

Further high grades to over 50% Zn+Pb intersected at Plomosas

- Resource Definition drilling continues to identify additional mineralisation with assays returning grades up to 52.8% combined zinc + lead (LV7040).
- Drilling from new cuddy 8.1 encounters significant massive sulphide mineralisation in 3 zones totalling 10.3m in aggregate outside of resource envelope (LV8004 assays awaited);
- Given recent drilling results and the target areas identified in the geophysical surveys, the Company has elected to allocate additional funds to regional exploration while maintaining the pace of ongoing resource definition drilling. Therefore the Company decided to cancel the accelerated acquisition of an additional 39% equity in the project as previously announced to conserve funding. The additional project equity will now be acquired in accordance with the original timetable.

Consolidated Zinc Limited (CZL:ASX) is pleased to present the following report detailing assay results and drilling intercepts received at the Plomosas project resource definition drilling program.

CUEVITAS RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING

Underground drilling and development continued in Level 7 and the newly developed cuddy L8.1 testing down plunge extensions from Level 8.

Assays for drillholes LV7036 to LV7043 and LV7045 to LV7050 were received while those for completed holes LV7044, LV7051 to LV7053 and LV8001 to LV8004 are awaited (Figure 2).

Drilling continues to demonstrate that mineralisation extends over several hundred metres of strike and up to 80m down-dip.

Managing Director Will Dix commented *“the new intersections to the south of our modelled mineralisation continue to support the Company’s view that significant base metal resources exist down dip and down plunge of the mine development. These new results will be incorporated into our initial resource estimate due out next month and provide additional targets for immediate follow up. This and the recent regional exploration results have provided the impetus for a re-think on capital management and the decision to focus our cash in the ground rather than accelerating the re-structure of the project ownership at this time.”*

Table 1 summarises the highlights of intercepts encountered in infill drilling and holes testing the limits of the resource, showing those assays returned and awaited.



Figure 1. Location of Plomosas mine, Mexico

15 November 2016

LV7037, LV7038 and LV7040 intersected significantly high grades with the former demonstrating that mineralisation extends above Level 7 towards Level 6:

• LV7037	6.55m at	13.45% Zn,	7.22% Pb,	26.05 g/t Ag
and	1.60m at	36.11% Zn,	11.75% Pb,	40.40 g/t Ag
• LV7038	1.25m at	45.80% Zn,	4.03% Pb,	38.00 g/t Ag
• LV7040	0.80m at	33.30% Zn,	19.50% Pb,	89.60 g/t Ag

Significantly, the drilling to date continues to demonstrate that high grade mineralisation extends below Level 7 (Figures 3, 5-6) which, at approximately 240m below surface, was the deepest of the main ore workings developed at Plomosas. Minor development down to Level 10 (310mbs) may provide additional access for future exploration of down dip extensions of massive sulphide mineralisation.

In addition, drillhole LV7037 has identified a new zone of mineralisation above Level 7 in an area of the mine located below Level 6 stopes. This demonstrates that although our focus is very much on the deeper extensions of the mineralisation, there are numerous opportunities within the existing mine environment to find additional areas that have previously been either ignored or previously deemed uneconomic for mining. This provides additional confidence for the ongoing investigations into the underground developments in sub-level 7 and sub-level 8.

A full set of updated sections and plans will be made available as more assay results come to hand.

Implications of drill intercepts from Level 8 drilling

Notably hole LV8004 intersected 3 significant zones of massive sulphide, including the target zone, comprising 3.45m, 2.55m and 4.30m respectively. These consisted of partially oxidised, massive sphalerite and galena with pyrite. Assays are not yet available for this drillhole but other intercepts of a similar style and composition have returned exceptional results.

Of particular interest is that the intercepts in LV8004 were encountered in the hanging wall above and outside the existing resource envelope boundary and present a new target for adding high grade mineralisation. Sections will be made available as more assay results come to hand and the full implications of the intersection are reviewed.



Figure 2. Massive sulphide mineralisation on Level 8 showing sheared upper contact with shales

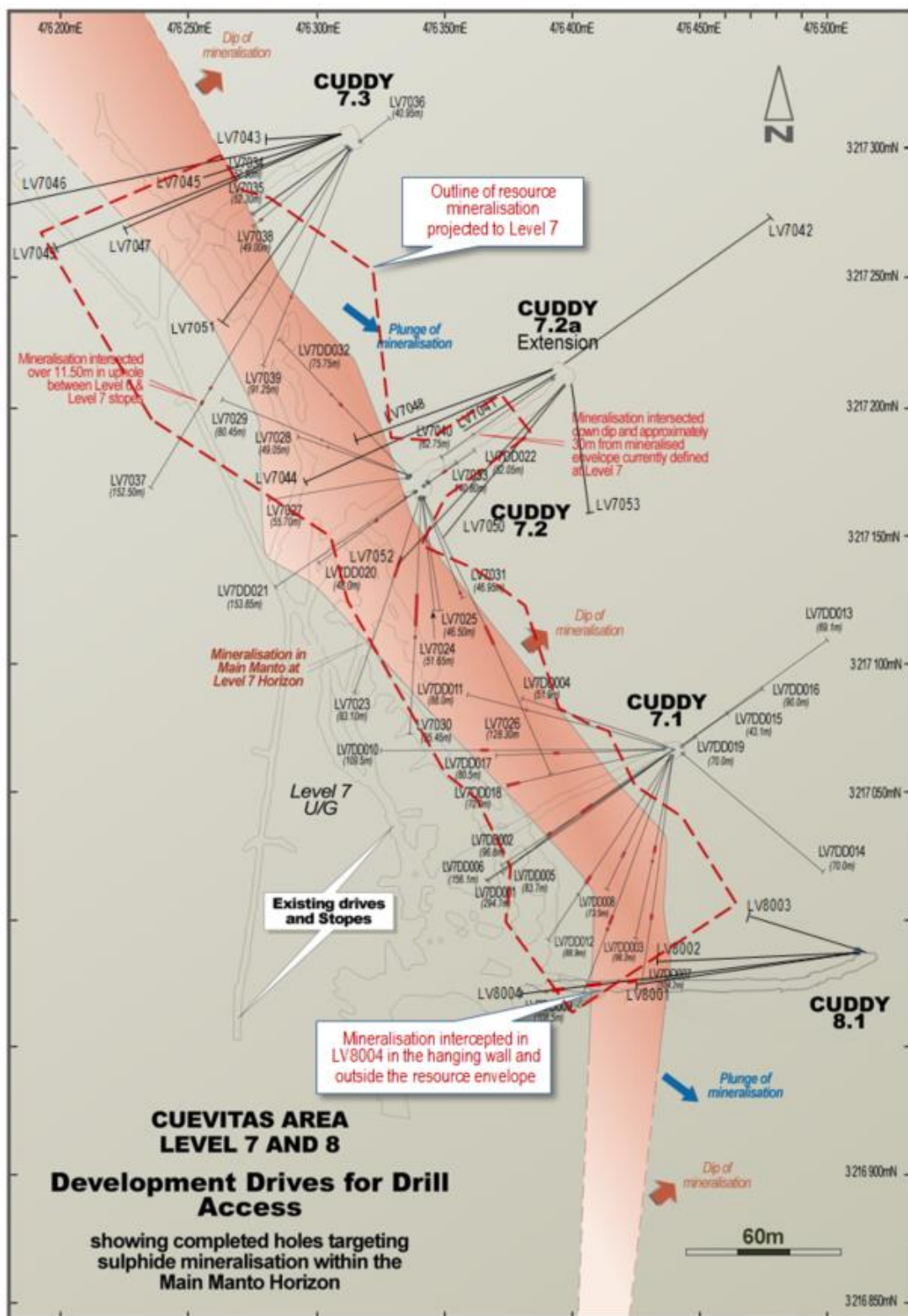


Figure 3: Holes drilled from Cuddies on Levels 7 and 8 and current resource envelope outlined projected to Level 7. Note that the intercepts encountered in hole LV8004 are in the hanging wall and outside of the currently defined envelope

Table 1. LEVEL 7 DEEPS Highlights of resource definition drilling results received								
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Inters (m)	TW* (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Comment
LV7036					NSI	NSI	NSI	Hole drilled to NE to test for mineralisation. Hit mine sequence, minor diss sulphides
LV7037	103.00 112.80	109.55 114.40	6.55 1.60	2.94 0.71	13.45 36.11	7.22 11.75	26.05 40.40	Mineralisation located between Level 6 and Level 7
LV7038	44.00	45.25	1.25	0.89	45.80	4.03	38.00	Drilled slightly off from LV7034 to test for mineralisation outside of fault void
LV7039	61.25	62.75	1.50	0.89	6.68	2.89	9.90	Drilled below Level 7 stopes
LV7040	43.65	44.45	0.80	0.72	33.30	19.50	89.60	Mineralisation intersected down dip of hole LV7DD022
LV7041					NSI	NSI	NSI	Testing limits of mine sequence continuity
LV7042					NSI	NSI	NSI	Drilled to NE testing sequence for extensions .
LV7043					NSI	NSI	NSI	
LV7044	70.50	71.55	1.05	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Very thin zone down dip of main mineralised zone.
LV7045					NSI	NSI	NSI	
LV7046					NSI	NSI	NSI	
LV7047	59.2	61.55	2.35	1.04	6.08	2.24	8.60	
LV7048					NSI	NSI	NSI	
LV7049	93.85	94.9	1.05	0.47	16.65	14.00	45.9	Semi ox massive sulphide nr contact with HW shales
LV7050	62.75	63.25	0.50	0.4	13.10	37.86	820	Semi ox mass sulphide, coarse grained. Note high Pb and Ag
LV7051	54.60	55.80	1.20	1.00	TBA	TBA	TBA	Massive sulphides near conact to marbles
LV7052					TBA	TBA	TBA	No visible sulphides
LV7053					TBA	TBA	TBA	Sheared marble, no visible sulphides.
LV8001	82.35	83.50	1.15	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Brecciated Mina Vieja marble with clasts of massive sulphide
LV8002	71.80	76.50	4.70	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Dissem sph+palena with weak patches of mass sulphide.
LV8003	60.85	63.15	2.30	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Dissem sulph in marble with fault breccia in HW
LV8004	92.75	96.20	3.45	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Part oxid mass sulphide
	110.55	113.10	2.55	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Part oxid mass sulphide
	122.35	126.65	4.30	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Part oxid mass sulphide This was targeted zone)
	130.20	130.60	0.40	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	

*TW is True Width and represents the best estimate of the intercept based on the geological interpretation of the sequence.

15 November 2016



Figures 4a and 4b. Mine planning and core logging at Plomosas mine.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Coupled with this new resource definition drilling, the recent regional exploration work, even at this early stage, has been successful in defining numerous prospects that would justify significant exploration expenditure including drilling. The Board has determined to prioritise exploration expenditure along with that directed to ongoing resource definition drilling.

Consequently the proposed accelerated acquisition of the additional 39% of the Plomosas project announced on 27 September, 2016 has been cancelled and the acquisition of that equity will now be undertaken in accordance with the original timetable (CZL has an option until July 2018). This will conserve available funds for the immediate application to the ongoing resource definition program and now regional exploration activity.

Yours faithfully,



Will Dix
Managing Director
15 November, 2016

ABOUT CONSOLIDATED ZINC

Consolidated Zinc Limited (ASX:CZL) is a minerals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's major focus is in Mexico where it recently acquired 51% of the exciting high grade Plomosas Zinc Lead Silver Project through its majority owned subsidiary, Minera Latin American Zinc CV SAPI. Historical mining at Plomosas between 1945 and 1974 extracted over 2 million tonnes of ore grading 22% Zn+Pb and over 80g/t Ag. Only small scale mining continued to the present day and the mineralised zones remain open at depth and along strike. The Company's

main focus is to identify and explore new zones of mineralisation within and adjacent to the known mineralisation at Plomosas with a view to identifying new mineral resources that are exploitable.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Steve Boda BSc (Hons), MAIG, MGSA, MSEG and Andrew Richards BSc (Hons), Dip Ed, MAusIMM, MAIG, MSEG, GAICD. Messrs Boda and Richards are both Members of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Mr Richards is also a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Both Messrs Boda and Richards have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Messrs Boda and Richards consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

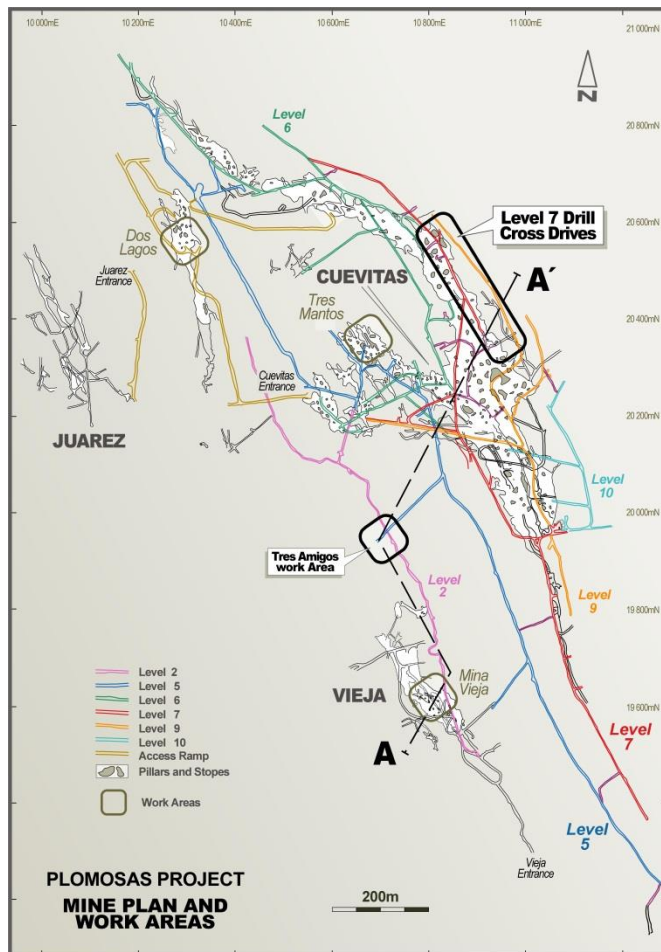


Figure 5. Plan view of the Plomosas mine showing location of the cross section in Figure 6 (trace A-A') and work areas referred to in the text including Level 7 access for drilling the Main Manto Horizon deeps.

15 November 2016

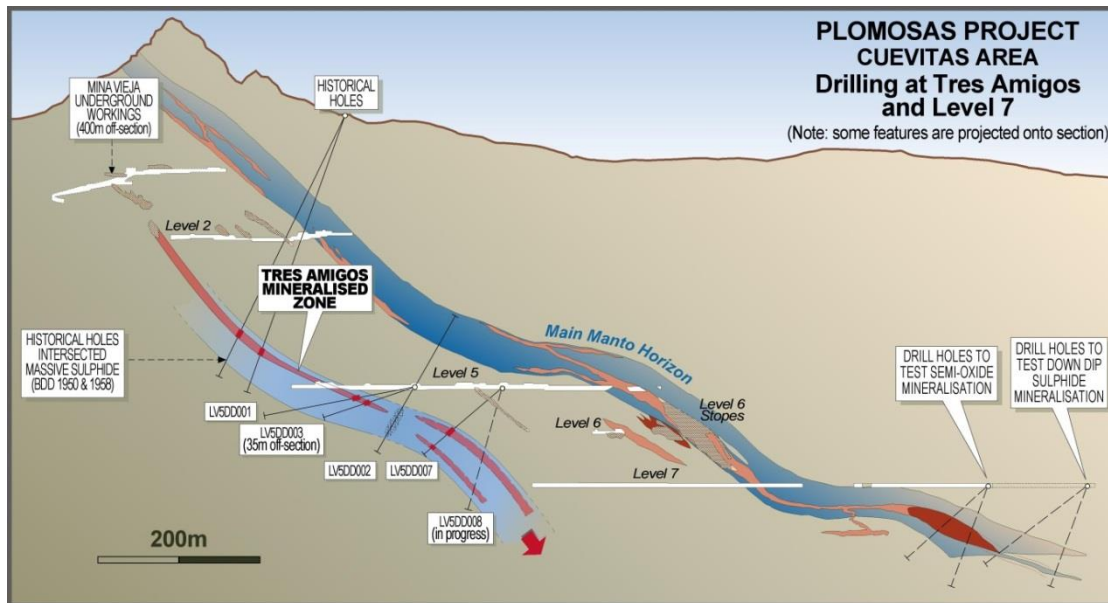


Figure 6. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Cuevitas area (A-A') showing the Tres Amigos zone, historical drilling and the drilling planned for Main Manto Horizon below Level 7.

Table 2. Plomosas Drill hole details								
HoleID	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth WGS	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
Tres Amigos drilling								
LV5DD001	476180.451	3216677.613	992.055	-9.81	232.71	0.00	106.00	106.00
LV5DD002	476180.642	3216677.749	990.883	-65.78	237.04	0.00	100.00	100.00
LV5DD003	476181.603	3216676.533	991.810	-14.90	191.09	0.00	72.00	72.00
LV5DD004	476176.705	3216682.597	992.077	-10.37	291.07	0.00	110.00	110.00
LV5DD005	476175.716	3216681.428	992.052	-8.07	264.88	0.00	100.00	100.00
LV5DD006	476185.674	3216680.526	995.212	67.99	57.80	0.00	60.00	60.00
LV5DD007	476245.622	3216722.551	991.136	-44.36	241.13	0.00	149.50	149.50
LV5DD008	476246.339	3216722.606	990.985	-68.08	230.03	0.00	164.40	164.40
LV5DD009	476246.936	3216720.523	991.222	-43.53	188.39	0.00	189.80	189.80
LV5DD010	476245.169	3216723.758	991.461	-45.11	270.67	0.00	110.00	110.00
LV5DD011	476249.889	3216722.902	995.206	73.34	50.75	0.00	80.00	80.00
LV5DD012	476292.500	3216663.500	992.500	-30.00	235.00	0.00	185.80	185.80
TRSRD001	476126.000	3216634.000	1167.072	-65.00	235.00	99.50	76.80	176.30
TRSRD002	476125.066	3216631.648	1167.072	-80.00	235.00	27.50	118.55	146.05
TRSRD003	476168.177	3216603.860	1138.345	-65.00	235.00	141.80	26.20	168.00
TRSRD004	476168.823	3216604.487	1138.285	-80.00	235.00	99.50	110.45	209.95
TRSRD005	476117.799	3216573.206	1142.767	-55.00	235.00	63.00	0.00	63.00
TRSRD006	476118.754	3216573.990	1142.630	-75.00	235.00	93.90	65.65	159.55
TRSRD007	476095.200	3216508.514	1160.126	-50.00	235.00	120.00	0.00	120.00

15 November 2016

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HoleID	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth WGS	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
TRSRC008	476096.235	3216509.469	1160.061	-70.00	235.00	99.00	0.00	99.00
TRSD009	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-50.00	230.00	0.00	149.00	149.00
TRSD010	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-70.00	230.00	0.00	176.00	176.00
TRSD011	476309.000	3216320.000	1156.000	-85.00	55.00	0.00	185.00	185.00
TRSD012	476179.218	3216644.987	1135.965	-75.70	231.05	0.00	188.55	188.55
TRSD013	476178.808	3216644.706	1136.039	-59.30	233.55	0.00	221.05	221.05
TRSD014	476244.254	3216652.249	1135.957	-75.00	232.05	0.00	218.10	218.10
TRSD015	476244.005	3216651.948	1135.976	-60.00	226.85	0.00	241.20	241.20
TRSD016	476227.966	3216675.777	1142.426	-78.30	233.75	0.00	266.30	266.30
TRSD017	476135.975	3216678.743	1149.918	-79.90	230.04	0.00	266.25	266.25
TRSD018	476134.729	3216677.070	1149.804	-65.50	228.34	0.00	263.05	263.05
Level 7 Drilling of sulphide mineralisation at depth								
LV7DD001	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-70.00	235.00	0.00	294.70	294.70
LV7DD002	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-35.00	235.00	0.00	96.75	96.75
LV7DD003	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-40.00	190.00	0.00	98.20	98.20
LV7DD004	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-40.00	290.00	0.00	81.90	81.90
LV7DD005	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-15.00	235.00	0.00	83.70	83.70
LV7DD006	476440.310	3217067.060	916.794	-55.00	235.00	0.00	156.05	156.05
LV7DD007	476439.910	3217064.683	916.794	-33.00	188.00	0.00	104.15	104.15
LV7DD008	476439.055	3217064.373	916.794	-40.00	206.00	0.00	73.50	73.50
LV7DD009	476439.414	3217064.497	916.794	-20.00	200.00	0.00	108.45	108.45
LV7DD010	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-10.00	270.00	0.00	109.50	109.50
LV7DD011	476437.664	3217067.710	916.794	-25.00	285.00	0.00	88.00	88.00
LV7DD012	476438.485	3217064.163	916.794	-20.00	213.00	0.00	88.90	88.90
LV7DD013	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	0.00	55.00	0.00	69.10	69.10
LV7DD014	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	0.00	130.00	0.00	70.05	70.05
LV7DD015	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	60.00	55.00	0.00	43.15	43.15
LV7DD016	476443.110	3217068.300	917.000	-65.00	55.00	0.00	83.75	83.75
LV7DD017	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-35.00	268.00	0.00	60.00	60.00
LV7DD018	476436.464	3217067.013	916.794	-16.00	257.00	0.00	62.15	62.15
LV7DD019	476442.200	3217067.828	916.766	-80.00	50.00	0.00	185.00	185.00
LV7DD020	476337.120	3217167.660	915.100	-15.00	235.00	0.00	47.95	47.95
LV7DD021	476337.120	3217167.660	915.100	-65.00	235.00	0.00	153.85	153.85
LV7DD022	476343.000	3217171.000	915.400	-65.00	055.00	0.00	52.05	52.05
LV7023	476343.000	3217165.000	915.800	-8.00	200.00	0.00	83.10	83.10
LV7024	476340.830	3217164.600	915.800	-28.00	174.00	0.00	51.65	51.65
LV7025	476340.800	3217165.010	916.500	-8.00	171.00	0.00	46.50	46.50 (abandoned)

15 November 2016

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HoleID	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth WGS	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
LV7026	476341.460	3217164.790	916.500	-17.00	154.00	0.00	128.30	128.30
LV7027	476335.300	3217172.700	916.800	-1.00	264.00	0.00	55.70	55.70
LV7028	476336.230	3217173.390	916.300	-16.00	289.00	0.00	49.05	49.05
LV7029	476336.430	3217173.480	916.800	0.00	292.00	0.00	80.45	80.45
LV7030	476340.470	3217164.780	916.400	-8.00	182.00	0.00	95.45	95.45
LV7031	476341.050	3217164.876	916.130	-21.00	157.83	0.00	46.95	46.95
LV7032	476336.267	3217163.394	916.513	-9.40	315.73	0.00	75.75	75.75
LV7033	476341.830	3217169.530	915.300	-84.40	53.02	0.00	140.80	140.80
LV7034	476312.100	3217300.160	921.660	-7.90	235.61	0.00	46.20	46.20
LV7035	476312.220	3217300.240	921.220	-27.00	235.01	0.00	52.30	52.30
LV7036	476317.320	3217302.500	920.160	-69.20	52.30	0.00	40.95	40.95
LV7037	476313.000	3217299.140	922.210	6.70	210.00	0.00	152.50	152.50
LV7038	476312.150	3217300.110	921.670	-10.80	230.50	0.00	49.00	49.00
LV7039	476313.050	3217299.320	921.680	-8.20	201.50	0.00	91.25	91.25
LV7040	476393.030	3217211.370	917.510	-29.70	235.60	0.00	62.75	62.75
LV7041	476393.420	3217211.660	916.680	-74.60	233.70	0.00	158.50	158.50
LV7042	476398.310	3217215.410	917.000	-41.00	53.49	0.00	150.85	150.85
LV7043	476309.410	3217306.330	920.900	-45.00	265.0	0.00	42.90	42.90
LV7044	476391.400	3217213.340	918.100	-6.60	245.5	0.00	106.90	106.90
LV7045	476309.230	3217305.900	921.494	-19.40	253.0	0.00	61.25	61.25
LV7046	476309.140	3217306.050	922.301	8.20	257.5	0.00	136.30	136.30
LV7047	476308.850	3217305.600	921.859	-2.80	244.6	0.00	92.50	92.50
LV7048	476391.330	3217213.410	917.883	-13.50	250.0	0.00	83.75	83.75
LV7049	476308.950	3217305.680	922.297	7.60	248.1	0.00	121.10	121.10
LV7050	476397.290	3217207.480	917.690	-19.60	219.3	0.00	82.30	82.30
LV7051	476312.460	3217299.690	921.804	-6.70	215.0	0.00	85.20	85.20
LV7052	476397.570	3217207.350	917.996	-10.00	222.1	0.00	103.30	103.30
LV7053	476399.590	3217207.890	917.191	-40.40	172.6	0.00	71.60	71.60
LV8001	476516.180	3216983.690	911.170	-20.50	264.19	0.00	101.65	101.65
LV8002	476516.070	3216984.140	910.930	-30.90	269.09	0.00	100.20	100.20
LV8003	476517.720	3216985.590	912.400	-44.00	287.00	0.00	70.00	70.00
LV8004	476520.263	3216976.090	912.397	-5.00	258	0.00	125.00	125.00

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of cut channels was conducted by locating a one metre sampling line, using spray paint across mineralisation and ensuring that the line began in hanging wall host, spanned mineralisation and terminated in footwall host. Where mineralisation was thicker than one metre, the line was adjusted accordingly. This was done to minimise the bias of the sample value. Channel sampling was then completed, using the line as a guide, without sampling the line itself. As much representative sample was taken from the length of the line to produce a two to four kilogram sample. For this level of exploration, the sample size and method of sampling was deemed adequate to represent in-situ material. • Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Plomosas underground drilling program include saw cut NQ drill core samples. • Only NQ triple tube core (NQ3) is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork. • Diamond NQ3 core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.5m and max 1.2m. • Core was cut in half, with one half to be sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. Duplicates were quarter core, sampled from the half sent for analysis.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently NQ3 triple tube using conventional wireline drilling is being used. • Core is being routinely orientated where possible, every 5th run (a run being 1.5 metres in length) using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation system.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible, in an angle iron cradle for orientation mark ups. Depths were checked against drillers blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers. • The use of triple tube improved core recovery. • Measurements for core recoveries were logged and recorded on hard copy sheets, which were then loaded into excel sheets and sent for data entry. These measurements, in combination with core photography show the overall recoveries vary between 50-95%. • Due to the nature of the geology and the presence of large open-spaced breccias present in the vicinity of the mineralisation, the recovery of the mineralised core has been in some cases <60%. The use of

15 November 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>triple tube in these areas will not improve recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CZL system of logging core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. • All drill holes are logged in full to end of hole. • Diamond core is routinely photographed digitally
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLZ diamond core is NQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.3 m to 1.2 m), sawn in half or quartered if duplicate samples are required. • Samples to be submitted to ALS Chemex for preparation. The sample preparation follows industry best practice where all drill samples are crushed and split to 1kg then dried, pulverized and (>85%) sieved through 75 microns to produce a 30g charge for 4-acid digest with an ICP-MS or AAS finish. A split will be made from the coarse crushed material for future reference material. • Field duplicates are routinely taken for core samples. CZL procedures include a minimum of one duplicate per approximately 20 samples.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element analysis using a 30g charge with a multi-acid digest and ICP-MS or AAS finish (ME-ICP61). Over the limit results will be routinely reassayed by ore grade analysis OG62. Over the limit results for the ore grade will be reassayed by titration methods Cu-VOL61, Pb-VOL50 or Zn-VOL50. • Analytes include 51 elements and include Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn as the main elements of interest. • QAQC protocols for all drill sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. The insertion of CRM standards is visible estimation with a minimum of two per batch. Geostats standards were selected on their grade range and mineralogical properties. • Blanks are inserted at the bottom of relevant mineralised zones using the fine certified blank and immediately later the coarse blank, to identify any potential cross contamination. • All drill assays were required to conform to the procedural QAQC guidelines as well as routine laboratory QAQC guidelines.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant drilling intersections are noted in this report and are verified by qualified personnel from geological logging. • No twinned holes are being drilled as part of this program. • CZL logging and sampling data was captured and imported using excel sheets and data entered into Micromine. • All CZL drillhole and sampling data is stored in a Micromine based system. Manual backups are

15 November 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>routinely carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground drill holes were located by Micromine using accurately surveyed drives and stopes. Once drill holes were located, mine survey crew resurveyed the cuddy and the hole locations. A final collar survey will be finalised when the holes are completed. Down-hole surveys were taken at a nominal 30m interval and a final survey was taken at end of hole using a Reflex EZ-TRAC digital camera. Grid system used is WGS84 Zone 13
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing is currently limited by the confinements of the underground drives. Azimuths of holes are planned so significant intersections have adequate spacing between them to allow sufficient geological and grade continuity as appropriate for inclusion in any Minerals Resource estimations. Where underground access drives allows, drill cuddies have been established at 80 metre intervals to allow for adequate drill spacing. No sample compositing has been applied
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill orientations was designed to intersect any geological or geophysical contacts as high an angle as possible to reflect true widths as possible. Sampling has been designed to cross structures as near to perpendicular as possible, minimising any potential in creating a bias sampling orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged in pre-numbered plastic bags into each bag a numbered tag was placed and then bulk bagged in batches not to exceed 25kg, into larger polyweave bags, which were then also numbered with the respective samples of each bag it contained. The bags were tied off with cable ties and stored at the core facility until company personnel delivered the samples to the laboratories preparation facility in Chihuahua.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed to date, but both in-house and laboratory QAQC data will be monitored in a batch by batch basis. All protocols have been internally reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted over three adjoining tenements, La Verdad (T-218242), El Olvido (T-225527) and Ripley (T-218272). Consolidated Zinc Ltd currently owns 51%
<i>Exploration done by other</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant information is available.

15 November 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>parties</i>		
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plomosas is located in a historic zinc-lead-silver mining district, with mineralisation hosted by a Palaeozoic sequence of shales, argillaceous limestones, reefal limestones, 'conglomeratic' limestones and sandstones. This approximately 1600 metres-thick carbonate-rich sequence forms part of the Ouachita "Geosyncline", which was inverted in a thrust deformation phase during the Upper Palaeozoic Appalachian Orogeny. • Characteristics of the deposit lead to the classification as an IRT III type mineralisation (Intrusive Related type III deposit) but may have some distal style affinities. • The control on mineralisation is both lithological and structural, but local structural bending of the manto is very important as it is strongly folded in a relatively regular pattern, oriented north/north-west to west/north-west striking. The segment of the fossiliferous horizon with the best potential is north/north-west striking with a south-east plunge. The N/NW orientation of sections of the stratigraphy (due to folding) is considered important in localising mineralisation. • The mineralogy is simple, consisting of iron-poor sphalerite, galena, silver, pyrite, chalcopyrite, barite, and calcite. The ore bodies are hosted by shale and marble on the footwall and hanging wall respectively. Intense marblisation is restricted to a few meters from the hanging wall contact.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate information has been included in the report.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregate methods were applied to the results.

15 November 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was completed to enable any relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate diagrams are attached in the report
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample results are reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other relevant data has been reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate information has been included in the report.