AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ANNOUNCEMENT AND PRESS RELEASE

CONSOLIDATED ZINC LTD

December 2015 Quarterly Activities Report

29 January, 2015

- **Drilling at Tres Amigos continues to identify high grade mineralisation up dip and along strike from the initial intersections;**

- **Best results include:**

LV5DD001:	**4.70m at 42.28% Zn,**	**4.61% Pb,**	**32.80 g/t Ag**
LV5DD003:	**4.45m at 19.34% Zn,**	**1.67% Pb,**	**15.25 g/t Ag**
and:	**4.15m at 21.71% Zn,**	**0.05% Pb,**	**7.72 g/t Ag**
LV5DD005:	**1.15m at 26.50% Zn,**	**0.38% Pb,**	**34.40 g/t Ag**
LV5DD008:	**1.10m at 18.35% Zn,**	**12.03% Pb,**	**74.40 g/t Ag**
LV5DD009:	**1.15m at 28.90% Zn,**	**2.33% Pb,**	**12.20 g/t Ag**

- **New Jacanas Manto Horizon discovered in the hangingwall to the main mineralised horizon on Level 7 that contains disseminated and stringer sulphide mineralisation;**

- **Establishment of the first drill position in Level 7 completed and drilling commenced to test the Main Manto Horizon below Level 7;**

- **Successful $3.5M AUD oversubscribed capital raising completed including a $2.2M AUD drawdown facility.**

Consolidated Zinc Limited (CZL:ASX) is pleased to present the following quarterly report.

CORPORATE

During December the Company successfully completed a $3.5M AUD capital raising to current and new sophisticated investors (See ASX announcement 21 December 2015). As part of this raising the Singapore based Funan Group Pte Limited agreed to provide a $2.2M AUD drawdown facility that is available to be drawn down in 4 parcels of $550,000 AUD for the ongoing resource work and future exploration at Plomosas.

OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Plomosas Project, Mexico

Tres Amigos, Level 5.

Drilling continued in earnest during the quarter with the Tres Amigos area being the key target area (Figures 1 to 4). The ASX announcements dated 12 October, 20 October, 10 November and 17 December all provide significant updates on the status of the drilling and the Company's plans for Tres Amigos and investors are encouraged to refer to these for detailed information. Drilling highlights for the quarter are summarised in Table 1 with further hole details in Table 2 below.

Assay results received after the December quarter are included for Holes LV5DD008 to LVD5012 which were completed during the quarter.

An additional short uphole was drilled from the Level 5 cuddy to test the nearby Main Manto Horizon (LV5DD011) but returned no significant mineralisation (Figure 3).

Table 1. Summary of LV5DD004 – LV5DD012 drill intercepts, Tres Amigos area. (Drilled from Level 5, Cuddy 1)

Hole ID	Coordinates	Azi/Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Inters (mdh)	Approx TW* (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Comment
LV5DD001	476181.82mE 3216678.05mN 990.81mRL	235°/-10°	21.3 39.05	22.2 43.75	0.90 4.70	0.64 3.30	20.3 42.28	0.99 4.61	11.1 32.78	Massive sulphide intervals
LV5DD002	476181.82mE 3216678.05mN 990.81mRL	235°/-60°	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	Intersected Tres Amigos horizon in thinner area of compression.
LV5DD003	476181.82mE 3216678.05mN 990.81mRL	190°/-15°	21.75 36.55	26.2 40.7	4.45 4.15	2.70 2.50	19.34 21.71	1.67 0.05	15.25 7.72	Massive sulphide intervals
LV5DD004	476176mE 3216681mN 992mRL	291/-8	69.9	73.65	4.75	4	8.55	1.21	19.6	Broad semi-massive sulphide zone
LV5DD005	476175mE 3216681mN 992mRL	264/-10	44.45	45.6	1.15	1.1	26.5	0.38	34.4	Narrow massive sulphide zone
LV5DD007	476247.87 N 3216722.8 E 991mRL	235/ -40	99.85 129.3	100.75 130.8	0.9 1.5	0.6 1.3	10.95 4.49	5.5 4.83	31.9 24.4	Narrow semi-massive sulphide zone Sporadic massive sulphide with pyrite overprint
LV5DD008	476247.87 N 3216722.83 E	235/-60°	87.0	88.1	1.1	1.0	18.35	12.3	74.4	Massive sulphide down dip from LV5DD007
LV5DD009	476247.87 N 3216722.83 E	190/-40°	76.45 99.7	77.6 100.6	1.15 0.90	0.8 0.5	28.9 4.81	2.33 0.72	12.2 9.1	Massive sulphide intervals along strike from LV5DD007
LVSDD010	476247.87 E 3216722.83 N	270/-40°					NSI	NSI	NSI	Along strike to NW at Level 5 horizon
LV5DD012	476292.50 E 3216663.50 N	235/-30°	87.7	91.3	3.6	2.8	NSI	NSI	NSI	Disseminated, patchy sphalerite – best 3.6m at 2.07% Zn

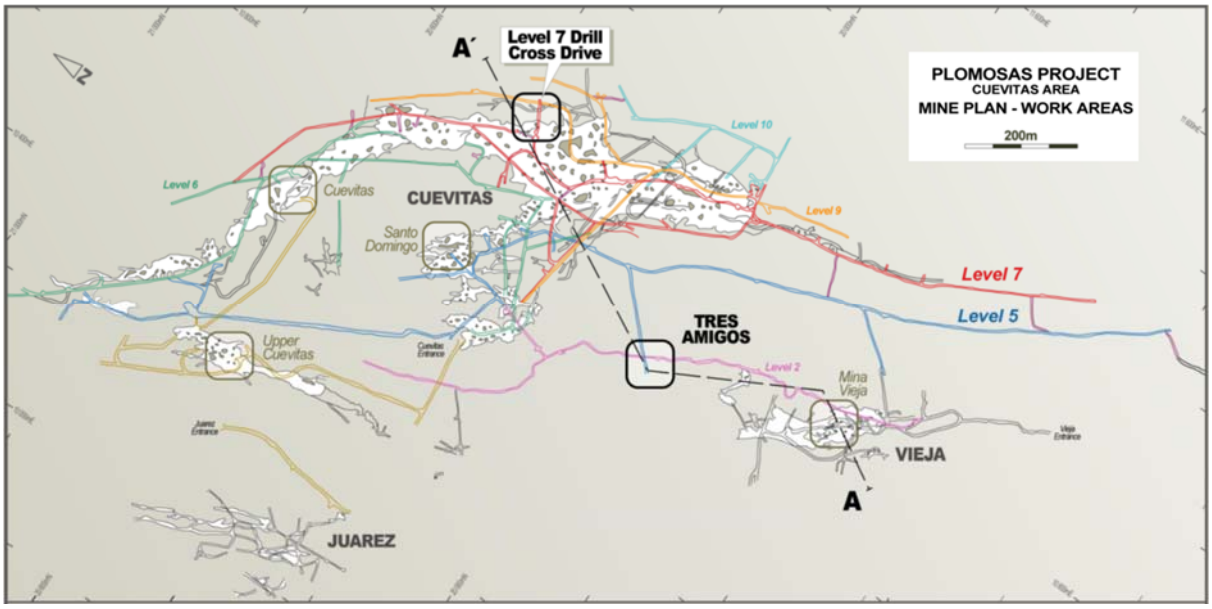

Figure 1. Plan view of the Plomosas mine showing location of the cross section in Figure 3 (trace A-A') and work areas referred to in the text including the Tres Amigos zone and the drill drive access being established for the Main Manto Horizon drilling below Level 7.

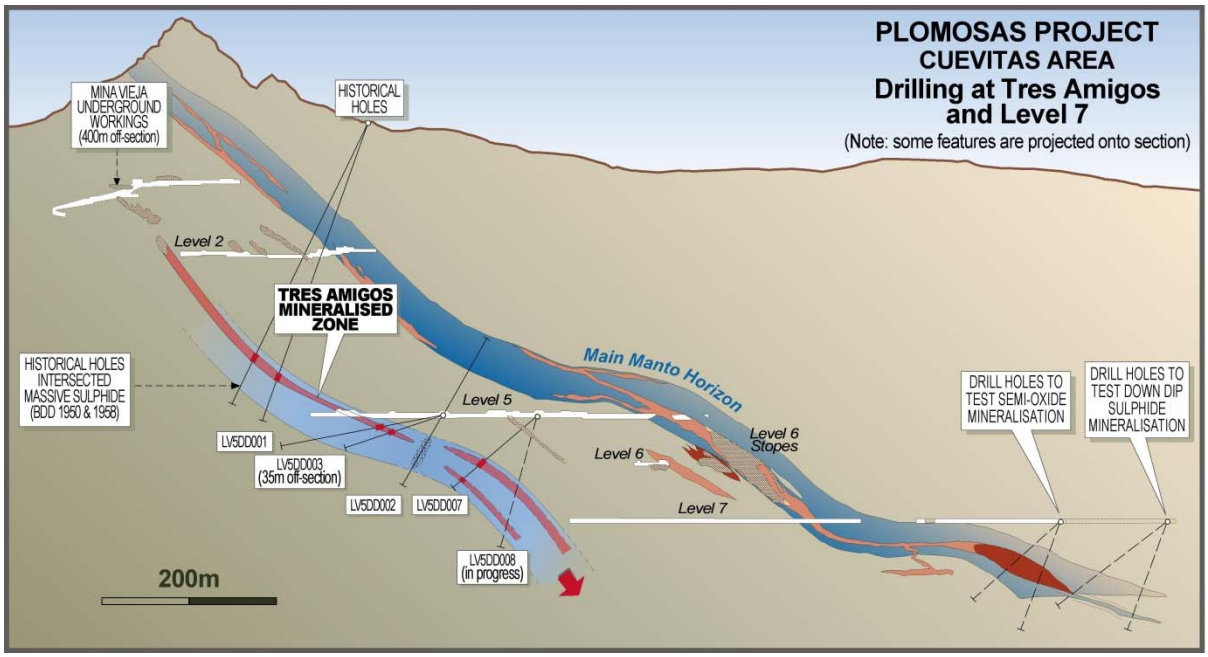

Figure 2. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Cuevitas area (A-A') showing the Tres Amigos zone, historical drilling and the drilling planned for the Main Manto Horizon below Level 7.

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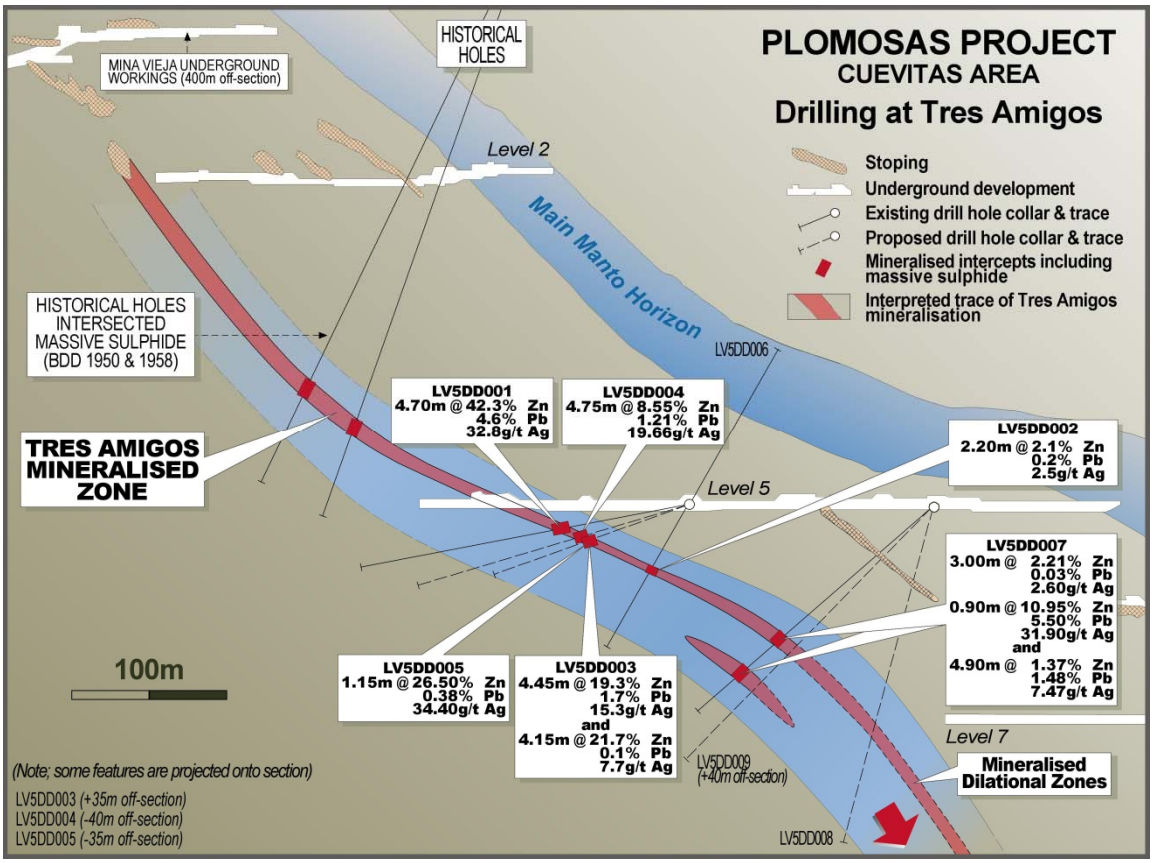

Figure 3. Section view of the Plomosas mine through through the Tres Amigos zone, highlighting intersections of interest

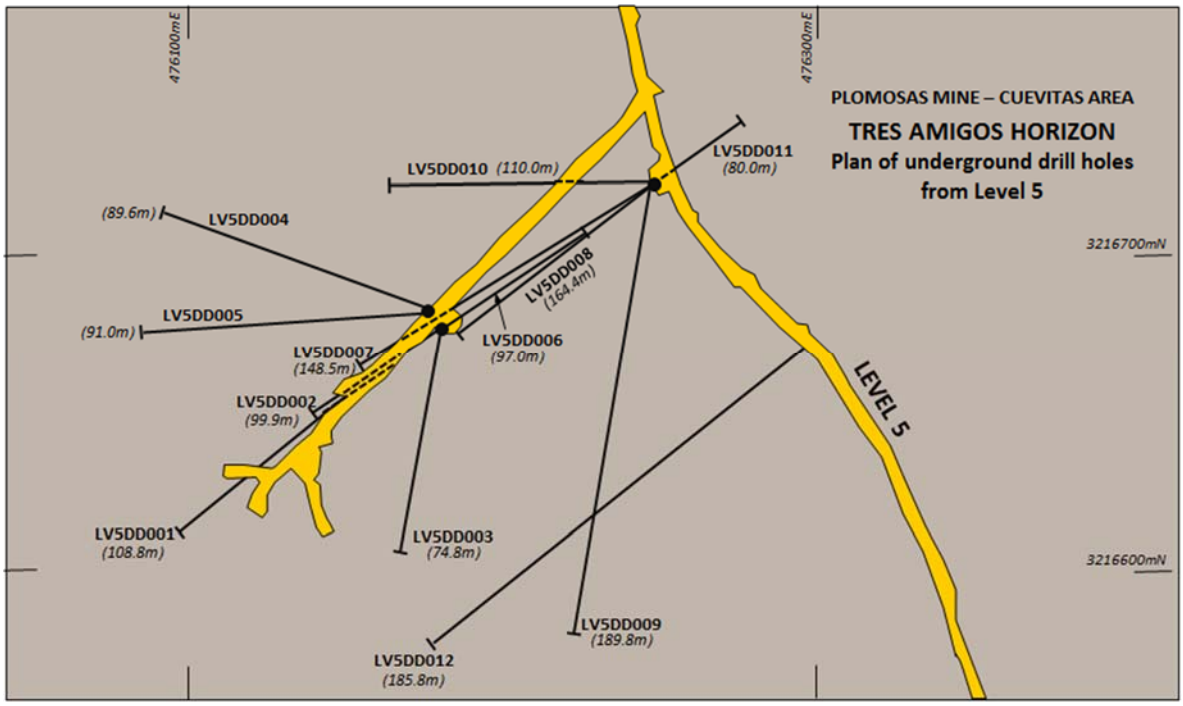

Figure 4. Plan view of the Tres Amigos drill collar location and drill traces

Main Manto Horizon extension, Level 7 Drilling

Further to the drilling targeting the Tres Amigos mineralisation, the Company completed the development required in Level 7 and commenced the drilling program just prior to the end of the quarter targeting depth extensions of the Main Manto lode sulphide mineralisation that historically produced approximately 20,000 tonnes of high grade ore per vertical metre in the workings above (Figures 1, 2 and 7).

Work is continuing to enable drilling of the Main Manto Horizon both down dip and along strike.

Jacanas Manto

During establishment of the Level 7 drill drive, a previously unknown mineralised manto unit termed the Jacanas Manto, was encountered. This comprises a mineralised massive limestone unit that had similar geological characteristics to the Main Manto Horizon. It occurs 50m above and at an angle to the Main Manto Horizon however its thickness is presently unknown, since drive development was halted to enable drill cuddy development. It is at least 12m thick and will be tested by additional drilling of upholes planned from the newly established drilling position. The manto itself contains variable amounts of pale yellow sulphur, similar to the mineralised manto at Mina Vieja. Notable are patchy, galena and other sulphides throughout the unit.

Figure 6. Jacanas Manto showing sulphur enrichment along margin of mylonitised marble.

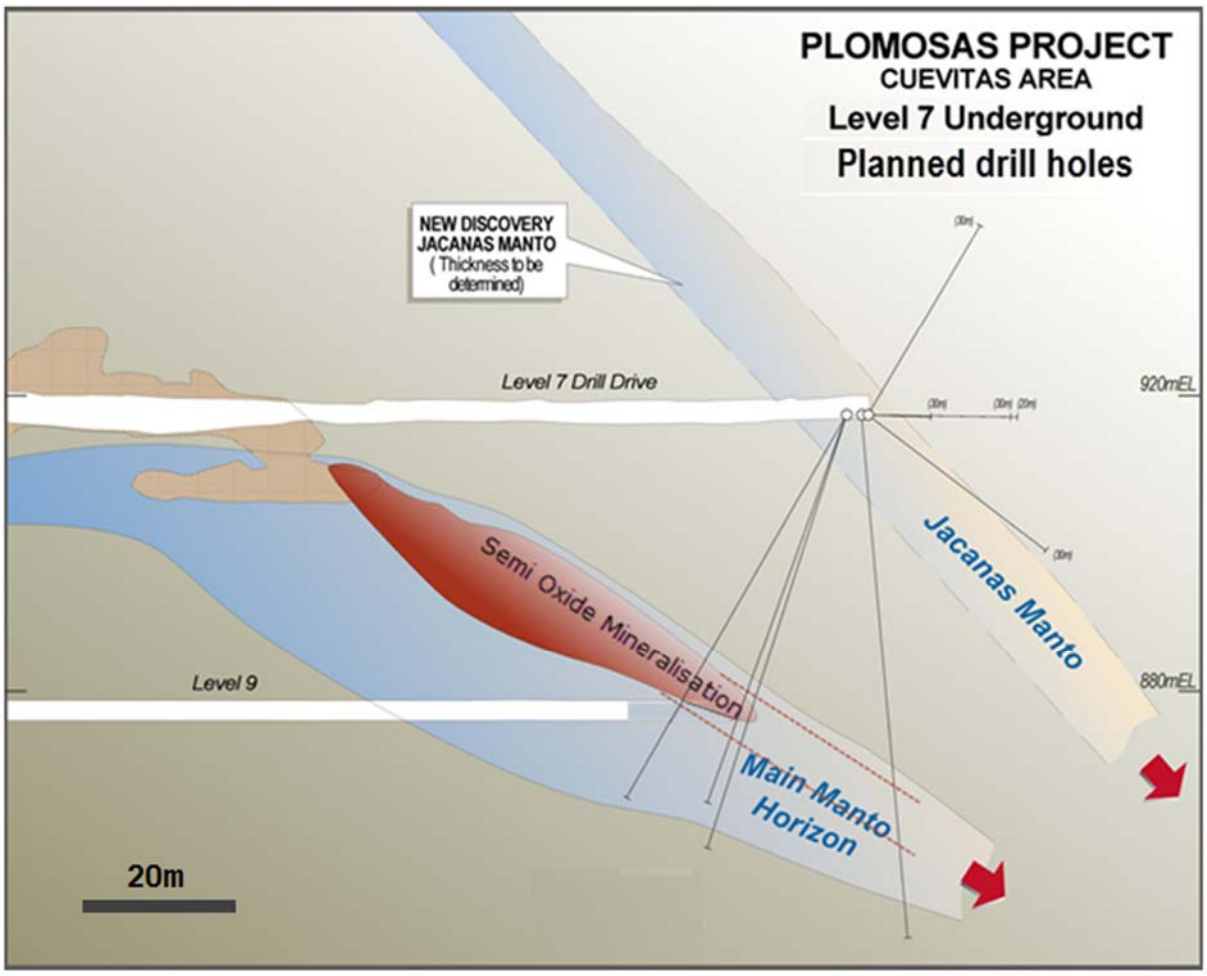

Figure 7. Section view of the Plomosas mine through Level 7 drill drive showing the planned drilling planned for the semi oxide mineralisation of the Main Manto Horizon and additional holes planned to test the newly encountered Jacanas Manto (thickness to be determined).

General Exploration and Development Activities

While work continued during the quarter on underground works both in preparation for exploration drilling program in Level 7 and continued upgrading work in Level 5, additional activities and achievements are summarised below:

- Geological modelling of the Tres Amigos mineralisation in preparation for resource estimation ongoing with new drilling;
- Whole of mine underground scaling program of historical workings completed – weekly safety reviews and checks in place;
- Surveying of underground development in Level 7 is complete and Level 7 sub-levels on-going;
- Samples of semi oxide and sulphide mineralisation were collected and submitted for metallurgical studies.

- Geotechnical study in Level 7 completed with reporting to be finalised – no major issues identified at this point;
- Geological mapping and interpretation are ongoing.

AUSTRALIA

At Jailor Bore the Company has decided to relinquish exploration tenements E09/1298 and E09/1340 leaving no further Australian assets in the Company's project portfolio.

Yours faithfully,

Will Dix
Managing Director
28 January 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.

In addition to Plomosas the Company also has interests in the Jailor Bore Uranium Project in Western Australia and in base metal leases in northern Sweden.

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.

Table 2. Plomosas Drill hole details

HoleID	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Elev (m)	Dip	Azimuth WGS	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
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

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
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.*	• 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 0.3m 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.
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).*	• 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.
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 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. • Use of triple tube improves 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 at >95%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 routinely carried out.
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.*	• Underground drill holes were located by Micromine using accurately surveyed drives and stopes. Once the 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
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.*	• 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
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.*	• 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 bais sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.

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

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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%
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No relevant information is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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, silver- poor galena, 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.
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 –*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 data aggregate methods were applied to the results.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling was completed to enable any relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are attached in the 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.*	• All sample results are 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*	• No other relevant data has been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Appropriate information has been included in the report.