' through the South Block mineralisation (see Figure 2 for map)

Melbourne Office
Suite 4, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000
Perth Office
Suite 23, 513 Hay Street, Subiaco WA 6008
PO Box 1311, Subiaco WA 6904
Phone +61 (8) 6142 0989
Email info@newcenturyresources.com
Website www.newcenturyresources.com

New Century Resources Limited (Company or New Century) (ASX: NCZ) is pleased to announce the results of a preliminary review and verification of historical drilling information from the zone known as 'South Block' at the Century Zinc Mine. South Block is located on the southernmost portion of the original Century ore body and directly adjacent to the existing processing plant.

Based on the review undertaken by the Company of the historical dataset, the remaining Century-style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation is tabular in geometry and measures approximately 1,000m in length, 115m in width and is up to 30m thick.

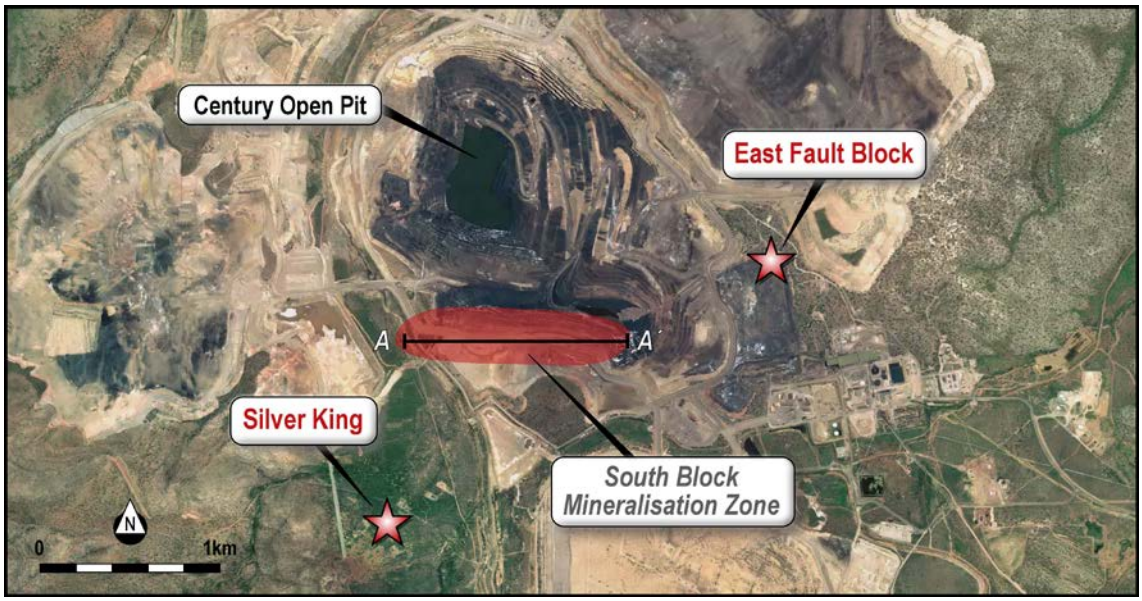

Figure 2: South Block location

A total of 44 drill holes, totaling 7,877m of historical drilling, have now been reviewed by the Company.

Commenting on South Block, New Century Resources Managing Director Patrick Walta said:

"The existing defined resources at Century are already on a scale that dwarfs every credible near term zinc and lead producer on the ASX.

Beyond the Century Tailings Deposit, which already contains nearly 2Mt of zinc metal, it is fantastic to continue to identify further in-situ zinc mineralisation which may provide the Company with options for blending or campaign mining prior to or immediately following the planned tailings reprocessing operations.

The South Block mineralisaton has strong potential for conversion to a JORC compliant Mineral Resource in the near future and therefore can complement the already substantial in-situ resources at Silver King and East Fault Block.

Given the significant potential of South Block and its location, being less than 500m from the existing Century processing plant, the Company is excited by the opportunity to assess potential options for monetisation of the mineralised area."

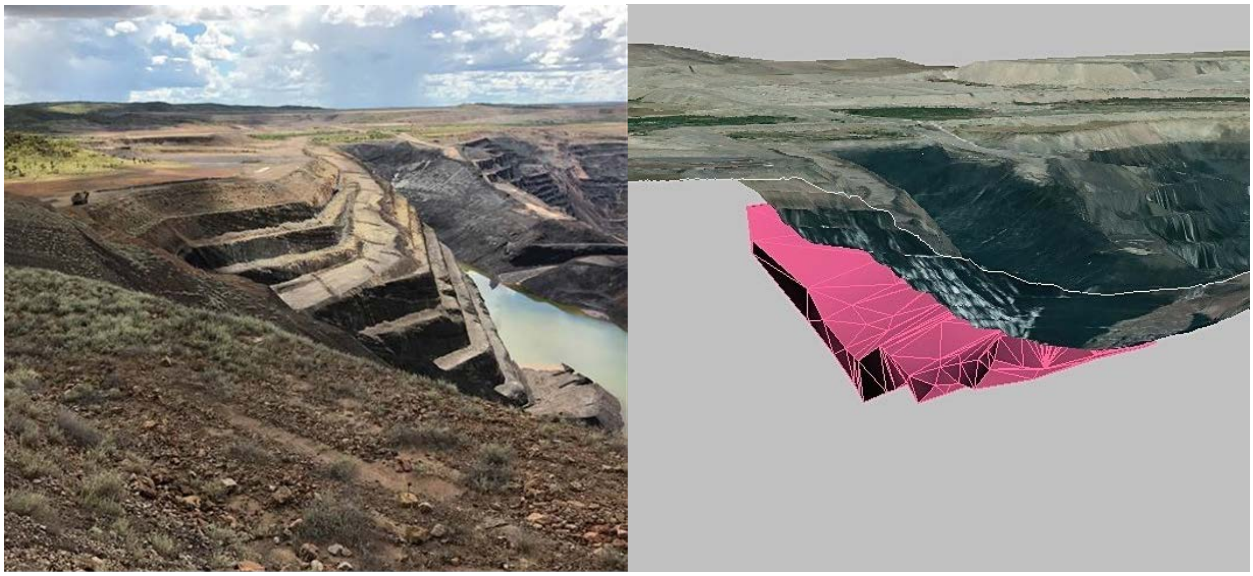

Figure 3: View facing West of the South Block mineralisation

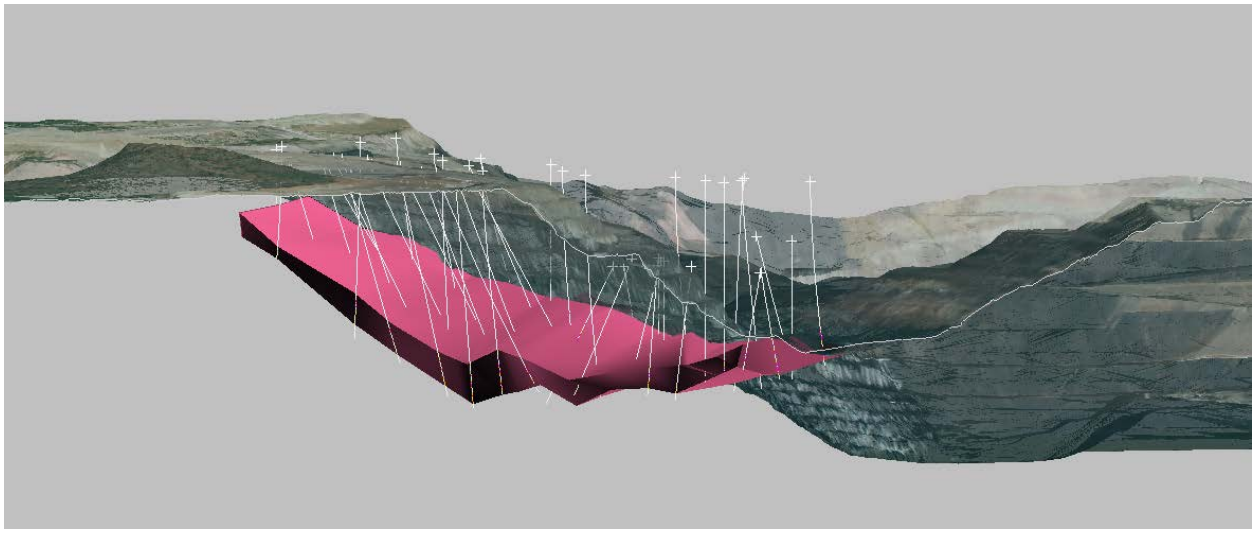

Figure 4: View facing NW of the South Block mineralisation (see Appendix 1 for historical drilling data)

As outlined in the Company's prospectus (see announcement dated 20 June 2017), the South Block area was identified in the Independent Geologist's Report (**IGR**) as being an extension of the original Century open pit mining operations.

The IGR recommended an evaluation be conducted with respect to the potential size and grade of the mineralisation within the South Block area and as a result the Company expedited its review and verification of the historical data.

Despite the significant mineralisation identified in historical drilling of the area (see Appendix 1), the South Block mineralisation was not included within the Mineral Resource inventory by previous owners at the time of the acquisition by New Century.

It should be noted that economic considerations at the time of South Block's assessment for mining by previous owners were significantly different to today, with the zinc price at approximately US$1,800/t. The zinc price has since improved over 50% since this time.

New Century will now undertake an assessment of the potential to define a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource over the South Block mineralisation.

For further information please contact:

Patrick Walta – Managing Director +61 (08) 6142 0989

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to historical 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 mineralisation 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.

Appendix 1:

Hole ID	UTM_Coordsys	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Approx True Thickness (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
CEGC050	AMG54 (AGD84)	247417	7927087	98.8	156.8	-69	344.06	100.9	111.55	10.65	9.58	4.73	5.05	90.43	9.78
								115.5	130	14.5	13.05	10.23	0.71	14.02	10.94
CEGC053	AMG54 (AGD84)	247458	7927099	96.6	157	-89.8	357.1	90.1	101.1	11	9.90	5.43	4.03	137.79	9.46
								106.7	121	14.3	12.87	11.20	0.96	17.28	12.15
CEGC062	AMG54 (AGD84)	246647	7927072	135.8	122	-72	1.5	78.7	93	14.3	12.87	4.96	1.86	41.18	6.83
								97.4	100	2.6	2.34	7.02	0.48	33.69	7.50
CEGC063	AMG54 (AGD84)	246716	7927063	136.0	147	-71	359.5	101	106.1	5.1	4.59	4.23	3.74	44.25	7.97
								109.05	112	2.95	2.66	7.54	1.92	78.20	9.46
								117.7	121.4	3.7	3.33	6.40	0.33	27.86	6.73
CEGC064	AMG54 (AGD84)	246720	7927064	135.9	149.5	-55	357.5	107.9	112.3	4.4	3.96	6.20	1.76	53.75	7.96
								117.3	120.3	3	2.70	10.17	2.99	96.77	13.15
								125.35	129.35	4	3.60	7.86	0.55	21.06	8.40
CEGC065	AMG54 (AGD84)	246777	7927055	135.8	161	-70	9.5	116.2	120.4	4.2	3.78	7.57	2.06	93.14	9.64
								124.85	128	3.15	2.84	6.27	1.97	87.65	8.23
								133.1	136	2.9	2.61	7.02	0.78	50.00	7.81
CEGC066	AMG54 (AGD84)	246826	7927005	148.1	200.5	-62	4.5	163.05	170.1	7.05	6.34	6.53	1.77	89.22	8.29
								173	176.25	3.25	2.93	8.27	2.52	23.46	10.79
								181.25	192	10.75	9.68	4.36	0.23	8.14	4.59
CEGC067	AMG54 (AGD84)	246877	7927009	148.2	207.4	-61	0.5	168.5	173.3	4.8	4.32	5.63	4.54	94.79	10.16
								178.8	182.1	3.3	2.97	8.76	2.24	122.52	11.00
								186.7	197	10.3	9.27	5.55	0.22	16.48	5.77
CEGC068	AMG54 (AGD84)	246924	7927015	144.0	209.9	-60	2.5	168	181	13	11.70	4.75	3.67	69.57	8.42
								185.95	195.5	9.55	8.60	6.56	0.27	17.96	6.84
CEGC069	AMG54 (AGD84)	246959	7927016	140.5	209.3	-68	2.5	168.15	175.9	7.75	6.98	4.44	3.04	109.25	7.48
								178.8	182.1	3.3	2.97	10.83	2.99	177.33	13.82
								186.85	197	10.15	9.14	6.05	0.35	16.49	6.41
CEGC070	AMG54 (AGD84)	247002	7927026	135.9	201.5	-66	359.5	165	169.5	4.5	4.05	4.57	4.21	114.73	8.77
								174.2	176	1.8	1.62	12.21	2.09	115.67	14.29
								179.1	191.7	12.6	11.34	7.19	0.40	25.05	7.59

Hole ID	UTM_Coordsys	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Approx True Thickness (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
CEGC071	AMG54 (AGD84)	247039	7927023	132.4	207.4	-59	2.5	168	178	10	9.00	4.86	2.65	90.70	7.51
								183.2	193.35	10.15	9.14	8.81	0.44	20.03	9.26
CEGC072	AMG54 (AGD84)	247115	7927135	57.7	80	-81	19.5	47.5	63.5	16	14.40	5.93	2.67	0.00	8.60
CEGC074	AMG54 (AGD84)	247187	7927128	67.9	108.4	-90	5.5	75.6	102	26.4	23.76	6.15	1.97	44.73	8.12
CEGC075	AMG54 (AGD84)	247225	7927108	67.9	117.5	-90	89.5	81.4	89.1	7.7	6.93	2.27	4.89	80.66	7.15
								94	106.85	12.85	11.57	7.99	0.49	30.43	8.48
CEGC076	AMG54 (AGD84)	246844	7927003	148.0	198.5	-72	359.5	164.7	171.2	6.5	5.85	4.70	3.35	94.82	8.05
								174.3	178	3.7	3.33	4.41	2.41	74.49	6.82
								182.3	184.55	2.25	2.03	4.41	0.54	29.18	4.94
								187.15	190.2	3.05	2.74	3.43	0.05	22.79	3.48
CEGC077	AMG54 (AGD84)	246924	7927012	144.0	220	-77	12.5	179.35	186.35	7	6.30	3.61	1.80	89.51	5.40
								189.4	193.15	3.75	3.38	7.10	1.56	82.31	8.66
								197.7	207	9.3	8.37	4.75	0.20	27.71	4.95
CEGC078	AMG54 (AGD84)	247001	7927025	136.0	213.2	-83	342.5	178.55	185.6	7.05	6.34	2.43	2.64	79.60	5.07
								188.65	193.3	4.65	4.19	8.09	3.36	122.83	11.46
								198.6	209	10.4	9.36	5.96	0.33	25.26	6.30
CEGC079	AMG54 (AGD84)	247071	7926960	145.5	247	-65	359.5	201.3	210	8.7	7.83	4.82	4.17	102.80	8.99
								215.1	225.4	10.3	9.27	6.49	0.36	21.09	6.85
CEGC080	AMG54 (AGD84)	247116	7927123	57.5	143	-60	178.5	59.2	60.8	1.6	1.44	8.01	3.50	0.00	11.51
								65.4	87	21.6	19.44	6.05	3.86	0.00	9.91
								99	108.1	9.1	8.19	6.64	0.38	0.00	7.03
CEGC081	AMG54 (AGD84)	247182	7927102	68.1	145	-63	179.5	127.75	131.2	3.45	3.10	1.10	5.41	22.59	6.51
CEGC082	AMG54 (AGD84)	247237	7927099	68.0	131.6	-72	179.5	100.5	105	4.5	4.05	1.12	4.36	52.31	5.48
								109.2	113	3.8	3.42	5.41	4.78	73.00	10.18
CEGC083	AMG54 (AGD84)	247283	7927065	67.4	119.3	-85	204.5	99.6	102.6	3	2.70	1.52	7.26	39.60	8.78
CEGC083								105.9	113.2	7.3	6.57	5.70	1.05	62.32	6.75
CEGC085	AMG54 (AGD84)	247327	7927074	68.1	126.5	-82	184.5	102	105.2	3.2	2.88	1.18	10.27	0.00	11.45
								108.7	110.8	2.1	1.89	3.17	1.98	0.00	5.15
								114.7	117	2.3	2.07	5.17	0.27	0.00	5.44
CEGC086	AMG54 (AGD84)	247463	7927063	68.2	102.6	-81	35.5	66.25	78.6	12.35	11.12	4.02	4.10	0.00	8.12
								81.45	95	13.55	12.20	10.45	0.82	0.00	11.27

Hole ID	UTM_Coordsys	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Approx True Thickness (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
CEGC087	AMG54 (AGD84)	247467	7927059	68.2	90.5	-76	162.5	74.4	82.85	8.45	7.60	2.78	9.53	108.47	12.31
LH044	AMG54 (AGD84)	246989	7927137	145.4	213	-90	5.5	130	146	16	14.40	4.98	2.21	94.09	7.19
								151	165	14	12.60	7.76	0.36	7.68	8.12
LH081	AMG54 (AGD84)	247383	7927054	149.7	196	-90	5.5	167	178	11	9.90	2.90	2.99	107.27	5.89
								183	185	2	1.80	3.96	0.52	33.50	4.47
LH132	AMG54 (AGD84)	247460	7927118	150.4	190	-90	5.5	127.9	129.6	1.7	1.53	3.80	0.62	43.65	4.42
								136.8	164.7	27.9	25.11	7.77	3.29	67.84	11.06
LH135	AMG54 (AGD84)	247434	7927041	149.9	187	-90	5.5	162.3	171.3	9	8.10	2.40	11.35	115.84	13.74
LH136	AMG54 (AGD84)	247282	7927085	147.6	205	-90	5.5	151.7	162.6	10.9	9.81	4.54	3.53	111.30	8.07
								167.8	180.75	12.95	11.66	8.94	0.57	43.74	9.51
LH142	AMG54 (AGD84)	247089	7927086	144.7	191	-90	5.5	142	153.1	11.1	9.99	4.06	3.90	102.48	7.96
								158.65	171.85	13.2	11.88	7.81	0.17	23.49	7.98
LH160	AMG54 (AGD84)	247174	7927056	145.4	232	-90	5.5	182.3	190.9	8.6	7.74	3.77	3.07	49.56	6.84
								196.4	204.45	8.05	7.24	7.63	0.36	66.51	7.98
LH162	AMG54 (AGD84)	246788	7927058	159.4	188	-90	5.5	145.4	159.9	14.5	13.05	3.83	2.42	66.21	6.25
								164.2	167.55	3.35	3.02	3.16	0.56	27.10	3.71
LH163	AMG54 (AGD84)	246911	7927069	147.6	198	-90	5.5	159.3	174.3	15	13.50	5.07	1.69	81.58	6.76
								179.3	190	10.7	9.63	4.73	0.27	17.31	5.01
LH165	AMG54 (AGD84)	246690	7927036	151.7	145	-90	5.5	95.8	102.9	7.1	6.39	3.52	1.06	26.70	4.59
LH168	AMG54 (AGD84)	246578	7927101	141.8	103	-90	5.5	54.5	58.45	3.95	3.56	8.12	1.49	70.00	9.61
								63.5	66.5	3	2.70	7.56	1.64	76.70	9.20
								70.5	73.9	3.4	3.06	4.04	0.31	15.94	4.36
LH223	AMG54 (AGD84)	247409	7927076	149.6	197.8	-90	5.5	154	163.5	9.5	8.55	4.85	4.62	111.71	9.47
								168	179.5	11.5	10.35	10.56	1.01	14.33	11.57
LH224	AMG54 (AGD84)	247351	7927116	148.0	221.3	-80	5.5	156.65	166.1	9.45	8.50	5.74	3.66	128.15	9.40
								173.05	188.3	15.25	13.73	8.56	0.76	15.58	9.32
LH279	AMG54 (AGD84)	246904	7927115	147.3	180	-80	5.5	118.15	137	18.85	16.97	4.76	1.75	67.12	6.52
								141.3	152.75	11.45	10.31	7.31	0.41	9.62	7.72
LH280	AMG54 (AGD84)	246971	7927059	145.1	213.9	-60	5.5	152.4	182.5	30.1	27.09	5.88	1.87	64.49	7.76
LH281	AMG54 (AGD84)	246857	7927094	149.8	183	-85	5.5	127.8	130.25	2.45	2.21	3.21	0.42	29.00	3.63
								134	146.65	12.65	11.39	4.99	1.82	52.53	6.81

Hole ID	UTM_Coordsys	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Hole depth	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Approx True Thickness (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
								150.95	162.73	11.78	10.60	5.98	0.37	12.36	6.35
LH282	AMG54 (AGD84)	246765	7927112	160.4	169	-85	5.5	115.1	117.65	2.55	2.30	3.55	0.30	31.08	3.85
								120.7	134.75	14.05	12.65	4.47	2.22	47.50	6.70
								138.77	148.37	9.6	8.64	5.44	0.27	6.10	5.71
LH293	AMG54 (AGD84)	247033	7927034	143.8	277	-90	5.5	174.35	190.63	16.28	14.65	5.89	3.65	78.64	9.53
								194.7	204.7	10	9.00	7.68	0.42	21.65	8.10
LH318	AMG54 (AGD84)	246494	7927099	137.2	67	-85	5.5	18.5	20.7	2.2	1.98	7.62	0.76	72.86	8.37
LH320	AMG54 (AGD84)	246643	7927021	145.1	148	-85	5.5	60.42	65.25	4.83	4.35	7.76	1.06	35.48	8.83

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.*	• All sample results reported are taken from diamond drill core. • Coring was selected to ensure sample representivity as the thickness of the stratiform mineralized units at Century can be as little as 10cm. It was considered that reverse circulation (RC) or percussion drilling (PD) is unable to provide quality sample for intervals of less than 1m. • Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on a standardized logging system of refined stratigraphy developed by Solid Geology (2002). • Half-core samples were taken using a diamond core saw • Sample intervals are confined to geological boundaries and have depth and unit information recorded. 1990-95 drilling campaigns; • Sample preparation of all drill samples were completed by Amdel at their Mt Isa facilty • Samples of approximately 4 to 5 kg were dried in aluminium trays • Samples were jaw crushed to 6mm • Samples were pulverised to 70% passing 75 micron in a mixer-mill with three concentric rings. • A split of 200g was bagged and sent for assay • The sample residue was re-bagged and stored at the CRAE facility in Canberra. • Samples were assayed through Amdel Laboratories in Mount Isa and Adelaide, Analabs in Townsville and Genalysis Laboratory Services, Perth. Analytical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		methods used were Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS), Induced Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and Leco furnace methods. 2013 drilling campaign; • Sample preparation of all drill samples was completed at ALS laboratory in Townsville • Samples up to 7kg were weighed and dried at 105°C as received • in their calico bags. • Samples were crushed to nominal 6mm in Jacques jaw crusher. • Samples greater than 3.3kg were split down to 2-3kg using a riffle splitter. • Up to 3kg of sample was then pulverised in LM5 pulveriser to 85% passing 75um. • 300-400g of pulverised sample was collected for analysis. • Samples from 2013 were prepared at the Townsville laboratory of Australian Laboratory Services(ALS), with the pulps being transferred to the Brisbane laboratory for analysis using a combination of x-ray fluorescence (Zn, Pb, Fe, Mn, SiO_2, S), atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS – Ag) and Leco furnace (total carbon and organic carbon) methods. • No material data issues have been identified between datasets.
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).*	• All historic drilling referred to within this report is of NQ or HQ3 diameter. • A total of 44 diamond drill holes intersecting the remaining mineralization in the Century South Block and were used to support the geological interpretation. • 17 holes were drilled from 1990-1995 with percussion drilled (PD) collars, and NQ diameter diamond drill (DD) core tails through the mineralized sequence. • 27 holes were drilled in 2013 providing HQ3 diameter diamond drill core.
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.*	• Recovery was recorded for all DD holes. The difference between the length of the recorded drilling interval and the recovered length of the physical core was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	defined as core loss. Where core loss = 0, core recovery = 100%. • Drill core recovery within the mineralised sequence is approximately 100%. • No bias was identified between sample recovery and grade as recovery approximated 100%.
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.*	• All DD drill core was logged by experienced geologists and the following data was recorded - recovery, RQD, BPM, stratigraphy, lithology, structure, colour, weathering, mineral proportion estimate and sample intervals. The stratigraphy was logged as developed by Solid Geology (2002). Logs were then uploaded into the GBIS database. • Logging captured both qualitative descriptions such as geological details (e.g. stratigraphy) with some quantitative data (e.g. mineral proportions) • Drill core was photographed and catalogued in both wet and dry states as a record of the drill hole. • In total 44 drill holes, totaling 7,877m of historic drilling are reported. • A total of 859m of which intercepted mineralized material above a cut-off of 3m at 3% Zn + Pb.
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.*	• Half-core and quarter-core samples were taken from DD core using a diamond core saw. • Sampling for the initial drill holes up to LH083 was completed on 1m intervals through the entire mineralised sequence. • From LH084 onwards sampling was typically completed within the known geological Unit boundaries. • Between lithological boundaries the nominal sample length was 1m. • The methods used are considered to be high quality and appropriate for this style of deposit and the elements analysed. • A limited number of duplicates for each sub-sample were plotted on Thompson-Howarth plots and analysed for precision. There was no suggestion of any material bias being introduced from the primary splitting processes. • No grind size checks were carried out throughout the process. The final grind

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		size of the Century Ultra fine circuit is P80 of 6 µm, far exceeding the standard grind size of commercial laboratory operations. Grind size was not considered material to the analytical results and the downstream application of such. • All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to appropriate industry standard specifications. • The sample types, nature, quality and sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of the Century mineralisation (sediment hosted base metal) by the Competent Person.
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.*	• Samples in all drilling programs were analysed at high quality commercial laboratories which included AMDEL, Analabs, Genalysis and ALS. • Analytical methods include Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS), Induced Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and Leco furnace methods. X-ray Fluorescence was also used during the latter assaying programs. All analyses completed are total or near total digest methods. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used in the analysis of samples external to the commercial laboratories for the estimation of Mineral Resources. The QAQC controls for all sets of drilling campaigns included: • The insertion of laboratory certified standard reference materials matrix matched to the Century mineralisation, • Duplicate samples of quarter core, with the exception of the 2013 campaign, • Duplicate samples of 5mm splits (Century laboratory only), • Duplicate samples of pulverised splits were taken to assess variability of the tertiary sub sample. • Submission of pulps to off-site “umpire” laboratory, • No material issues were 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.*	• The analytical data being reported was generated between 1990 and 2013 and has undergone numerous internal reviews by Company Geologists and also data reviews by external parties - Mining and Resource Technologies (1990-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	1995), and Snowden Group (1999-2003). • No twinning of drill holes was undertaken due to the low variability across the deposit. • Geologists and field assistants worked alongside the drill rig, ensuring drill compliance to the Company QA/QC procedure with regards to sample collection; Core logging data was recorded in Excel spread sheets (customized templates with drop down options lists) by site geologists. • All assay results were verified against logging. Drill holes were also viewed in 3D modelling software to confirm no gross errors. All data was reviewed by site geologists or the Group Exploration GISDB (Geographic Information Systems and Data Base) team before data was entered into the Micromine GBIS system. All required fields were completed prior to import. All data entries and edits are fully auditable. • All QAQC data sets from the Century site Lab and ALS Brisbane were reviewed by site geologists which confirmed suitability of data for use in Mineral Resource modelling. • Since acquisition of the Century asset New Century Resources has transferred the full GBIS dataset to be hosted in Maxwells Geoservices Webshed. Webshed is an independently hosted and managed database solution. • Sample or assay data has not been adjusted in any way. • Where data was deemed invalid or unverifiable it was excluded from the Mineral Resource dataset.
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.*	• Collar co-ordinates of all drill holes were determined to an accuracy of 0.1m in all directions by a licensed surveyor and stored in Century Mine Grid. • Century Mine Grid was originally an Exploration grid based on an interpolated position from 1:100,000 map sheet 6660 Lawn Hill and a compass orientation, i.e. more or less a truncated AMG. Subsequent formal survey determined that an exact truncated grid required a shift of about 18m west and 152m north and a swing of 0°20'. Too many drill holes had been referred to this grid so it was retained and adopted as the master grid for the project. Levels are (AHD+1000).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Downhole surveys were taken at 30m intervals for all inclined drill holes and 30% to 40% of vertical holes using single-shot Eastman camera equipment. • All collar co-ordinates reported were converted to Australian Map Grid zone 54, using the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD84). • Annual aerial surveys were carried out at the mine during operations. Topographic surfaces are updated using point data derived from DGPS, and then converted into Century Mine Grid. Topographic control was considered to be of a high standard. • An 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 in 2017.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing in the historic Mineral Resource is 50m - 70m and is deemed appropriate for a global Mineral Resource and subsequent Ore Reserve estimate. Intra-hole variability, particularly in unit thickness and continuity mean tonnage reconciliations may be poor locally – however grade estimates remain robust based on the low variability within the deposit overall. • In-fill drilling was carried out by MMG Ltd in 2013 reducing the drill hole spacing in the insitu mineralisation to between 40m and 50m on average. • No sample compositing has occurred prior to laboratory analysis.
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.*	• The remnant mineralisation dips at between 5 and 25 degrees over most of the deposit area • Drilling in general is normal to mineralization, or as close as practicable. • Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample intervals were logged and recorded by geologists, and sample numbers assigned to each interval. • Core samples were cut by field assistants and placed into calico bags, clearly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		marked with the relevant sample number in water proof ink. • The individual calico bags were placed into poly-woven sacks which were tied with either metal wire ties or plastic cable ties. • Samples were transported by commercial carriers to the off-site laboratories. Sample sheets were entered into the Geological database and a corresponding sample inventory was attached to the freight. • Upon receipt, the laboratory staff completed a sample receipt report, noting any missing or damaged samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• In 2002 and 2003 Snowden Group completed reviews on the data quality and QAQC procedures for geology sample data of the Century Dataset from 1999 to 2003. • In 1996 Mining and Resource Technologies (MRT) completed data validation and review of the initial drilling completed by CZL from 1990 to 1995. • The global dataset was also reviewed by Quantitative Group (QG) in 2013 as part of the generation of a new Resource Block model for the Century Deposit. • Data identified in the above reviews that did not pass validation requirements was not flagged as 'Century Resource' within the database, and thus not used in the modelling and estimation processes on site. • All historical data reported has undergone detailed validation and quality assurance checks.

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	• *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*	• The Century Mine Lease is ML 90045/90058. • Tenure is held by New Century Resources Ltd for 40 years from 19th September, 1997. • Lease expiry date is 19th September, 2037.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gulf Communities Agreement (GCA) was negotiated between Pasminco Century Mine Limited, the Queensland Government and three native title groups - the Waanyi, Mingginda, and Gkuthaarn and Kikatj - under the right to negotiate provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth). This agreement, which was signed in May 1997, came into effect in September 1997 when Pasminco purchased the Century Mine project from Rio Tinto. • The GCA specifies particular benefits and obligations on each party, which exist throughout the life of mining project (Zinc operation). In negotiating the GCA, Traditional Owners intended for the mine to contribute to the social and economic development of the Gulf while protecting and promoting cultural heritage. • All activities undertaken are subject to the conditions of the Environmental Authority EPML00888813, issued by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. • There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Century Deposit was discovered by Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA) in 1990. • Subsequent drilling to better define the Mineral Resource was carried out by Pasminco Ltd, and MMG Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is hosted within the Lawn Hill Formation, a Middle Proterozoic sequence of shale, siltstone and sandstone overlain by younger Cambrian limestone. • The Century Deposit is a sediment hosted stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag deposit. • All data within this report relates to the remaining insitu mineralisation which comprises of the southern-most extents of the Century Deposit. • Magazine Hill Fault defines the southern extent of the remaining mineralization whilst Pandoras fault (which divides the North and South block of the Century Deposit) defines the northern limit. • The extents of the mineralization are well defined and constrained by the historical drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Deposit geometry is tabular in general, however significant folding and faulting has occurred post-mineralisation. • Mineralisation outcrops at surface and is visible in the South Wall of the existing Century Open Pit.
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:* 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.*	See Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The Exploration results reported have been composited as length weighted averages at a cut-off of 3m at 3% Zn + Pb combined grade. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Early drilling from 1990-1995 was drilled vertical, with subsequent inclined drill holes targeting intersections as close to orthogonal as possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True thickness of mineralization across the South Block approximates 90% of the intercept thickness on average.
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.*	• See Figure 1 in body of this announcement
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 information contained within this report is considered representative and balanced in its nature by the Competent Person.
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.*	• Detailed Exploration and Resource Definition drilling and estimation have occurred across the Century Deposit, including the South Block, since the Discovery by Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA) in 1990. • A comprehensive dataset including historical production records was inherited by New Century Resources Ltd upon acquisition of the Century Mine and associated assets.
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.*	• Two drill holes are planned to test the intra-hole grade estimates within an existing block model of the area, over which a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource has not been previously reported. • The drill-holes will subsequently provide whole core sample for metallurgical recovery tests to further inform the assumptions determining the likelihood of conversion of the prospect to a Mineral Resource.