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25 September 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

GOLD MINERALISATION IN ALL SIX INITIAL DULCIE CENTRAL HOLES

FIRST NINE ASSAYS FROM COMPLETED RC PROGRAMME

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling programme completed: 34 holes for 4,601m, with assay results received for the first nine holes
- All six holes assayed to date from the previously untested Dulcie Central corridor intersected gold mineralisation, with multiple mineralised zones returned in each hole within the approximately 600 m gap between the Dulcie North and Dulcie deposits.
- Significant intercepts include:
  - **3 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 130 m** in SRRC179, including **1 m @ 5.98 g/t Au from 131 m**
  - **4 m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 148 m** in SRRC179
  - **6 m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 46 m** in SRRC178, including **1 m @ 3.50 g/t Au from 46 m**
  - **2 m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 102 m** in SRRC178; and
  - **4 m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 74 m** in SRRC178
- Of the other three holes reported, SRRC177 at Dulcie South returned 1 m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 65 m, while the two Water Bore extension holes returned no significant result.

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is pleased to report the first assay results from the recently completed RC drilling programme, announced 30 July, at the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project in Western Australia.

The programme was safely completed on 16 September 2026, with 34 RC holes drilled for a total of 4,601 m. The RC rig has since been demobilised from site. Results have been received for the first nine holes, SRRC173 to SRRC181. Eight of these holes were drilled on M77/599 and represent the first drilling completed on the Mining Lease. The ninth, SRRC177, was drilled at Dulcie South on M77/1250.

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Managing Director Andrew Smith commented:

"Gold mineralisation in all six of the first holes at Dulcie Central is an encouraging start to the programme. This is previously untested ground between the Dulcie North and Dulcie deposits, and these first results confirm gold mineralisation within the gap and support our geological interpretation that the prospective host sequence and Dulcie shear extend through Dulcie Central.

At Dulcie South we are testing shallow lodes identified in historic drilling to assess their potential to support future growth of the existing Mineral Resource on M77/1250. With the programme now complete and assays pending for the remaining 25 holes, we look forward to reporting further results as they come to hand."

Dulcie Central corridor (M77/599)

SRRC175, SRRC176 and SRRC178 to SRRC181 were drilled along the Dulcie Central corridor, testing the approximately 600 m strike gap between the Dulcie North and Dulcie deposits (Figure 1).

All six holes intersected gold mineralisation above the 0.3 g/t Au reporting cut-off, with each returning multiple separate mineralised intervals down hole. The strongest reported intercepts were returned from SRRC178 and SRRC179. SRRC179 returned nine mineralised intervals between surface and 152 m, including **3 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 130 m** and **4 m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 148 m**. SRRC178 returned **6 m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 46 m** and **2 m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 102 m**.

The drilling intersected the same prospective host sequence observed at the Dulcie North and Dulcie deposits, comprising Archean mafic and ultramafic metavolcanic rocks together with metasedimentary units including banded iron formation.

The presence of the same host sequence through Dulcie Central, together with gold mineralisation in each of the six holes reported to date, supports the interpretation that the Dulcie shear and prospective host sequence extend through the previously untested central gap.

Water Bore Extension (M77/599)

SRRC173 and SRRC174 were exploration holes on M77/599 targeting lateral extensions of mineralisation at Water Bore, where previous drilling returned 3 m @ 6.6 g/t Au from 77 m (ZDRC084), 3 m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 44 m (ZDRC083) and 5 m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 48 m (ZDRC080)[1]. Neither hole returned a significant result.

SRRC174 was drilled more than 250 m along strike from the northernmost hole at Water Bore. Closer spaced step out drilling will be required to test the northern continuation of this

[1] ASX announcement 21 April 2021 - "New Drill Results Extend & Confirm New Gold Zones at Split Rocks"

mineralisation, establish its orientation and assess the scale of its lateral extent. The Water Bore trend also remains untested to the south on M77/1246.

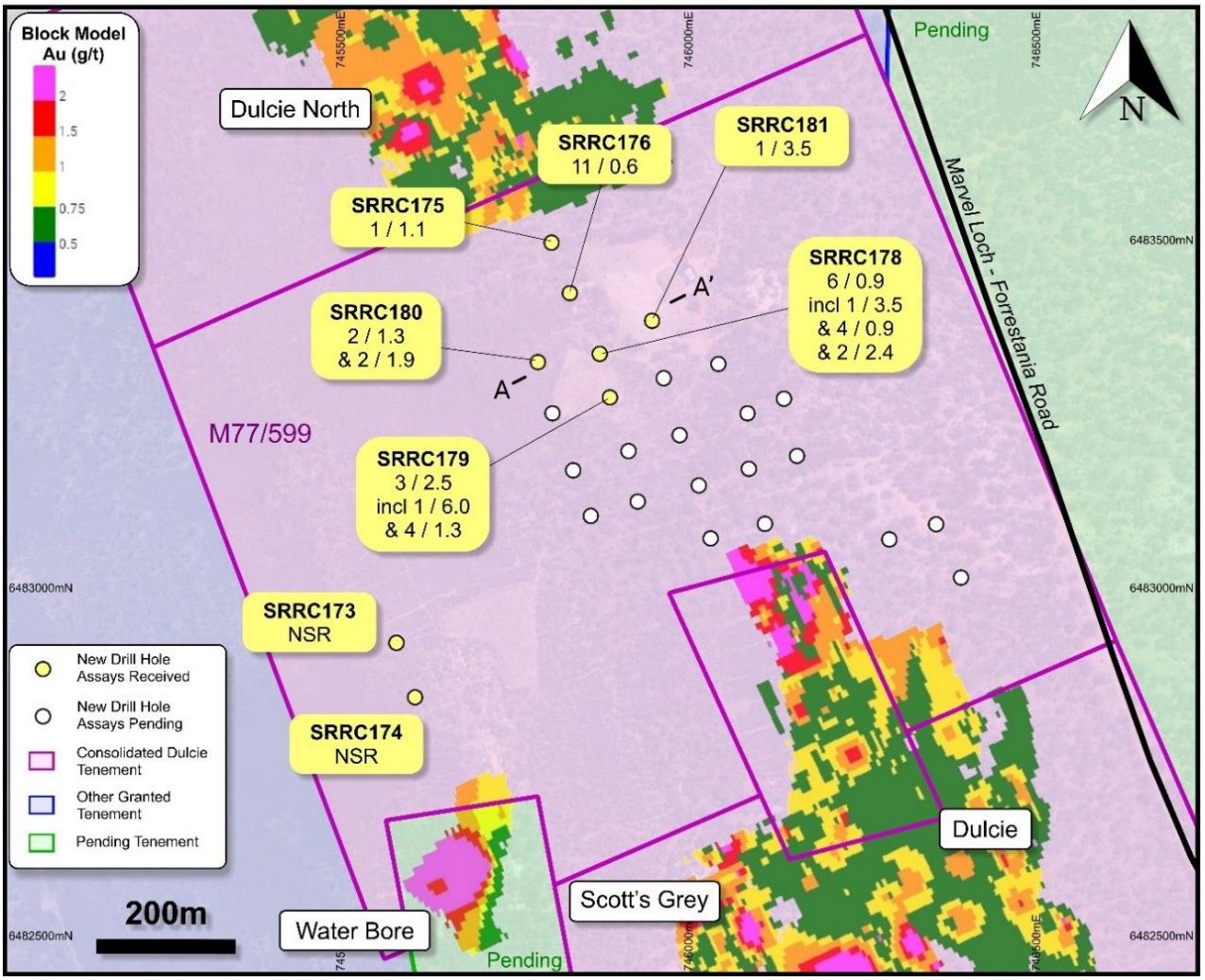


Figure 1: *Plan view of the Dulcie Central corridor on M77/599, showing completed drill holes with assays received (yellow) and pending (white), and significant intercepts in each hole, over the unclassified Dulcie Mineral Resource block model.*

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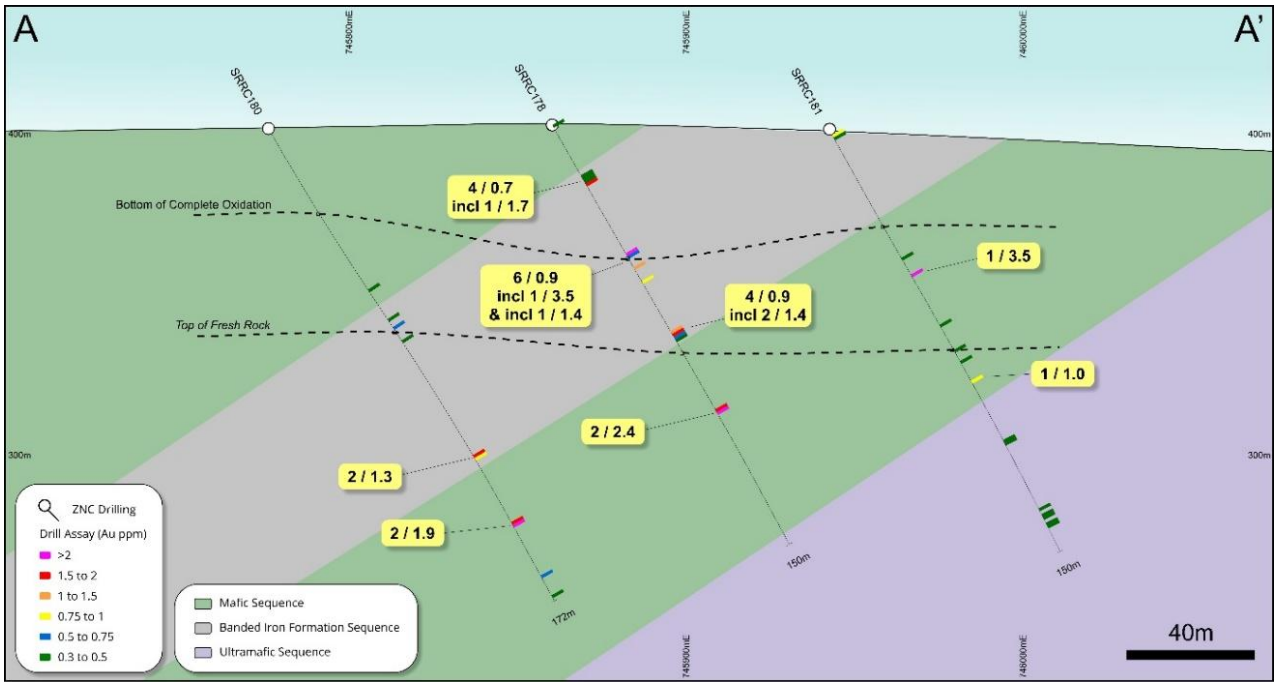


Figure 2: *Cross section view (looking north) of the Dulcie Central corridor on M77/599, showing SRRC180, SRRC178 and SRRC181 with significant gold intercepts (interval in metres / grade in ppm Au) over interpreted geology. Section location shown on Figure 1.*

Dulcie South (M77/1250)

Drilling at Dulcie South is designed to test shallow mineralisation identified in wide-spaced historic drilling and assess whether these lodes may support a future update to the existing Inferred Mineral Resource. SRRC177, the first of 5 holes completed at Dulcie South, was drilled out of sequence due to access requirements and returned **1 m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 65 m**. Results from the remaining Dulcie South holes are pending (Figure 3).

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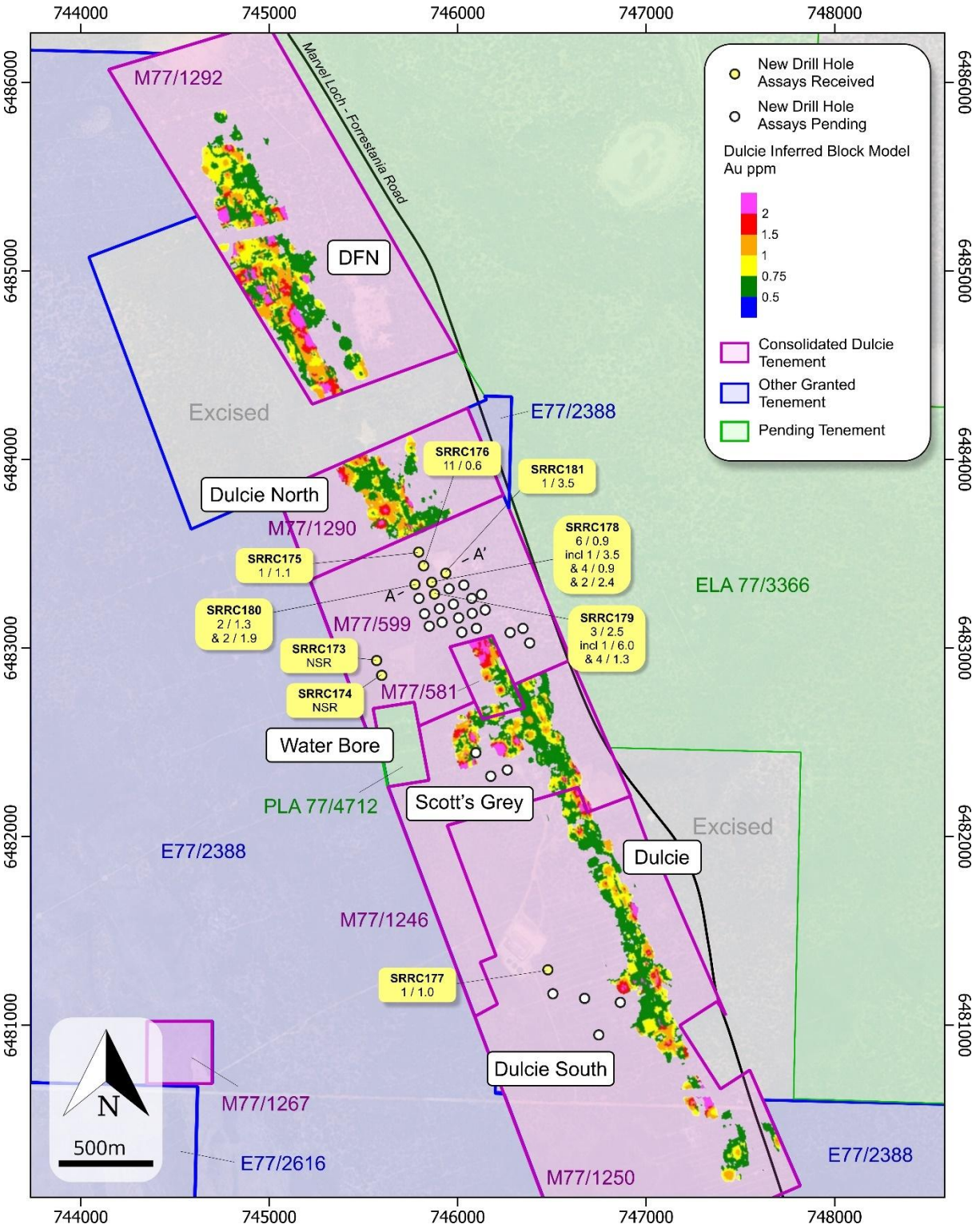


Figure 3: *Plan view of the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project showing the completed RC drill holes over the Inferred Mineral Resource block model (Au ppm) and granted tenure.*

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Next Steps

Assays are pending for the remaining 25 holes, SRRC182 to SRRC206, which comprise further drilling along the Dulcie Central corridor and resource extension drilling at Scott's Grey and Dulcie South. Results for the remaining 25 holes are currently expected during October and will be reported as they become available.

Following receipt and evaluation of the remaining assays, Zenith intends to assess whether the completed drilling supports preparation of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for M77/599. The existing Dulcie Mineral Resource will also be reviewed to determine whether the recent drilling at Scott's Grey and Dulcie South supports an update.

Table 1: *Reported gold intercepts, SRRC173 to SRRC181.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
SRRC173				NSR
SRRC174				NSR
SRRC175	5	6	1	0.91
and	45	49	4	0.22
and	88	89	1	0.59
and	97	98	1	0.32
and	106	107	1	0.70
and	**111**	**112**	**1**	**1.06**
and	124	125	1	0.43
SRRC176	13	14	1	0.52
and	41	42	1	0.45
and	46	57	11	0.56
and	70	73	3	0.70
and	97	98	1	0.81
and	113	119	6	0.34
and	125	126	1	0.40
SRRC177	**65**	**66**	**1**	**1.01**
SRRC178	0	1	1	0.39
and	18	22	4	0.74
incl	**21**	**22**	**1**	**1.65**
and	46	52	6	0.93
incl	**46**	**47**	**1**	**3.50**
and incl	**51**	**52**	**1**	**1.35**
and	56	57	1	0.91
and	74	78	4	0.93
incl	**74**	**76**	**2**	**1.44**
and	**102**	**104**	**2**	**2.42**
SRRC179	0	2	2	0.48
and	17	18	1	0.31
and	31	38	7	0.62
incl	**35**	**36**	**1**	**1.14**
and	57	58	1	0.31
and	**84**	**85**	**1**	**1.04**
and	109	110	1	0.37
and	**130**	**133**	**3**	**2.48**
incl	**131**	**132**	**1**	**5.98**
and	142	143	1	0.64

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
and	148	152	4	1.30
incl	**148**	**149**	**1**	**1.71**
and incl	**151**	**152**	**1**	**2.28**
SRRC180	59	60	1	0.31
and	70	74	4	0.32
and	78	79	1	0.33
and	**120**	**122**	**2**	**1.25**
incl	**120**	**121**	**1**	**1.68**
and	**144**	**146**	**2**	**1.90**
and	163	164	1	0.56
and	170	171	1	0.36
SRRC181	2	4	2	0.63
and	46	47	1	0.39
and	**52**	**53**	**1**	**3.53**
and	70	71	1	0.41
and	79	84	5	0.19
and	90	91	1	0.95
and	111	113	2	0.34
and	135	142	7	0.31

Intercepts are calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cutoff with a maximum of 3 m internal dilution. "Incl" intercepts use a 1.0 g/t Au cutoff with a maximum of 1 m internal dilution. Grades are the primary fire assay result, with no top cut applied. All intervals are down hole widths; true widths are not yet determined. NSR: no significant result.

***Table 2:** Drill hole collar details, SRRC173 to SRRC206 (GDA94 MGA Zone 50).*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Prospect	Tenement
SRRC173	745567	6482934	406	-60	72	93	Water Bore	M77/599
SRRC174	745594	6482856	406	-61	73	90	Water Bore	M77/599
SRRC175	745790	6483509	406	-61	74	150	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC176	745817	6483437	405	-61	74	136	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC177	746476	6481294	412	-60	71	100	Dulcie South	M77/1250
SRRC178	745860	6483349	405	-60	70	150	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC179	745874	6483287	401	-61	76	154	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC180	745771	6483337	404	-60	73	172	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC181	745935	6483397	404	-60	75	150	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC182	745792	6483264	401	-61	71	160	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC183	745952	6483314	399	-61	72	118	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC184	746030	6483335	396	-61	71	124	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC185	746143	6483203	396	-61	77	136	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC186	746074	6483184	396	-61	70	150	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC187	746002	6483160	394	-61	72	130	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC188	745914	6483137	396	-60	71	150	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC189	745847	6483116	397	-60	72	184	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC190	746124	6483285	391	-62	75	125	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC191	746072	6483264	392	-61	74	136	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC192	745975	6483233	398	-61	75	124	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC193	745901	6483210	400	-61	75	154	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC194	745821	6483182	398	-61	70	190	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC195	746097	6483105	399	-61	74	154	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC196	746019	6483084	396	-61	77	154	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC197	746379	6483028	401	-60	71	58	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC198	746343	6483104	401	-61	78	51	Dulcie Central	M77/599

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Prospect	Tenement
SRRC199	746276	6483083	401	-61	72	100	Dulcie Central	M77/599
SRRC200	746093	6482445	410	-61	72	166	Scott's Grey	M77/1246
SRRC201	746261	6482354	414	-61	73	160	Scott's Grey	M77/1246
SRRC202	746173	6482320	412	-61	70	142	Scott's Grey	M77/1246
SRRC203	746502	6481167	412	-60	73	100	Dulcie South	M77/1250
SRRC204	746671	6481143	410	-61	73	140	Dulcie South	M77/1250
SRRC205	746746	6480948	401	-60	74	140	Dulcie South	M77/1250
SRRC206	746860	6481121	404	-60	75	160	Dulcie South	M77/1250

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Zenith Minerals Limited.

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About Zenith Minerals Limited

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX: ZNC) is an Australian mineral exploration company focused on advancing its flagship Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project in Western Australia.

The Company's portfolio includes:

- **Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project (WA)** 21.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 675koz[2] Au JORC Inferred Mineral Resource across the Dulcie, Dulcie North and Dulcie Far North deposits within the approximately 6 km Consolidated Dulcie project corridor.
- **Red Mountain Gold Project (QLD**) – intrusion-related gold exploration project.
- **Split Rocks Lithium Project (WA)** – JORC Inferred Resource of 11.9Mt @ 0.72% Li_2O[3]
- **Earaheedy Zinc Project (WA)** – 25% free-carried interest through to completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study
- **Cowarra Gold Project (NSW)** – indirect 26% interest through shareholding in Oxley Resources
- **Additional gold and lithium exploration assets** across Western Australia and Queensland.

[2] Refer to Zenith Minerals ASX announcement dated 19 February 2026, *"Zenith Defines 675,000 oz Gold Mineral Resource on Granted Mining Leases at Consolidated Dulcie Project"*.
[3] Refer ASX Announcement dated 28 September 2023: "Rio Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate".

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Activities is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr James Major, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Major has sufficient experience which is 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 *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr Major consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referenced above and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012) Table 1

Part 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All RC samples were collected, and cone split to 2-3kg samples on 1 metre intervals for despatch to the laboratory for assay analysis. • Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50g charge with an OES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was completed using a face sampling RC hammer.
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.*	• 1 metre split sample obtained from cyclone. • Bulk RC drill hole samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. • Zones of poor sample return were recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results were received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. • Acceptable overall sample recoveries throughout drill program - no bias likely.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to*	• All drill samples were geologically logged on site by professional geologists.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining were recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging was qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole was geologically logged.
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.*	• Duplicate samples were taken from the rig cyclone cone splitter on every meter and stored on site. • Following receipt of assay results, representative field duplicates are selected from mineralised domains and submitted to the lab for assay. • All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, where they were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. • All samples were pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm was extracted by spatula that was used for the 50g charge on standard fire assays. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted in the sample stream every 20th sample. These include a high-grade gold, low-grade gold or blank certified reference material (CRM). • Appropriate CRMs were also matrix matched to either logged regolith or fresh rock. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation.
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 fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in drill samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and CRM standards by Zenith as well as the laboratory. • All QC samples were interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
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.*	• All significant intersections are reviewed by multiple company personnel to ensure accuracy. • All holes were digitally logged in the field using OCRIS Mobile™ and all primary data was forwarded to Zenith's Database Administrator (DBA) where it was imported into MX Deposit™, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data was electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviewed the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
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.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys were collected using north seeking gyro survey tools. • All drill-hole collars reported in this announcement were surveyed in GDA94 MGA Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill-hole spacing varies across the programme but is generally on a nominal 80 x 80m spacing. • No sample compositing has been applied to the primary 1 m RC samples used for reporting these Exploration Results.
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.*	• Drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Zenith's sampling procedures. All bagged samples were delivered directly from the field to the dispatch centre in Southern Cross. The samples were placed in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bulka bag and dispatched overnight to the assay laboratory in Perth whereupon the laboratory checked the physically received samples against Zenith's sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 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.*	• Zenith holds exclusive subsurface exploration and mining rights below 8 m from the natural surface over the Dulcie Subsurface Rights Area (M77/581, M77/1246, M77/1250, M77/1267 and M77/1290) acquired from private vendors Highscore Pty Ltd and Richard Read and Associates Pty Ltd (refer ASX announcement dated 10 June 2025). A 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty is payable to the vendors on any gold mined below 8 m from the natural surface. The vendors retain the surface rights and the right to reprocess ore deemed uneconomic by Zenith. • Mining Lease M77/599 is held by Black Dragon Energy (AUS) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zenith, following completion of its acquisition from Temporary Resources (WA) Pty Ltd on 29 April 2026 (refer ASX announcements dated 19 February 2026 and 11 May 2026). A 2% net smelter return royalty is payable to Temporary Resources (WA) Pty Ltd on production from M77/599 following the commencement of commercial production. M77/599 is also subject to a registered production royalty in favour of the original vendors of $1.00 per dry tonne of gold ore mined and treated, and a 3% gross smelter royalty on base metals or minerals other than gold. M77/599 is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining the approvals required to operate in the area. • Heritage surveys are completed as required prior to any ground disturbing

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		activities in accordance with Zenith's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • All tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Zenith's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units; brittle fracture and stockwork mineralisation is common within the mafic/ultramafic and BIF host rocks.

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.*
		• A summary of all material information and the results of the completed holes described in this announcement are included in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are reported using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off for RC and diamond and may include up to 3m of internal dilution. High-grade intervals are reported using a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include 1m of internal dilution. • All assay results are reported rounded to 2 decimals. The analytical precision of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the laboratory techniques is 0.001 g/t Au. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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').*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge of the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided.
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.*	• Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of 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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate.
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.*	• Following receipt and evaluation of the remaining assays, Zenith will assess whether the completed drilling supports a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for M77/599 and an update to the existing Dulcie Mineral Resource.

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