ASX Announcement

26 June 2017

Final assay results received from Colonna Zorzone resource drilling program

Final three diamond holes encountered higher grades and greater widths than predicted by resource modelling

HIGHLIGHTS

Strong assay results returned from final three diamond holes in recently completed underground drilling program, including:

- **17.6m with an estimated True Width (TW) of 8.9m grading 5.8% Zn, 1.4% Pb and 80g/t Ag in GDD151;**
- **28.1m (estimated TW of 2.9m) grading 7.0% Zn, 1.6% Pb and 17g/t Ag in GDD155; and**
- **23.3m (estimated TW of 16.3m) grading 5.4% Zn, 1.9% Pb and 26g/t Ag in GDD156.**

Energia Minerals Ltd (ASX: EMX; "Energia" or Company) is pleased to advise that it has received the final assay results from the recently completed underground diamond drilling program for the Colonna Zorzone deposit at its 100%-owned **Gorno Zinc Project** in northern Italy.

The results, which were not included in the updated Mineral Resource released on 3 May 2017, are of higher grade and thickness than predicted by resource modelling.

Holes GDD151 (**17.6m grading 5.8% Zn, 1.4% Pb, 80g/t Ag**) and GDD156 (**23.3m grading 5.4% Zn, 1.9% Pb, 26g/t Ag**), both of which are located within the 1-5% Zn resource boundary, encountered particularly wide estimated true width intersections of 8.9 metres and 16.3 metres respectively (see Figures 3 and 5).

GDD155, which also lies within the 1-5% resource boundary, intersected the mineralised zone at a low angle and is estimated to have a true width of 2.9 metres (see Figure 4).

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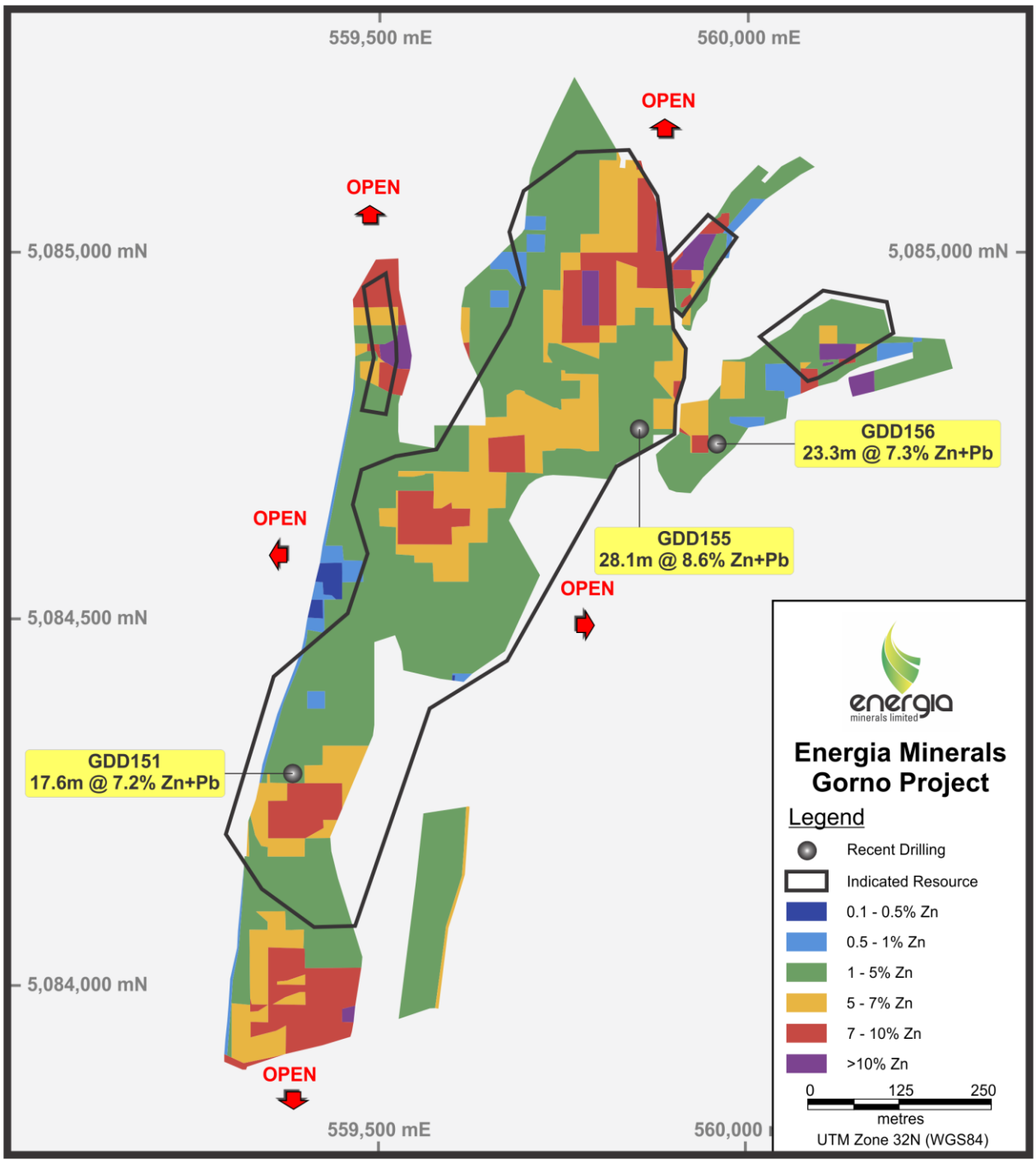

Figure 1: Plan view of the Colonna Zorzone deposit with the Indicated Resource (coloured areas) within the black outlines and areas outside the black outlines comprising the Inferred Resource.

Drilling from the exploration decline ceased on 14 April 2017. Five holes drilled from the end of the decline failed to reach the targeted down plunge extent near the 600RL, either as a result of difficult geometry, or excessive deviation whilst drilling. Energia is currently assessing various options to continue testing the apparently higher grade down plunge extent of Colonna Zorzone below the 600RL albeit no further drilling is planned at this stage (see Figure 2 below).

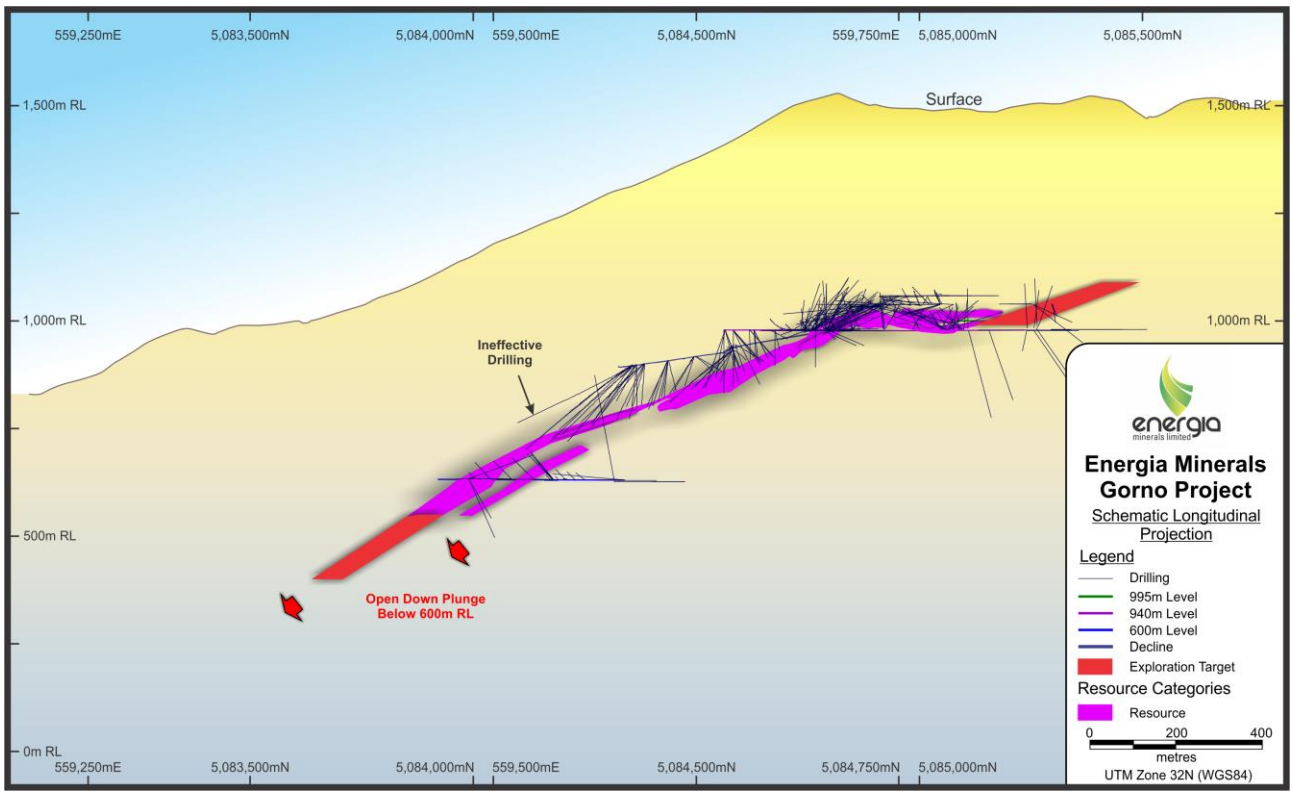

Figure 2: Cross section looking west showing extents of underground development and drilling to date for the Colonna Zorzone deposit as well as the untested extensions up and down plunge.

For and on behalf of Energia Minerals Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Mr David Andreazza, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Andreazza is a full-time employee of Energia Minerals Limited. Mr Andreazza has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Andreazza consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Drilling location details and assay results for holes GDD149 to GDD156

HOLE ID	Easting (m) WGS84Z32N	Northing (m) WGSZ32N	Collar RL (m ASL)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Thickness (m)
GDD149	559487	5084383	868.6	-30	232	329	Failed to reach target				
GDD150	559481	5084364	866.0	-24	208	327.4	Failed to reach target				
GDD151	559496	5084357	865.5	-37	238	214.1	167.2	3.8	0.9	49	31.4
	Including						169.2	**5.8**	**1.4**	**80**	**17.6**
	Including						178.5	**9.5**	**2.5**	**81**	**8.3**
GDD152	559478	5084366	865.9	-31	270	190.3	Failed to reach target				
GDD153	559497	5084357	866.0	-26	218	54.6	Failed to reach target				
GDD154	559478	5084365	865.6	-32	250	154	Failed to reach target				
GDD155	559872	5084718	944.1	29	325	83.3	12.8	1.7	0.8	11	3.2
	And						36	**7.0**	**1.6**	**17**	**28.1**
	Including						42.2	**13.1**	**3.0**	**29**	**9.4**
	Including						54.7	30.1	4.3	56	0.8
	Including						60.8	10.3	2.7	34	3.3
	And						73.5	1.6	0.6	11	0.9
GDD156	559954	5084734	944.9	71	72	69.5	42.3	**5.4**	**1.9**	**26**	**23.3**
	Including						42.3	15.0	6.5	54	3.3
	Including						49.3	6.2	1.9	39	2.9
	Including						59.3	7.2	2.0	43	6.3

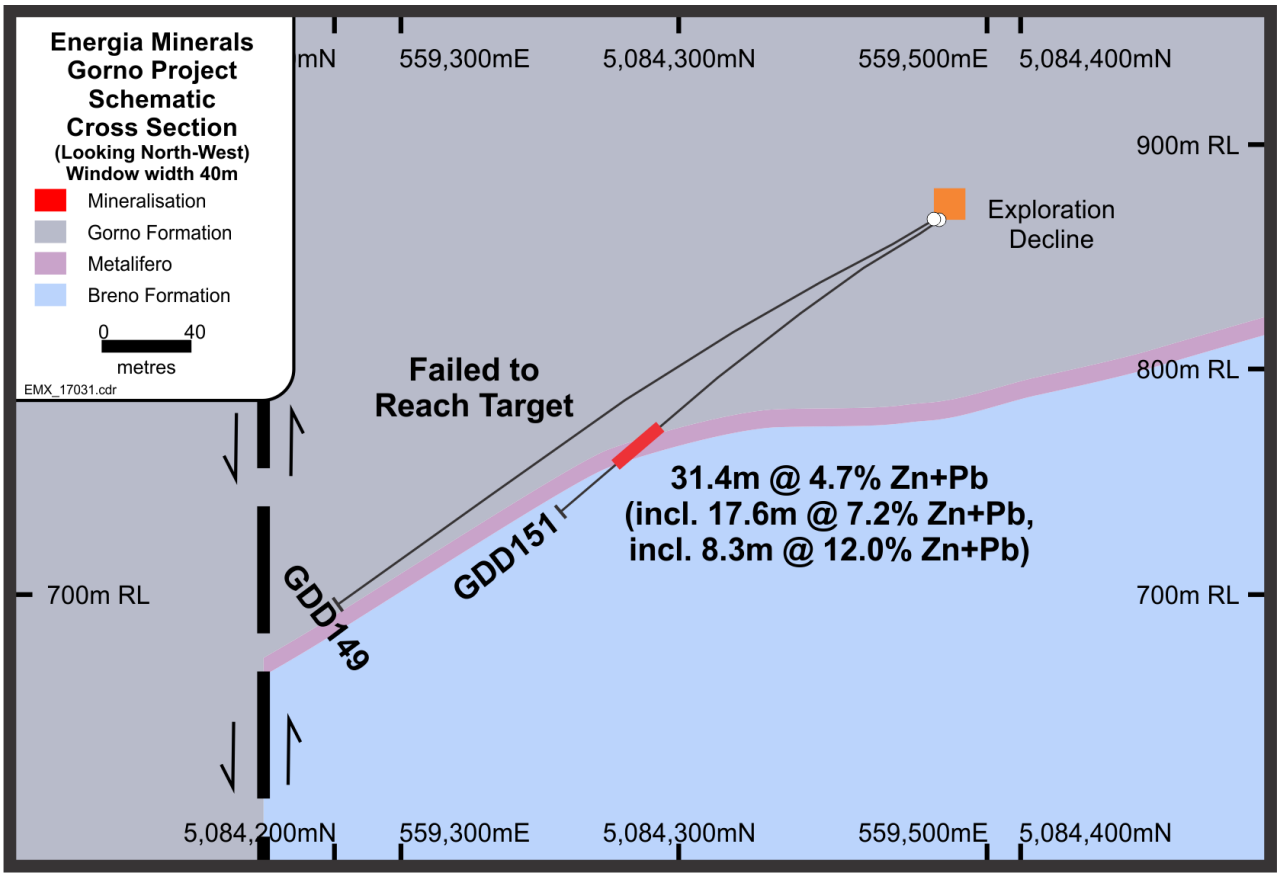

Figure 3: GDD149 and GDD151 Cross Section

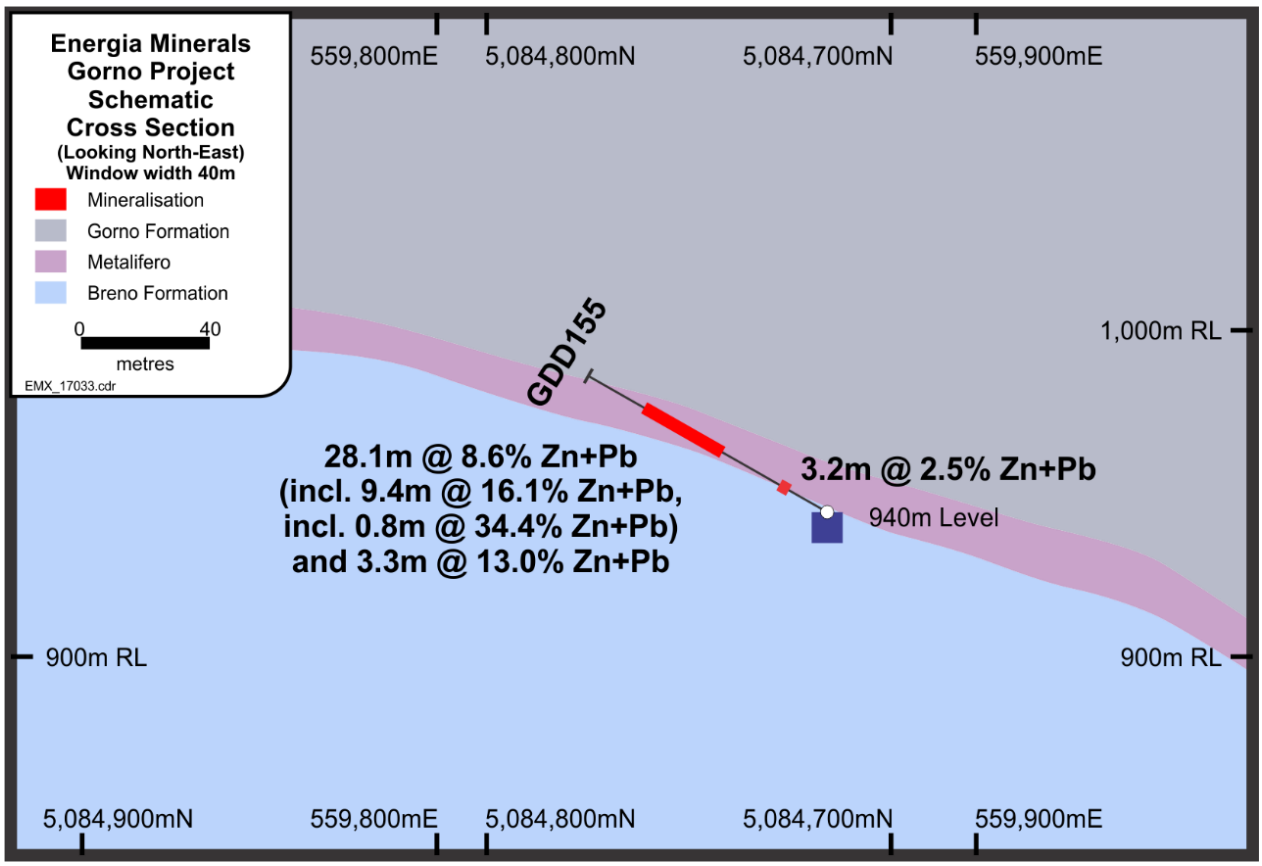

Figure 4: GDD155 Cross Section

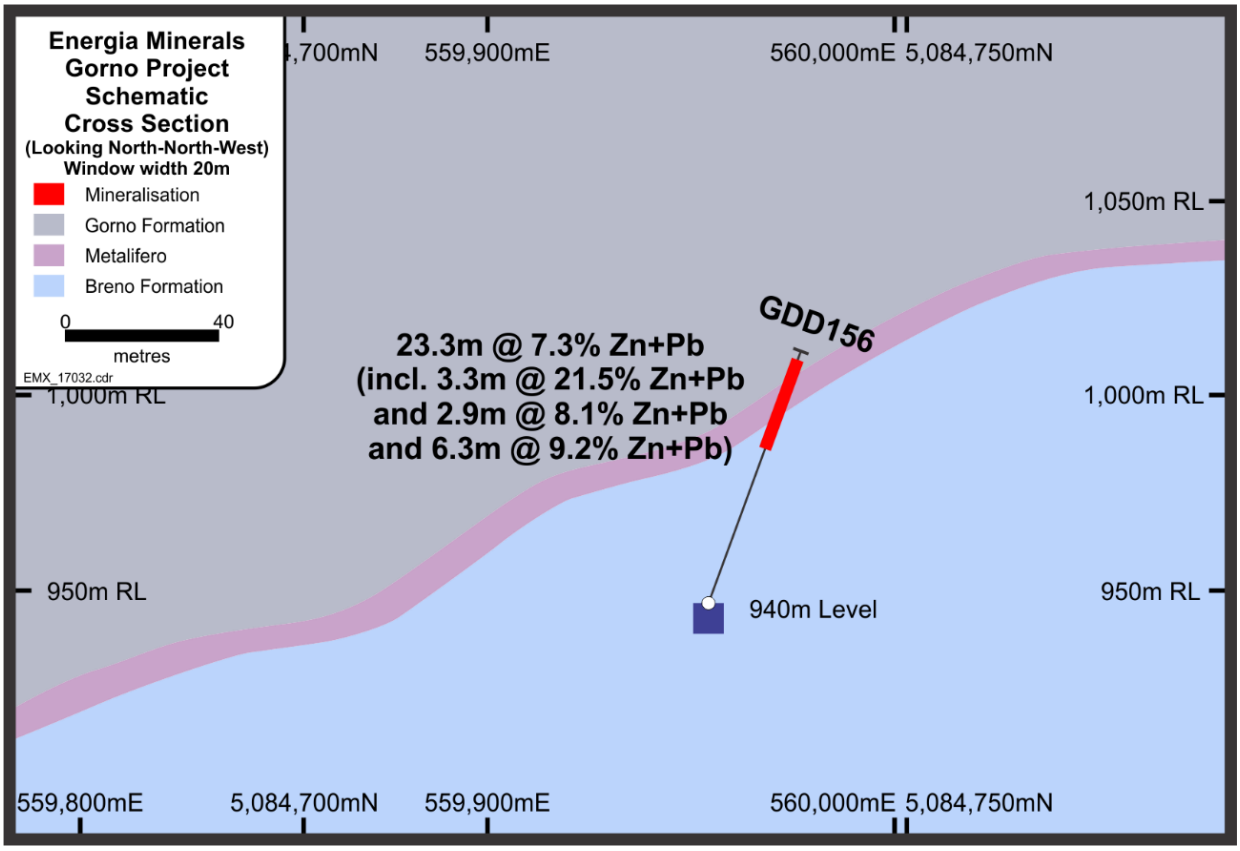

Figure 5: GDD156 Cross Section

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 Gorno Exploration Drilling Results

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.*	• Drill core was cored using NQ core bits. Core samples were half core cut using a diamond saw with half the core being dispatched to the laboratory, and half retained. Individual samples were taken on geological intervals with lengths ranging between 0.7m and 1.3m, and an ideal length of 1m. Core received to date is largely very competent and cuts well with little material loss or contamination. Cut core samples were dispatched using a reputable contract courier from site to the laboratory where half core is dried, then crushed and pulverised to allow 85% to pass -75µm. A 0.15g-0.25g aliquot subsample of the pulverised sample was then dissolved in a four acid digest, and then analysed using an ICP-AES or ICP-AAS technique to determine grades of the following elements Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni. Further testworks may be carried out in the future for other analytes. • Duplicates, blanks and certified reference materials were inserted into sample series at a rate of better than 3 in 20. In addition two sample batches have been dispatched to an independent laboratory for umpire analysis, results obtained support the original results received. • Mineralisation can be both contained in oxide and sulphide material. Historical studies and recent observations show very low levels of deleterious elements in both material types, however further studies must be completed to quantify this. • Energia has exhaustive procedures and protocols in place to ensure that 'Industry Standard' is met as a minimum.

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).*	• Diamond Core holes description:
		  ○ NQ diamond core
		  ○ Core oriented.
		  ○ Coring and Rotary bits used
		  ○ Sandvik 130, and Diamec 262 rigs used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• To date 156 holes have been completed, recovery on these holes has been acceptable, in excess of 98%. Most recovery loss in mineralised zones is most likely the result of fine friable material being washed out from the core sample by the drilling fluid. Observations to date suggest that this fine friable fraction is weathered oxidized lead and zinc sulphides, resulting in a loss of mineralized material from the core sample. • Core blocks are inserted by the drillers at the end of each drilling run, noting the run length, and total depth. This data is then compared to the measured recovered core length and recoveries for each run and the entire hole are calculated. Given the nature of the drilling, and the type of mineralisation encountered to date the sample is judged as being representative. • Given the nature of the drilling (diamond coring), and the generally competent nature of the mineralisation and host rock observed to date it is deemed very unlikely that a bias exists due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size and distribution, sorting, roundness, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, scoping studies, and metallurgical investigations. • Oxidation, colour, alteration, roundness, sorting, sphericity, alteration and mineralisation are logged qualitatively. All other values are logged quantitatively. All holes have been photographed both wet and dry, and these photos stored in a database. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections. To date core loss is less than 2% and is noted in the logging.
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*	• All core was half cut using a Diamonte table diamond saw. • Not applicable. • Mineralised core is visually identified, and then sampled in geological intervals using 0.7-1.3m intervals, the core is then half cut and half the core is wholly sampled for that interval then inserted into pre numbered calico bags along with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (continued)	*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.*	QA/QC samples. The sample preparation technique is deemed appropriate. • Quality control procedures include following EMX standard procedures when sampling, sampling on geological intervals, and reviews of sampling techniques in the field. • Field Duplicate samples are taken in the field at a rate of 1 in 20, and consist of ¼ core taken from the reserved ½ core. • The expected sample weight for 1m of NQ half core is approximately 2.4kg. This sample weight should be sufficient to appropriately describe base metal mineralisation grades from mineral particle sizes up to 5mm.
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 digest method and analysis techniques are deemed appropriate for the samples. Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "near-total" is used, depending on the sample matrix, all elements may not be quantitatively extracted. The intended analysis techniques are ICP-AES (Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and ICP-AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy typically used to quantify higher grade base metal mineralisation. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or XRF instruments have been used. • QA/QC samples (duplicates, blanks and standards) are inserted in the sample series at a rate of better than 3 in 20. These check samples are tracked and reported on for each batch. When issues are noted the laboratory is informed and an investigation begins defining the nature of the discrepancy, a suitable explanation, and whether further check assays are required. The laboratory completes its own QA/QC procedures and these are also tracked and reported on by EMX. No bias has been established to date.
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.*	• Significant intersections, drill hole locations, and mineralisation in view have been checked by Energia Minerals personnel and consultants in June 2015, June 2012, and March 2010. • To date 7 historical holes have been twinned, and 8 EMX holes have been twinned for metallurgical purposes. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that is generated and captured in the field is immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to Energia's in house database manager for further validation. If

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)		corrections need to be made they are corrected the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data is then compiled into a SQL database server. • No adjustment of assay data is required.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar locations are designed using data acquired from surveying existing infrastructure using a total station. Once drilled drill holes are surveyed using a total station, and logged with an EZ -TRAC system to define azimuth and inclination of the drill hole. • The grid system used at Gorno is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32N. Easting and Northing are stated in metres. • Topographic control for surveyed infrastructure is from a total station measurements tied into multiple Italian Survey Control Points, and for unsurveyed infrastructure from control points noted on both hand drawn maps, and from RL's noted on geological logs.
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 orientation and spacing is non-uniform with multiple holes often being proposed to be drilled from a single exploration drive. • A Mineral Resource has been established in the area of drilling, and the new drilling data has been obtained to increase the level of geological confidence in the existing resource model. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The attitude of the mineralisation is thought to be generally dipping to the south at approximately 30 degrees. However the level of confidence in this is low, and the multiple orientations of drilling suggest that some intersections may be biased. True width for these intersections will be confirmed once collar surveys, hole deviation surveys, and geological modelling is finalized. Sections provided in the text show fairly accurate depictions of the attitude of the mineralised horizons, and angle of intersections of the drill holes. • Sampling bias due to drilling orientation and mineralised structure orientation is probable and with information currently at hand is hard to precisely quantify. An orientation tool is now being used to orient core and this along with a more refined geological model should allow this to be better defined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were dispatched from the Exploration Site using a single reputable contracted courier service to deliver samples directly to the assay laboratory where further sample preparation and assay occurs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews of sampling techniques and material sampled are undertaken regularly to ensure any change in geological conditions is adequately accounted for in sample preparation. Reviews of assay results and QA/QC results occur for each batch. 1 in 10 checks on all compiled and entered data are completed by Energia Minerals.

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.*	• The Gorno Lead Zinc deposit is located in the north of Italy, in the Lombardia Province. The Gorno Project is made up of ten (10) granted tenements: Decrees 1571, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1633, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280; and six applications. These leases are 100% owned and operated by Energia Italia, a 100% owned subsidiary of Energia Minerals. All permits are valid at the time of this report. • All tenements are in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A significant amount of work was undertaken by ENI subsidiaries in the region. Drilling works completed in the period between 1964-1980 have been compiled and digitised. A significant amount of work has been completed on the Gorno deposit including the development of more than 230km of exploration drives, detailed mapping, and the mining and production of over 800,000 tonnes of high grade zinc concentrate. Large scale mining operations ceased at the Gorno deposit in 1978, and the project closed in 1980.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gorno deposit is an Alpine Type Lead-Zinc deposit (similar to Mississippi Valley Type Lead Zinc deposits) it is broadly stratabound with some breccia bodies and veining also occurring. It displays generally simple mineralogy of low iron sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor silver. Gorno lies in a part of the Italian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology (Continued)		Southern Alps named "Lombard Basin", formed by a strong subsidence occurring in the Permian-Triassic which allowed the subsequent accumulation of a thick sedimentary pile. The sedimentary sequence is constrained laterally by the Luganese Platform to the west and by the Atesina Platform to the east. The lithotypes in the southern portion of the basin are predominantly Triassic in age. The geological sequences of importance in relation to mineralisation, from oldest to youngest are as follows: ○ **Breno Formation**: a back-reef limestone composed of light grey calcareous beds, 10 to 170 m thick. The facies indicate a palaeogeographical evolution from back reef to shelf environment, in low energy water to alternating peri-tidal cycles. ○ **Metalliferous Limestone:** composed of dark grey to black limestone deposited in stromatolitic tidal flats, with siliceous intercalations present in the upper part. The dark colour suggests a stagnant anaerobic depositional environment with bituminous beds generally present at the footwall of the Metallifero. This formation represents a transitional phase between the underlying shelf environment and the upper sequence typified by a peri-continental and detrital sedimentation. Three tuffaceous levels are present in the Metallifero stratigraphical column. The pyroclastic tuffs are submarine volcanic phases which intervened during the deposition of the limestones, and effectively represent a control for the mineralized horizons, in that they are always found at the foot wall (Tuff 1) and at the hanging wall (Tuff 2) of the productive mineralised horizons. ○ **Val Sabbia Sandstone:** present along the southern Lombard Basin border and is composed of alternating tuffaceous sandstone and green and\or red silt-mudstone. These were possibly derived from the erosion of continental sediments present to the south. The thickness varies between 0 and 400 metres. ○ **Gorno Formation**: alternating thinly bedded, black limestone and laminated marl deposited in protected lagoon environment with a thickness of 0-350 metres. A thin tongue, intercalated between the Metalliferous Limestone and the Val Sabbia Sandstone, is often mineralised and is referred to as the mineralised "black shales" of the Gorno deposits. ○ **San Giovanni Bianco Formation**: is composed of a thick alternation of marl,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology (Continued)		sandstone, siltstone and mudstone which transitions at the top of the unit to cellular limestone and evaporitic vuggy dolomite, estimated thickness of 150 metres. • Structure in the basin is typified by E-W trending belts which can be subdivided in five sectors: ○ **Orobic Anticline,** in the northern part, which includes Palaeozoic successions; ○ **Valtorta-Valcanale Line,** oriented E-W and separating the Orobic Anticline to the north from the Pb-Zn mineralised belt in the south. The line is responsible for many of the allochthonous units; ○ **Camuno Autochthonous,** including the sedimentary cover, which is covered in the central-western part by various overthrusts and outcrops only in the east; ○ **Para-autochthonous and allochthonous units,** present over a large area to the south of the Valtorta-Valcanale Line and formed by the double or triple superimposition of the Triassic carbonate formations; ○ **Fold and fold-fault zone,** which constitutes the southern sector near the Po plains and includes Jurassic-Cretaceous formations. • Mineralisation in the Gorno district occurs within the Camuno Autochthonous Zone, and the para-autochthonous, and allocthounous units. The geometry of the mineralised bodies is mainly stratabound with common characteristics in the majority of the Gorno deposits. The prevailing distribution trend is N-S and the shape, represented by tabular "columns", which can be longitudinally developed for more than 2000 metres, with widths from 50 to 100 metres and thickness between 3 and 20 metres.
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*	• Information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the text of the release. • No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information (continued)	○ *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.*	
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.*	• A nominal low cut grade of 1% Zn+Pb has been chosen to differentiate mineralised material from unmineralised material, once assays are returned. • Aggregates were calculated as weighted averages using the above cut off grade typically allowing only 10m of total internal dilution to be included, with a maximum individual length of waste thickness not exceeding 4m. • No metal equivalents are used.
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').*	• All drill holes are variable orientated. Little confidence has been established in the detailed localised orientation of the mineralisation at this stage other than a general dip and strike. • The mineralisation is currently thought to be roughly tabular and dipping to the south-south west at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. • Diagrams in the text show the interpreted relationship between mineralisation intercepts and strata. GDD155 intersects at a high angle, and true width is expected to be 10% of what is reported.
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.*	• Please refer to Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results reported in the above text are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
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.	• A significant amount of mining, exploration, survey, and environmental data has been recovered from the Bergamo State Archives and is currently being translated and digitized.
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.	• Future works at Gorno would include works to test for continuity of mineralisation up and down plunge on Colonna Fortuna, and regional exploration works. • Please refer to Figure 1 for areas that are open to extensions, these are shown as high priority exploration targets. Release of future detailed drilling plan data is commercially sensitive, subject to change on review; and will not be detailed here.