6 JUNE 2018

Final Drill Assays Received from Oposura West Zone

Mineral Resource Estimate Progressing Well

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Further impressive assays received from final West Zone resource drill holes; including:**
  - **10.85m @ 14.39% Zn+Pb in OPDH-142**
  - **4.10m @ 17.34% Zn+Pb in OPDH-097**
  - **4.95m @ 13.05% Zn+Pb in OPDH-109**
  - **3.60m @ 15.60% Zn+Pb in OPDH-155**
- **OPDH-142 is located in the northeastern part of the West Zone and opens up potential for additional thick, high grade mineralised extensions in this area**
- **Massive sulphide mineralisation confirmed in the overlying Candelaria Formation**
- **Mineral resource estimate in progress and on track to be completed in June 2018**

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the final assay results for its 100%-owned Oposura zinc-lead-silver project following the completion of the resource drill-out of the West Zone (refer Figure 1).

A highlight of the latest assay results is the intersection of **10.85 metres @ 14.39% Zn+Pb in drill hole OPDH-142** located on the northeastern edge of the West Zone resource drilling pattern (refer Figure 2). There is currently no drilling immediately to the northeast of hole OPDH-142 providing an opportunity for additional mineralised extensions in this direction.

The mineralisation intersected in OPDH-142 is situated at a depth of only 100m below surface, and it can be accessed with less than 200 metres of level mine development through mineralisation from where the mineralised zone outcrops.

This highlights the advantages provided by the flat-lying nature of the mineralisation in both the East and West Zones at Oposura.

Confirmation of the presence of massive sulphide mineralisation within the upper Candelaria Formation provides an opportunity to identify and potentially exploit mineralisation additional to that which is typically hosted within the underlying Arenillas Formation.

Drill hole **OPDH-056 (refer Figure 3) intersected 2.8 metres at 19.0% Zn+Pb** from a depth of 12.30 metres in the Candelaria formation as well as **3.7 metres at 15.59% Zn+Pb** from 78.25 metres in the Arenillas formation.

Furthermore, it has been confirmed that historical exploratory underground mine workings elsewhere on the Oposura property accessed only outcropping Candelaria-hosted mineralisation and did not exploit underlying Arenillas-hosted mineralised zones. This provides Azure with the opportunity to identify buried, Arenillas-hosted mineralisation with further drilling.

Azure's managing director **Mr. Tony Rovira** stated: "*Pleasingly, assays from the final drilling into the West Zone continue to identify thick, high grade mineralisation, with potential extensions still to be tested by future drilling. Furthermore, confirmation of the presence of mineralisation within the overlying Candelaria Formation provides additional opportunities, particularly when this knowledge is combined with information from historical mining at Oposura that indicates that potential Arenillas-hosted mineralisation remains untested.*"

As with the East Zone, where the terrain rises to the north above the West Zone mineralisation (refer Figures 3), underground mining is expected to be carried out using a simple room and pillar mining method utilising industry-standard mechanised mining equipment. Some thick mineralised intersections in the West Zone comprise narrow bands of very high-grade mineralisation separated by lower grade or waste material.

Azure's studies indicate that some of these thick mineralised zones may be more suitable to a "bulk" mining approach rather than "selective" mining, thereby reducing unit operating costs and maximising resource recovery. Metallurgical testwork results support this option.

MINERAL RESOURCE

The Oposura West Zone mineral resource drill-out comprised 68 diamond core holes totalling 5,218.05m. Refer to ASX announcement dated 22 March 2018 and Table 2 in this report for all significant mineralised drill intersections from Oposura West Zone.

The Oposura mineral resource estimate is expected to be completed this month.

Figure 1: Oposura drill hole locations and geology

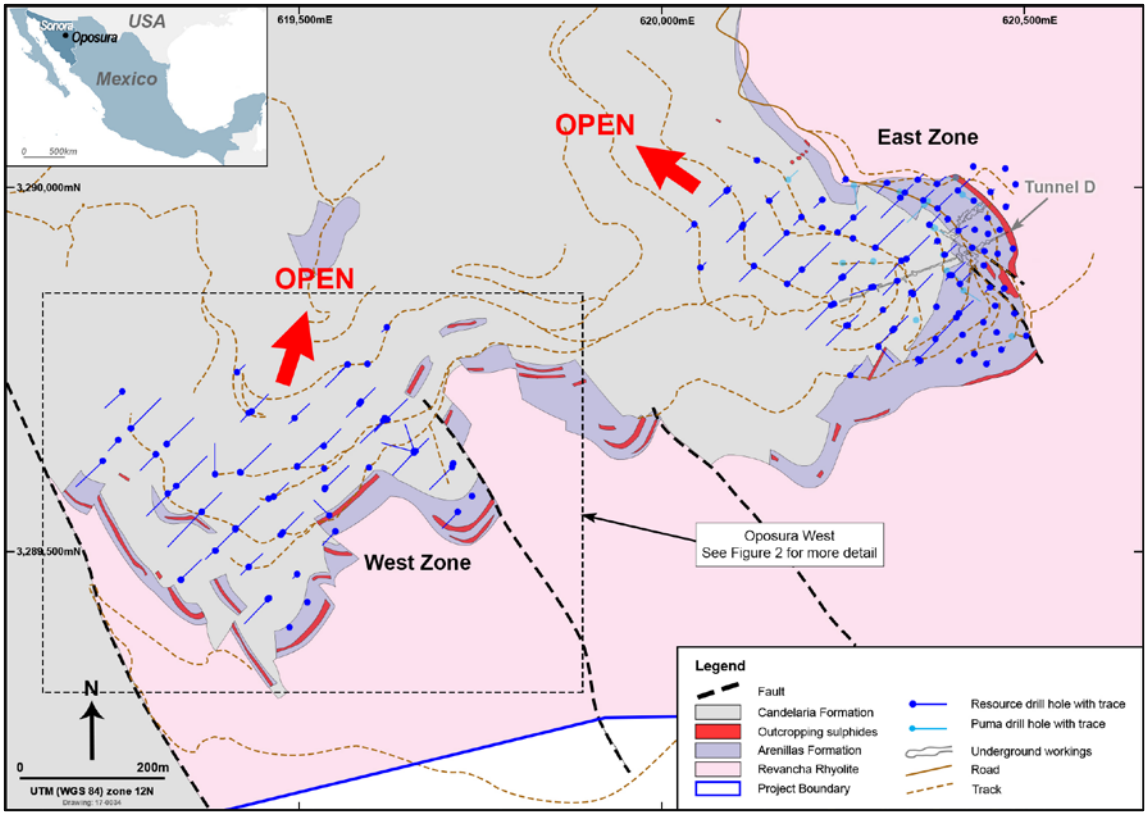

Figure 2: Oposura West Zone drill hole locations

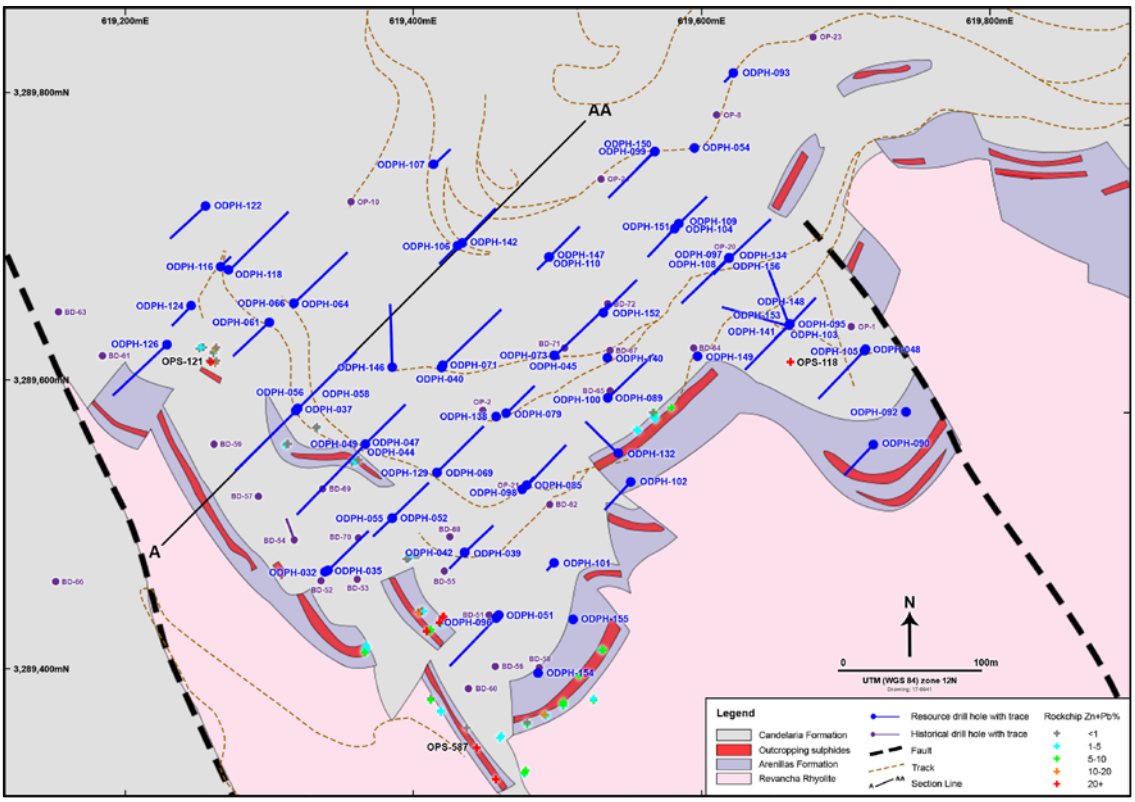

Figure 3: Cross Section A-AA looking northwest through the West Zone

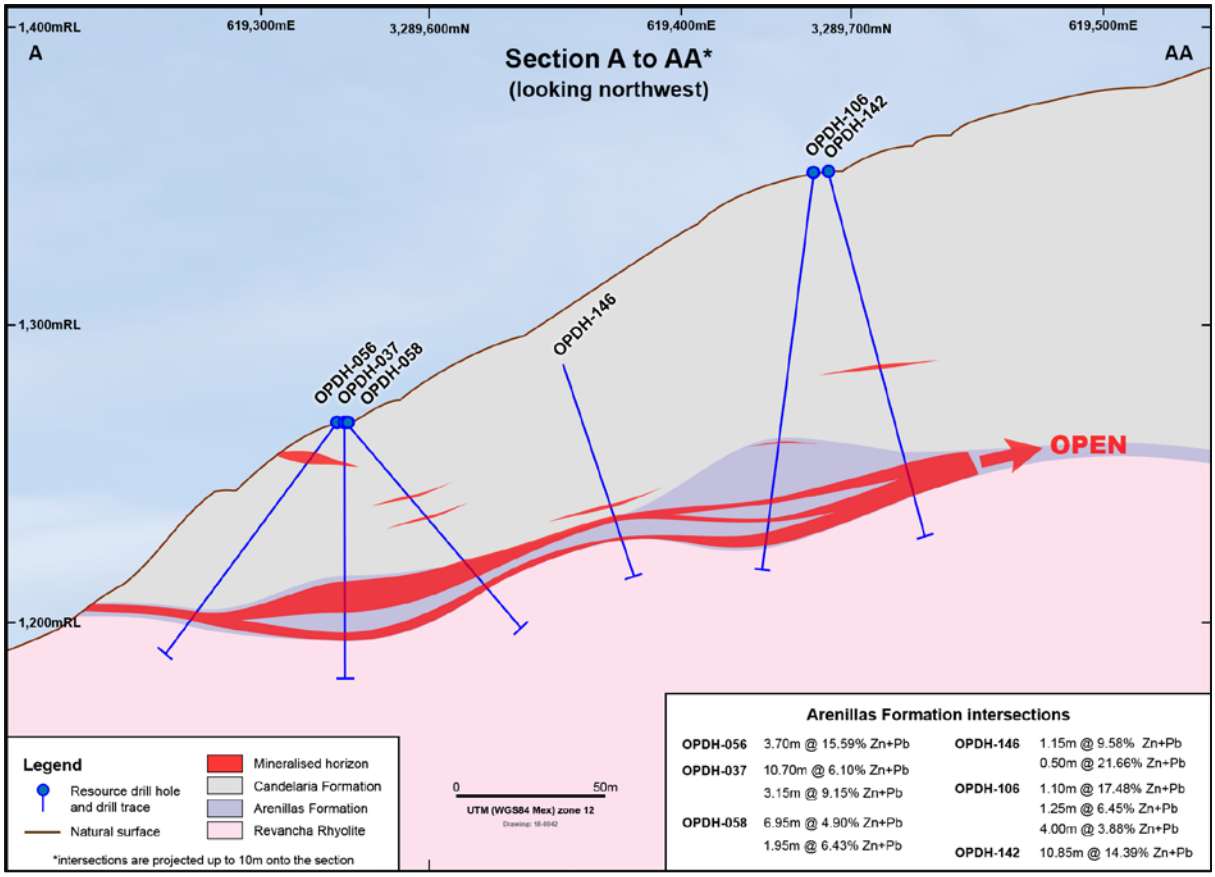

TABLE 1: Significant mineralised drill intersections from Oposura West Zone (since the ASX announcement dated 22 March 2018)

Hole No	Depth (m)		Intercept Length (m)	Grade			
	From	To		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
OPDH-093	26.55	27.35	0.80	1.27	0.97	2.24	8.90
	54.75	55.30	0.55	4.94	6.81	11.76	13.26
including	54.75	55.00	0.25	9.93	12.20	22.13	23.90
	59.60	62.60	3.00	1.61	1.29	2.90	6.03
including	62.30	62.60	0.30	10.00	6.07	16.07	16.20
	96.95	98.10	1.15	14.75	11.86	26.61	47.52
OPDH-095	60.30	61.65	1.35	1.74	1.84	3.58	6.26
OPDH-096	61.50	66.75	5.25	5.00	1.05	6.05	5.96
including	65.70	66.75	1.05	17.56	0.07	17.63	11.43
OPDH-097	63.20	69.20	6.00	1.79	1.39	3.19	4.63
	74.80	78.90	4.10	8.82	8.52	17.34	47.55
including	75.50	78.90	3.40	10.33	10.07	20.41	56.87
OPDH-098	7.15	9.55	2.40	1.24	5.46	6.70	20.45
including	8.25	8.80	0.55	0.87	13.01	13.88	34.80
	13.35	16.95	3.60	1.93	1.75	3.68	6.76
including	15.15	15.52	0.37	9.13	5.90	15.03	19.49
	36.05	36.45	0.40	1.47	0.67	2.14	8.80
	43.95	47.55	3.60	1.35	1.19	2.54	4.59
OPDH-099	76.92	77.30	0.38	2.59	1.00	3.59	4.80
	84.45	85.15	0.70	1.50	2.89	4.39	27.60
	95.85	98.50	2.65	3.57	0.40	3.97	13.00
	111.95	112.65	0.70	1.21	0.92	2.13	4.10
OPDH-100	26.35	29.20	2.85	1.22	1.05	2.27	2.53
	30.76	30.88	0.12	0.04	2.40	2.44	4.50
OPDH-101	30.10	33.20	3.10	2.49	1.95	4.45	10.95
OPDH-102	15.65	21.70	6.05	1.22	1.93	3.14	19.14
OPDH-103	49.50	50.30	0.80	2.59	2.21	4.80	5.88
OPDH-104	54.70	55.07	0.37	5.90	4.35	10.25	6.80
	75.50	76.00	0.50	3.65	3.30	6.95	13.80

OPDH-105	54.45	54.55	0.10	2.06	2.73	4.79	14.1
OPDH-106	91.45	91.65	0.20	3.72	2.93	6.65	11.80
	110.90	112.00	1.10	9.61	7.87	17.48	63.20
including	111.05	112.00	0.95	10.49	8.38	18.87	71.10
	117.10	118.35	1.25	3.36	3.09	6.45	10.90
	122.30	126.30	4.00	3.15	0.73	3.88	14.49
OPDH-107	76.90	77.20	0.30	2.99	0.04	3.03	4.70
	108.90	109.40	0.50	3.11	2.36	5.47	18.30
OPDH-108	27.15	27.40	0.25	1.39	2.39	3.78	8.00
	71.35	72.20	0.85	1.17	1.89	3.06	4.60
OPDH-109	41.65	42.30	0.65	1.14	1.07	2.21	4.80
	58.15	58.50	0.35	26.94	20.58	47.52	47.60
	87.30	88.80	1.50	1.83	1.29	3.12	5.30
	93.70	98.65	4.95	7.18	5.87	13.05	15.00
including	94.20	98.65	4.45	7.53	6.08	13.61	14.68
OPDH-110	72.80	73.35	0.55	2.26	1.76	4.02	3.70
	93.95	94.35	0.40	4.11	3.59	7.70	12.40
	102.15	102.45	0.30	2.70	2.67	5.37	8.30
	105.25	106.75	1.50	3.95	3.80	7.75	9.13
including	105.75	106.25	0.50	9.11	7.90	17.01	18.70
	111.20	111.75	0.55	3.46	3.75	7.21	8.00
OPDH-116			Not sampled				
OPDH-118	56.50	57.95	1.45	4.59	1.60	6.20	14.73
OPDH-122	38.80	39.35	0.55	15.95	0.60	16.55	87.00
OPDH-124			No significant intervals				
OPDH-126	77.00	77.50	0.50	6.42	2.44	8.86	42.10
OPDH-129	23.15	23.55	0.40	2.45	1.57	4.02	7.00
	41.75	47.60	5.85	4.66	3.67	8.32	6.51
including	44.10	46.50	2.40	6.15	5.31	11.47	5.24
	49.75	50.20	0.45	2.12	2.00	4.12	3.60
OPDH-132			No significant intervals				

OPDH-134	83.60	86.05	2.45	2.00	1.42	3.42	4.86
OPDH-138	65.60	73.20	7.60	3.12	2.44	5.57	10.60
including	67.12	67.26	0.14	6.39	5.06	11.45	8.80
and	70.65	72.75	2.10	5.77	4.42	10.19	26.93
OPDH-140	46.70	51.85	5.15	4.23	4.44	8.67	9.63
including	46.70	47.05	0.35	21.35	12.28	33.63	40.00
and	49.65	51.85	2.20	5.67	7.98	13.37	14.94
	54.60	55.30	1.00	15.72	9.84	25.56	21.81
OPDH-141	44.70	46.70	2.00	1.24	1.04	2.28	0.43
	48.10	18.70	0.60	1.48	1.26	2.74	BDL
OPDH-142	67.25	68.25	1.00	1.71	0.90	2.61	7.50
	101.50	112.35	10.85*	8.60	5.79	14.39	40.21
including	103.30	103.95	0.65	23.65	15.47	38.75	55.81
and	106.90	112.35	5.45	13.37	8.81	22.18	69.62
			*includes 2.05m int dilution				
OPDH-146	73.80	74.20	0.40	1.57	0.79	2.36	5.30
	78.80	79.95	1.15	4.45	5.14	9.58	14.38
including	78.80	79.0	0.20	8.45	12.00	20.45	40.70
	86.65	87.15	0.50	14.70	6.96	21.66	62.90
OPDH-147	51.85	52.05	0.20	9.81	9.31	19.12	32.60
	69.60	69.95	0.35	1.21	0.95	2.16	2.80
	80.85	81.15	0.30	0.81	1.76	2.58	8.10
	83.10	84.05	0.95	1.19	1.33	2.52	4.80
	103.00	109.05	6.05	3.74	2.60	6.34	9.47
including	106.75	107.20	0.45	20.48	12.19	32.67	32.19
OPDH-148	50.75	55.10	4.35	2.11	2.08	4.19	4.55
	58.00	70.35	12.35	1.16	1.11	2.28	4.67
including	70.15	70.35	0.20	5.73	5.44	11.17	27.70
OPDH-149	7.60	18.45	10.85	4.86	3.82	8.68	10.13
including	9.20	11.25	2.05	13.10	10.68	23.78	20.03
OPDH-150	97.11	98.10	0.99	8.04	6.59	14.63	29.39
	116.45	120.95	4.50	3.30	3.36	6.66	9.20
including	120.61	120.95	0.34	7.47	11.15	18.63	22.82

OPDH-151	77.55	80.10	2.55	2.27	2.93	5.20	10.80
	84.60	87.80	3.20	3.34	4.31	7.64	13.21
including	86.10	87.50	1.40	5.24	5.18	10.42	14.43
OPDH-152	68.60	71.05	2.45	6.89	5.36	12.25	13.36
including	68.73	70.40	1.67	8.49	6.85	15.35	16.76
	73.80	74.25	0.45	1.38	3.52	4.90	5.50
OPDH-153	58.50	59.05	0.55	1.46	1.35	2.81	4.20
	60.13	60.28	0.15	5.11	3.57	8.68	7.60
	62.85	67.20	4.35	3.67	4.59	8.26	15.29
including	64.55	66.55	2.00	5.77	8.25	14.02	22.05
OPDH-154	7.70	9.65	1.95	11.11	3.00	14.11	63.27
including	8.60	9.15	0.55	31.84	6.74	38.58	180.00
	12.10	12.80	0.70	2.74	2.15	4.89	13.56
	15.20	16.85	1.65	23.51	4.82	28.33	113.05
including	15.20	16.65	1.45	26.12	4.96	31.08	123.45
OPDH-155	9.80	13.40	3.60	15.43	0.16	15.60	24.80
including	11.45	13.40	1.95	25.96	0.29	26.26	43.71
OPDH-156	72.35	77.55	5.20	2.11	1.69	3.79	5.08
including	77.20	77.55	0.35	13.97	11.54	25.51	22.80

Table 2: Location data for holes drilled in the Oposura West Zone (since the previous ASX announcement dated 22 March 2018)

HOLE No.	EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH
	(m)E	(m)N	(m)ASL			(m)
OPDH-153	619657.2	3289638	1271.767	285	-49	74.7
OPDH-154	619487.3	3289398	1196.378	217	-89	25.9
OPDH-155	619511.1	3289435	1198.464	119	-90	19.8
OPDH-156	619620.5	3289684	1298.462	224	-70	85.4

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statements:

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Oposura Project is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Rovira, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and fairly represents this information. Mr Rovira has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rovira is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Azure Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been crossed-referenced in this report to the date that it was originally reported to ASX. Azure Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Targets were sampled by diamond core drilling. Drill core was sampled at 0.10m to 1.55m intervals guided by changes in geology. Drill hole collar locations were initially determined by hand-held GPS and with final drill hole collar positions surveyed by 2 channel differential GPS. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Laboratories (BVL) in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the BVL tracking system. Samples were dried and each sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75 micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to BVL in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. The analytical technique, MA300, for all samples initially involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP-ES analysis producing results for silver and base metals. This technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • Method MA370 (by ICP-ES for base metals grading >1%); • Method GC816 (by Classical Titration for zinc grading >40%); • Method GC817 (by Classical Titration for lead grading >10%); • Method FA530 (by fire assay with gravimetric finish for silver grading >200ppm).
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 technique for all holes was diamond drilling with HQ-size (63.5mm diameter) or HQ3-size (61.1mm diameter) core. Drill core in angled holes is being oriented for structural interpretation
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.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs. Depths were measured from the core barrel and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. Core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Sample recoveries were high with >85% of the drill core having recoveries of ≥90%. There is no discernible relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed core logging was carried out with recording of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, structure, mineralogy, RQD and core recovery.

	Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Drill core was photographed, wet and without flash, in core trays prior to sampling. Each photograph includes an annotated board detailing hole number and depth interval. All holes were logged in full.
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.*	Drill core was sawn in half using a core saw. All samples were half core and were collected from the same side of the core. The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were prepared at BVL in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the BVL tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to BVL in Vancouver, Canada for base metal analysis. Duplicate, standard and blank check samples were submitted with drill core samples. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *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.*	The analytical technique, MA300, for all samples initially involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP-ES analysis producing results for silver and base metals. This technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Over-limit assays were re-analysed by: • Method MA370 (by ICP-ES for base metals grading >1%); • Method GC816 (by Classical Titration for zinc grading >40%); • Method GC817 (by Classical Titration for lead grading >10%); • Method FA530 (by fire assay with gravimetric finish for silver grading >200ppm).
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.	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists) collected and inspected the samples. Approximately 20% of historical drill holes are being twinned. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded onto hard copy templates and later transcribed into the Company's digital database. Digital data storage, verification and validation are managed by an independent data management company. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
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.*	Drill hole collar locations were initially determined by hand-held GPS and with final drill hole collar positions surveyed by 2 channel differential GPS.

	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The grid system used is WGS84 Mexico UTM Zone 12N for easting, northing and RL.
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.*	As this drilling program is for the purposes of mineral resource estimation, an initial drill hole spacing of 50m x 50m was implemented. Additional drilling to infill the hole spacing to 25m x 25m was implemented in some areas. When completed, the data spacing and distribution will be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *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 mineralised zone is predominantly a horizontal layer of massive and banded sulphide mineralisation. Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width. No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Assay samples were placed in poly sample bags, each with a uniquely numbered ticket stub from a sample ticket book. Sample bags were marked with the same sample number and sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples were placed in woven polypropylene "rice bags" and a numbered tamper-proof plastic cable tie was used to close each bag. Company personnel delivered the rice bags directly to BVL for sample preparation. The numbers on the seals were recorded for each shipment. BVL audited the arriving samples and reported any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All digital data is subject to audit by the independent data manager.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	The Oposura Project comprises eleven mineral concessions, 10 granted and one in application, totalling 771 hectares in area. All tenements are 100% owned by Minera Piedra Azul SA de CV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Azure Minerals Limited. A 2.5% NSR royalty on production is payable to the previous owners. The tenements are secure and in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. Nine of the tenements have an expiry date of 3 May 2037 and the tenth tenement has an expiry date of 9 January 2055. The eleventh tenement is still at the application stage.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Peñoles and Anaconda carried out diamond core drilling, underground exploratory mine development and metallurgical testwork in the 1970's. Minero Puma SA de CV conducted exploration in 2017 comprising underground mapping and sampling of historical workings and drilling of 16 surface drill holes. Azure Minerals acquired 100% ownership of the project in August 2017 through its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary company Minera Piedra Azul SA de CV.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Carbonate replacement and/or skarn style of mineralisation forming horizontal mantos of massive sulphides containing zinc, lead and silver.
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *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.*	Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.
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.*	No weighted averaging techniques were used. No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) or cut-off grades were applied. High grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included zones - refer to drill intercept and detail tables. No metal equivalents were reported. Reported zinc and lead mineralised intersections for the drilling are based on intercepts using a lower grade cut-off of 2.0% Zn+Pb for the overall mineralised zones and 10.0% Zn+Pb for the included high grade mineralised zones.

		A maximum of 2m of consecutive internal dilution at <2.0% Zn+Pb has been applied to all mineralised intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unconfirmed at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in attached report
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 Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
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.*	This announcement makes no reference to previous exploration results.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Planned further work to better understand the mineralisation systems in the project area will comprise geological mapping and sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling.