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EPM 16523 – Bullock Creek

PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

03.09.13 – 02.09.14

ZAMIA RESOURCES PTY LTD

P Daven
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(all figures use the GDA 94 Datum)

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1 SOIL SAMPLING ASSAY RESULTS – TARGET 1

1. BACKGROUND

Zamia Resources Pty Ltd ('Zamia') is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zamia Metals Limited (ZGM), a company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Zamia has established a substantial portfolio of exploration tenements in the Clermont District of Central Queensland. This portfolio in December 2014 comprises 14 Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPM's) and one EPM application.

EPM 16523 – Bullock Creek lies in the north western part of the tenement block (see Figure 1).

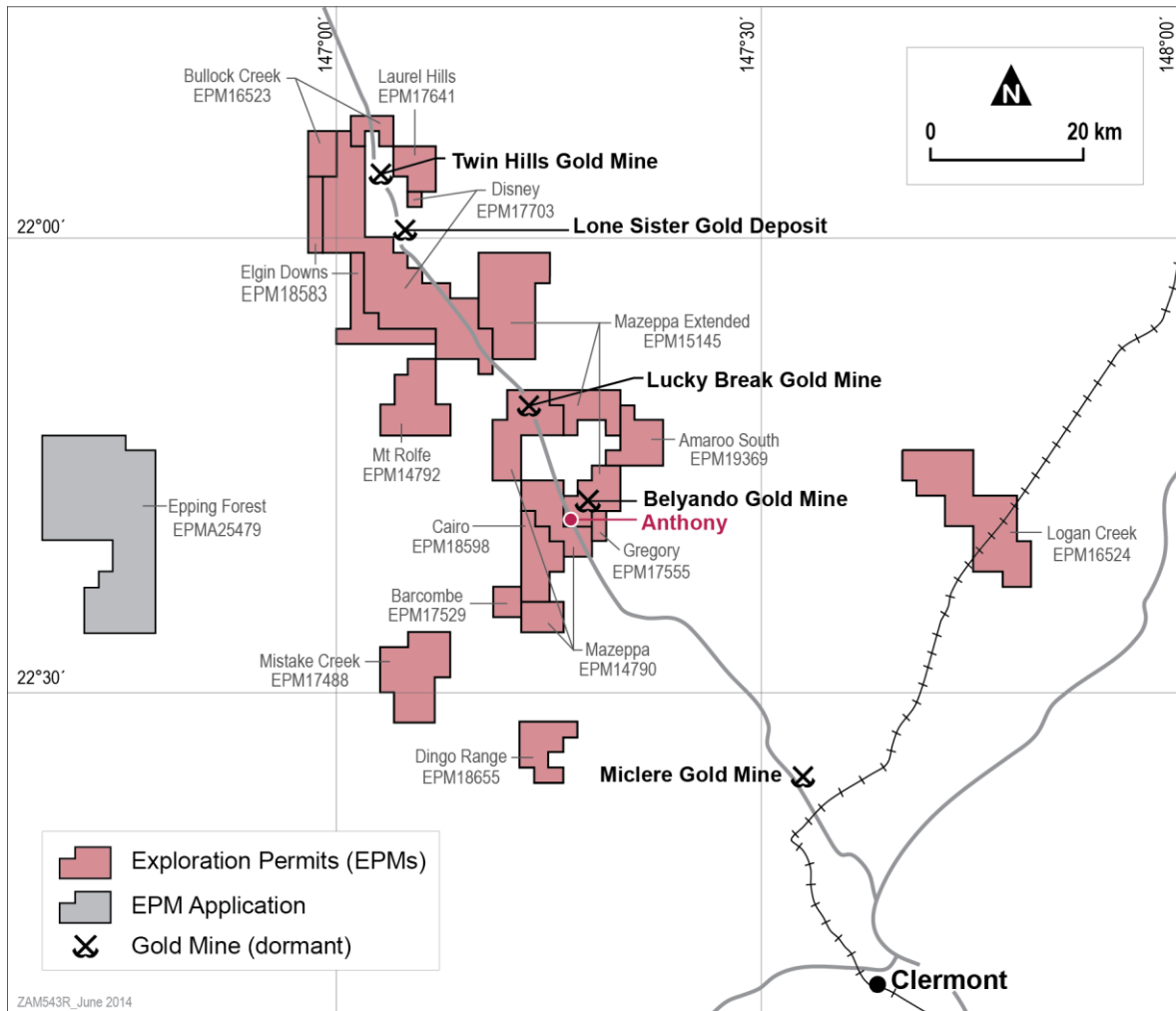


FIGURE 1. Zamia Resources Pty Ltd - Location of Tenements (September 2014).

2. LOCATION AND TENEMENT DETAILS

Exploration Permit for Minerals EPM 16523 – is located approximately 135 km north-north west of Clermont in Central Queensland.

Access to the tenement is by way of the Gregory Development Road, which passes through the eastern portion of the EPM area.

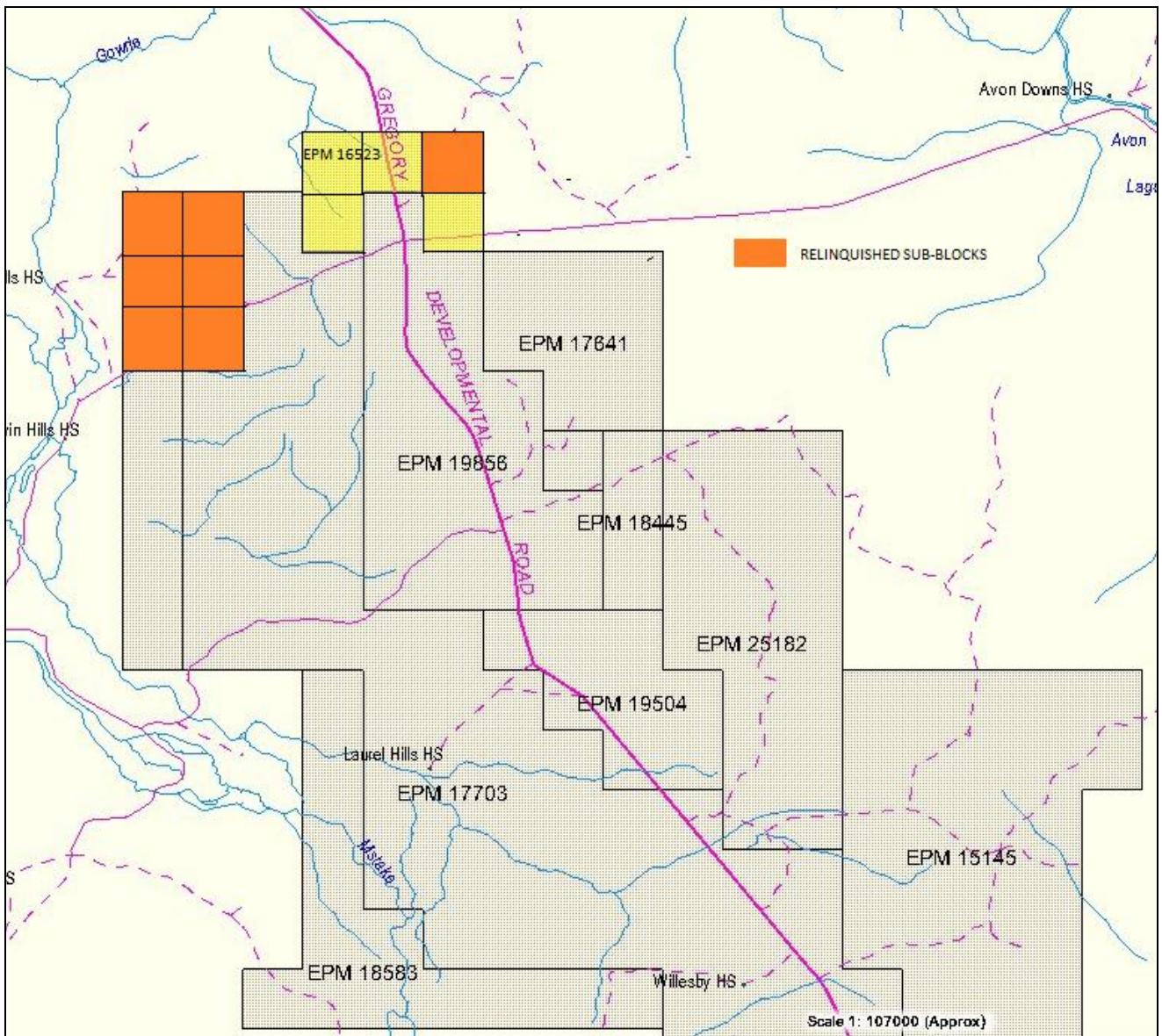


Figure 2 EPM 16523 – showing sub-blocks relinquished in orange and retained for year 5 in yellow.

| BIM | Block | Sub-block | No |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| CLER | 1620 | T U Y Z | 4 |
| CLER | 1621 | M N O R T | 5 |
| CLER | 1692 | D E | <u>2</u> |
| TOTAL | | | 11 |

The sub-blocks highlighted in grey in the above table are the 7 sub-blocks (from a total of 11 sub-blocks) relinquished at the end of year 4.

3. EXPLORATION CARRIED OUT OVER RELINQUISHED SUB-BLOCKS

The 6 relinquished sub-blocks in the western portion have a significant magnetic and radiometric anomaly, termed “Double Trouble”, covering a pair of strongly magnetic intrusive bodies that feature a wide magnetic high halo (see Figure 3). The intrusive is identified as a gabbro, hosted by Carboniferous Star of Hope Formation sediments and volcanics on QGS 1:100,000 geological mapping.

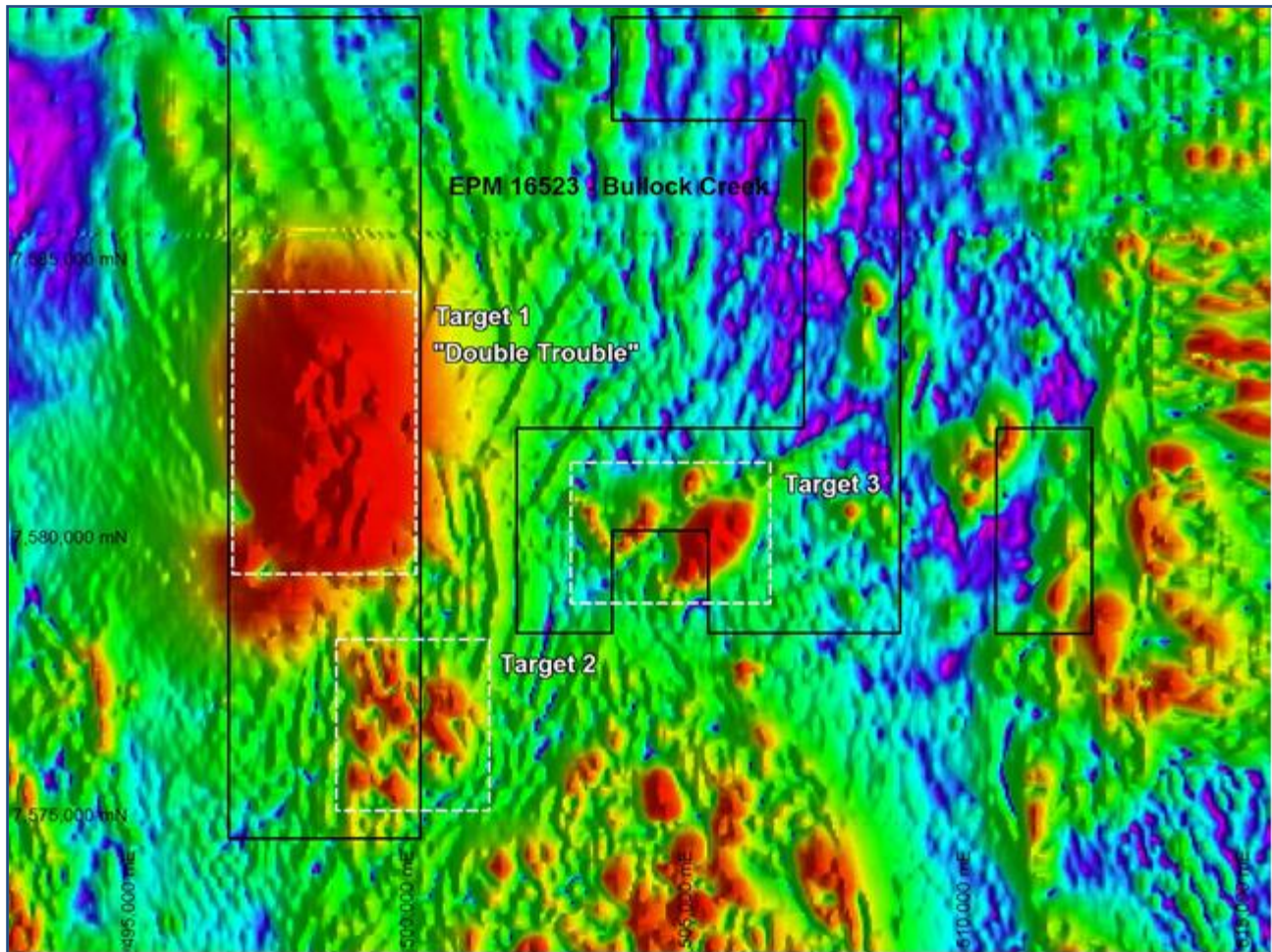


Figure 3. Regional aero-magnetic data (analytical signal filter) over EPM 16523 showing exploration targets. Coordinates: MGA94, zone 55

Initial field exploration established that the two magnetic bodies are recessively weathered and largely covered by black soil. Limited outcrop on the northern margin consists of three separate intrusives: a feldspar-rich gabbro; a mafic gabbro or pyroxenite (both of which are coarse-grained and magnetic) and an intermediate, fine-grained feldspar-porphyry intrusive (Figure 4).

The intrusives are hosted by tuffaceous siltstone, feldspar-rich immature sandstones and conglomerates as well as a felsic extrusive, which is particularly extensive to the south-east of the magnetic anomaly. Part of the host rock sequence appears indurated due to local silicification as well as a possible hornfelsing. The felsic extrusive locally features disseminated pyrite, which may be primary. No other sulphides were observed in outcrop or hand specimen.

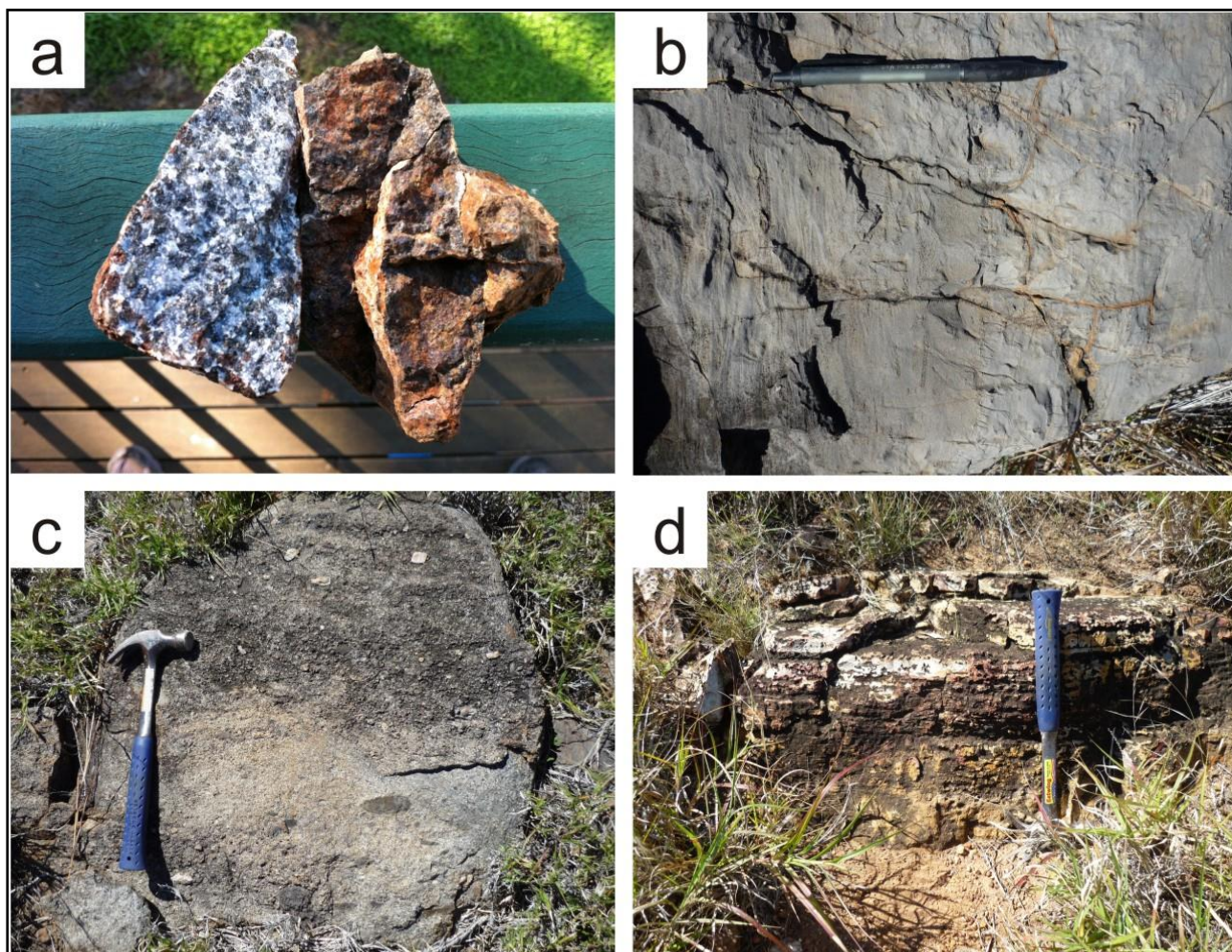


Figure 4 Target 1 (a) hand specimen of the feldspar-rich (gabbro) and mafic magnetic intrusives; (b) laminated siltstone host rock; (c) conglomerate; (d) layered felsic extrusive showing yellow limonite and red goethite staining (after pyrite).

A total of 219 MMI soil samples covering the Double Trouble twin magnetic intrusive and its immediate host rocks were acquired in Year 2, May 2012. Soil samples taken include both clay-rich black soil and silty red/brown soil. This may indicate that the Carboniferous bedrock has been partially covered by Tertiary basalt, which usually forms the base on which black soil develops. The MMI method was chosen to mitigate the chemical bias of the respective soil and try to elucidate the geochemical signature of the current bedrock rather than the lithology from which the soil is derived. The samples were dispatched to SGS laboratories in Perth for trace element analysis following MMI weak acid leaching. Assay results were returned in July 2012 and are reported in Appendix 1.

Despite the MMI method being selected as the best method to avoid the masking of results from black soils, a bias of the soil type is still clearly recognisable in the assay results. Black soil samples show elevated background values in Cu, Mg and Ni while being depleted in K, Mo, Pb, and Zn compared to the red-brown soils. Assay results of Au and Ag do not correlate, but are relatively low (1.4 and 25 ppb maximum, respectively). Assays for the pathfinder elements As, Bi, Pd, Sb and W remained below detection limit of 10 ppb As and 1 ppb for all other elements.

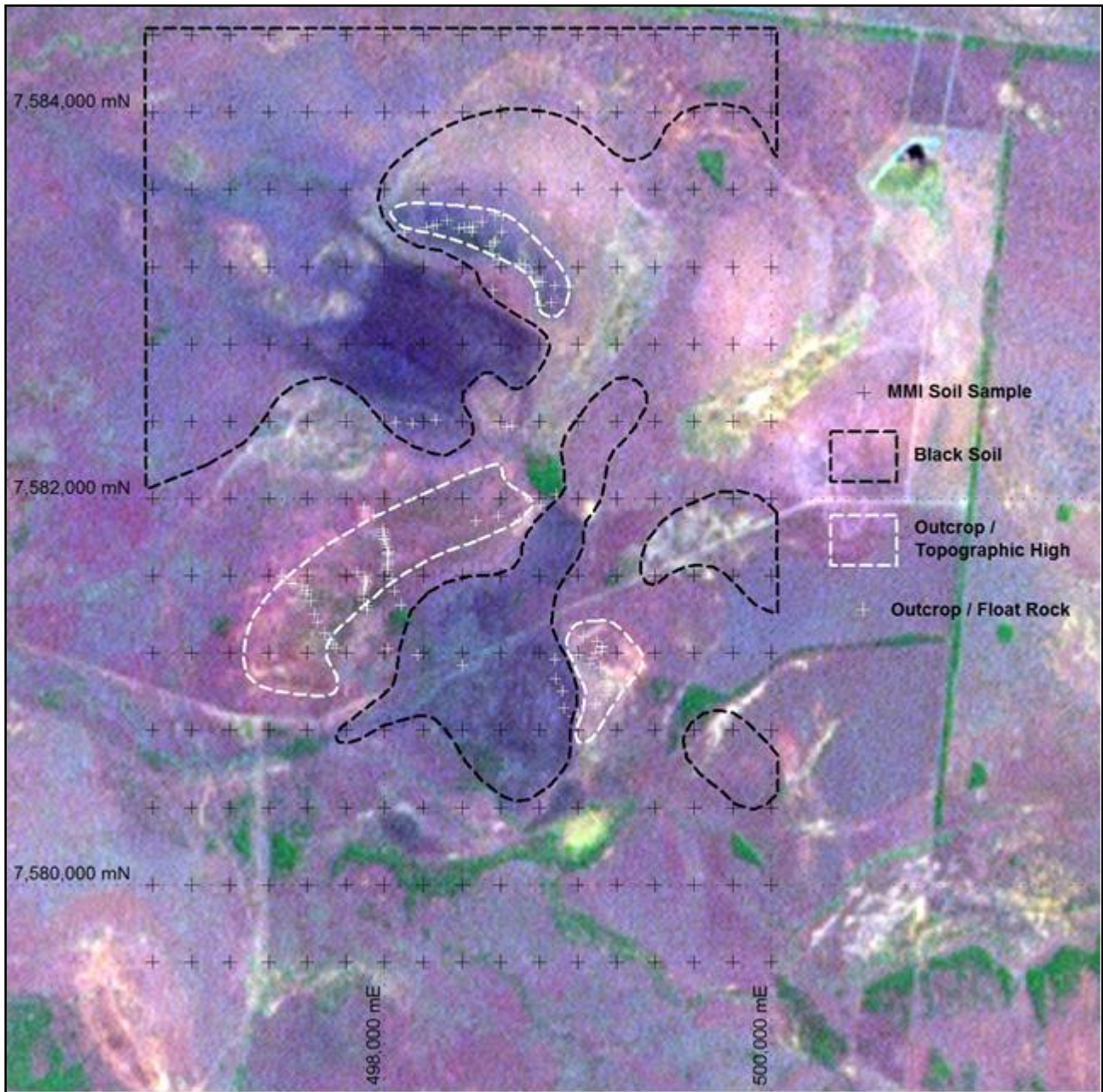


Figure 5. Target 1 Distribution of clay-rich black soil (black polygons) and outcrop/elevated topography (white polygons). MMI soil grid (black crosses) shown on Landsat ETM7 data (channels 247). The eroded (ultra-) mafic magnetic intrusive stands out in deep purple colours. Coordinates: MGA94, zone 55

Maximum assay results of 1550 ppb Ni, 2240 ppb Cu as well as elevated K assays of >120 ppm define a anomalous area along the north-eastern margin of the northern intrusive body (Figure 6). This area broadly coincides with the only outcrop exposure of the intrusive.

Based on the MMI results alone, it remains unclear whether the Cu/Ni anomaly represents an elevated background due to exposure of mafic/ultra-mafic intrusive or an anomaly of economic interest. For more definitive results a selection of soil samples are recommended for re-assay using strong acid dissolution and rock-chip geochemical sampling for each rock type for comparison and assessment.

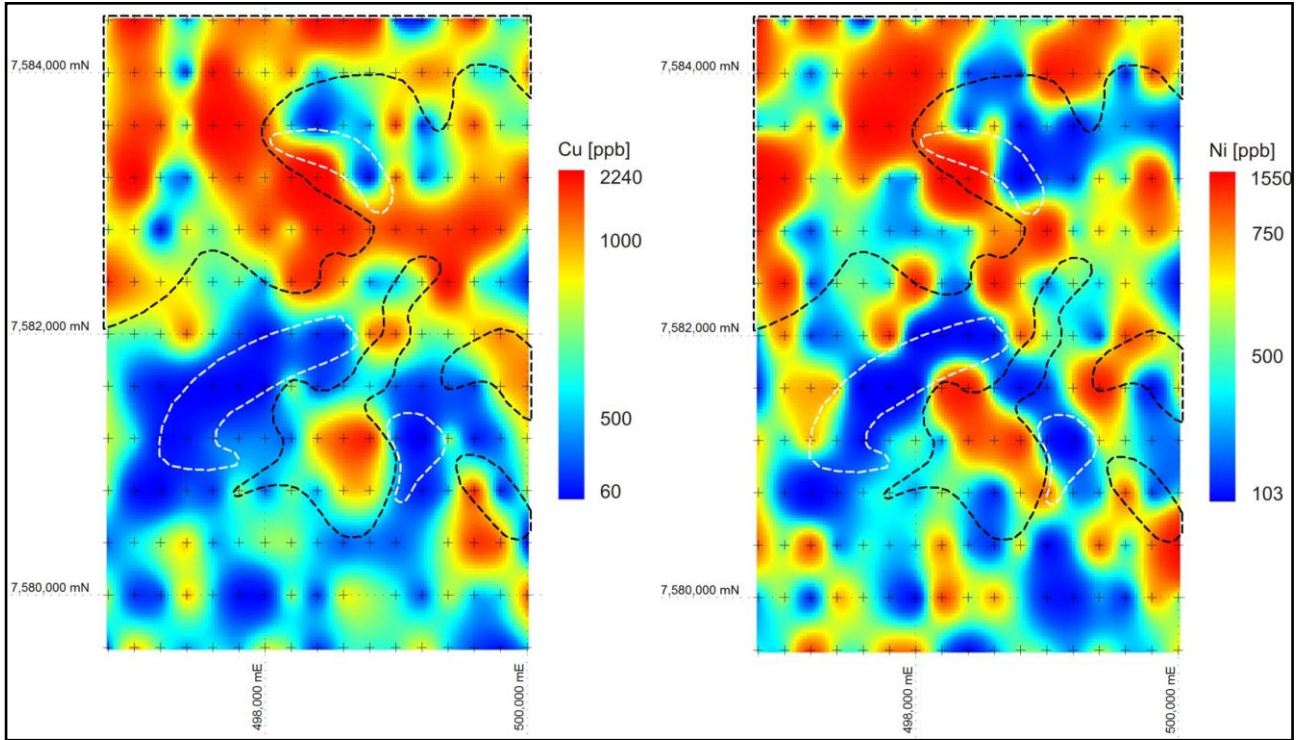


Figure 6. Target 1 - Gridded MMI soil assay results for Cu (left) and Ni (right) showing coincident anomalies on the NE margin of the magnetic intrusive. Coordinates: MGA94, zone 55. (See figure 9 for legend of black & white polygons).