16 March 2017

LARGEST ZINC-SILVER-LEAD TARGET TO DATE DEFINED AT RIQUEZA

"In the run-up to imminent drilling at Riqueza, continued exploration efforts have led to the recognition of the largest mineralised drill target to date at Humaspunco. Recent results show that the Callancocha Structure, approximately 800m long, hosts significant mineralisation and that this mineralisation continues into the veins and mantos that appear to extend from it."

Inca Minerals' Managing Director Mr Ross Brown

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- **Callancocha Structure becomes a primary drill target**
- **Discovery of several additional EW veins: HV7A, HV10A-B-C, HV37**
- **Discovery of numerous additional interstitial (tension gash) veins and veinlets**
- **Discovery of several additional breccias associated with veins HV7, HV11, HV17 and HV29-30**
- **Several extensions of known veins, including EW vein HV4, NS veins HV11 and HV12**

Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has made further important discoveries during the recently resumed detailed mapping and systematic sampling program (**DMASS** or **Program**) at the Company's Riqueza Project. Additional mineralised EW and NS veins, extensions of known mineralised EW and NS veins and additional breccias have all been uncovered in the latest phase of the DMASS. As stated in previous reports, the intention of the Program is to map and sample the pre-Inca veins (namely HV1-HV10) that mainly occur at Humaspunco East. However, the Program is also yielding rich new forms of mineralisation. Without hindering or delaying upcoming drilling, the DMASS Program will now be extended to other parts of Humaspunco Hill.

Figure 1: **ABOVE** Channel sampling at Humaspunco East **LEFT** The sample is marked out perpendicularly across the vein. **MIDDLE** The sample is taken and numbered. **RIGHT** Sample with coarse galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and smithsonite (zinc carbonate) with calcite and barite as gangue material.

New Drill Targets

Several new veins have been recently discovered at Humaspunco. New vein HV7A closely parallels HV7 and is approximately 100m long. At its eastern end, it merges with HV7, where a new breccia has also been identified. At its western end it morphs into a series of arcuate tension gash-like veins and veinlets that appear to merge with the Callancocha Structure (Figure 4). New veins HV10A, HV10B and HV10C, each approximately 100m long, are all closely associated with HV10. In this particular area the veins form an intricate network of mineralisation (Figure 4). This is perhaps indicative of increased fault activity leading to rock breaking and vein development. New vein HV37 is approximately 200m long and is parallel to, and north of, Hv17 (Figure 4). HV37 is believed to be part of a series of mineralised faults that have played a role in the shape and orientation of the Humaspunco Hill.

In addition to the new veins discovered, numerous new interstitial mineralised veins/veinlets (tension gashes) have also been discovered at Humaspunco. These tension gashes appear concentrated at the intersection of the Callancocha Structure and the EW vein series. It is now believed that mineralisation continues unbroken between the large EW veins and the Callancocha Structure.

Figure 2: **ABOVE** Another example of channel sampling at Humaspunco East. The sample **RIGHT** is particularly rich in sphalerite (highlighted area).

Recent mapping has also resulted in extensions of veins HV11 and HV12. HV11 is a 200m long vein that dog-legs from north to north-east (Figure 4). With several old workings along its course denoting past mining activity, this vein is one of a swarm of structures now believed to be part of a major fault system, possibly related to regional folding. This system is roughly perpendicular to the Callancocha Structure and has north block down normal-fault movement. HV12 now has a projected strike length of over 100m. It is believed to be one of several mineralised splay faults associated with the Callancocha Structure, which it parallels.

Several breccias have been discovered during the DMASS Program this year, including several linear-shaped vein-related breccias, as well as a circular-shaped, chimney-like breccia (Figure 4). As mentioned above, a new breccia has been identified at the intersection of HV7 and HV7A. This may be indicative of two phases of mineralised vein development, whereby an initial vein is "broken" by a later one. Other vein-related breccias have been identified as associated with HV7 and HV11.

Figure 3 **LEFT** A large vein, over two metres wide, is being prepared for sampling. The sulphides that occur within the vein appear to concentrate towards the hanging wall (left hand margin). This is seen by the gradual increase in brown colouring (oxidised and semi-gossanous sulphides) to the left across the vein. The vein also hosts large masses and veins of barite (cream colouring).

Importance of Results

The importance of the recent detailed mapping results is three-fold, firstly: that there are more mineralised structures, veins and breccias occurring at the surface at Humaspunco than previously indicated, secondly: that mineralisation now appears continuous between the Callancocha Structure and the EW veins and mantos, and thirdly: that vein mineralisation appears contemporaneous with fault activity of the Callancocha Structure.

It is now firmly believed that the Callancocha Structure is a large feeder-zone responsible for the development of the Zn-Ag-Pb-bearing veins, mantos and breccias at Humaspunco.

There are now two known mineralised structures at Humaspunco, the *Callancocha Structure* and the *Ridge Fault*. There are now 37 known *named* veins with a total combined strike length of 6,480m (Tables 1 and 2). There are now well over a hundred veins and veinlets in total at Humaspunco with an estimated combined strike length of >8,000m and there are now double the previously known breccias at Humaspunco.

Vein	HV1	HV2	HV3	HV4	HV5	HV6	HV7	HV8	HV9	HV10
Total length (m)	N/A	N/A	80	280	270	380	370	120	370	390
Total inferred length (m)	N/A	N/A	**80**	**450**	**315**	**450**	**470**	**221**	**550**	**450**
Maximim width (m)	N/A	N/A	1.70	2.60	1.95	2.00	2.00	0.70	2.90	1.60
Minimum width (m)	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.25	0.15
Average width (m)	N/A	N/A	1.20	0.82	0.59	0.68	1.00	0.42	1.05	0.70
Maximum Ag grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	621	240	451	125	235	480	327
Minimum Ag grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	1.1	3.6	32.2	14.9	2.7	0.8
Average Ag grade* (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	**72.4**	**87.47**	**95.8**	**60.0**	**100.5**	**114.8**	**76.2**
Average Ag grade (oz/t)	N/A	N/A	N/A	**2.19**	**2.65**	**2.90**	**1.82**	**3.05**	**3.48**	**2.31**
Maximum Pb grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	157000	115500	268800	55800	90600	185600	159800
Minimum Pb grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	680	2942	2346	1760	1717	660
Average Pb grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	27000	46862	59405	20051	34979	73240	49800
Average Pb grade (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	**2.70**	**4.69**	**5.94**	**2.01**	**3.50**	**7.32**	**4.98**
Maximum Zn grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	129500	74900	145900	96800	70800	100000	15860
Minimum Zn grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1400	1558	1497	24100	14900	1712	221
Average Zn grade (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	33300	25049	30122	53286	38484	75890	85750
Average Zn grade (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	**3.33**	**2.50**	**3.01**	**5.33**	**3.85**	**7.59**	**8.58**

* Average grade of sample population per vein

Table 1: **LEFT** Revised vein parameters including HV4 grades and HV3 length and widths. Cells highlighted blue contain new data. Refer also to Table 2 that lists the strike length of veins VH1 to VH37.

The DMASS Program is providing enhanced understanding of timing and distribution of mineralisation at Humaspunco. It is now believed that Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation at Humaspunco is largely controlled by and is contemporaneous with faulting associated with the Callancocha Structure[1]. Strong evidence in support of the Callancocha Structure controlling mineralisation and thus acting as a large feeder zone at Humaspunco includes:

- That the Callancocha Structure itself is mineralised (hosting veins HV11, 12, 15 and 16 and several other un-named parallel NS veins, such as the 5m wide vein recently exposed at the western end of HV8);
- That the majority of mineralised EW veins occurring at Humaspunco East appear to connect to the Callancocha Structure and subsequently;
- That mineralisation now appears continuous between the Callancocha Structure and the EW veins (and indeed mantos);
- That fault movement of the Callancocha Structure has caused widespread development of mineralised tension gashes and breccias. This also strongly indicates that mineralisation occurs at the same time as the faulting.

There are several positive ramifications of this refined understanding:

- That the Callancocha Structure becomes a major new target on its own right. Including all elements that make up the Callancocha Structure (parallel veins and faults) it is approximately 800m in strike length and tens of metres wide.
- That mineralisation associated with the Callancocha Structure may be expected to be deep-seated as mineralisation is believed to have risen from below.
- That mineralised EW veins, tension gashes and breccias may be expected on the west side of the Callancocha Structure. Mantos and EW veins are already known at Humaspunco West and a strong +1% Zn soil anomaly (previously reported) coincides with the large non-outcrop area immediately west of the Callancocha Structure and strongly supports this belief.

Extension of the DMASS Program

As a direct consequence of the continued successes, the DMASS Program will be extended to include an area south of pre-Inca vein HV1 at Humaspunco East (Figure 4). Several new mineralised veins (HV21, HV22, HV23) were discovered in this area during reconnaissance exploration and it is now felt that more veins are likely to occur in this area.

Commencement Date Update

As previously announced, Inca has mobilised the drillers to site who are on standby (at no charge to the Company) in anticipation of receiving the expected advice of commencement date from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The advice is administrative only, with no known reasons for any further delay in it being received, and is expected any day. In the meantime, surface work has continued with the benefit of confirming the very exciting potential of the Callancocha Structure.

[1] The Callancocha Structure is an oblique fault, with west side down movement coupled with west side left (south) movement. The down-thrown movement is uneven, with decreasing down movement to the north on an axis coinciding with the Humaspunco Hill ridge top.

Named Mineralised Veins & Structures	Series			Length (m)	Location	Brief Description
	NS	EW	IF			
HV1				250	HE	Irregular strike direction, merges with HV2
HV2				80	HE	Merges with HV2
HV3				***80***	HE	Merges with HV4
HV4				***450***	HE	Merges with HV3
HV5				***315***	HE	
HV6				***450***	HE	Multiple large veins at CS
HV7				***470***	HE	Merges with HV7A
HV7A				***140***	HE	Merges with HV7, multiple veins at CS
HV8				***220***	HE	Multiple large veins at CS
HV9				***550***	HE	Multple veins at CS
HV10				***450***	HE	Multple large veins at CS and splay veins
HV10A				110	HE	Large splay vein from HV10 to the N
HV10B				90	HE	Large splay vein parallel to HV10
HV10C				100	HE	Large splay vein parallel to HV10
HV11				220	HW	Dog-leg vein part of RF
HV12				140	HW/HE	Parallel to CS
HV13				70	HW	Parallel to HV11
HV14				50	HW	Possible continuation of HV17
HV15				130	HW	Parallel to parallel splay structure to CS
HV16				100	HW/HE	Parallel to CS
HV17				160	HE	Irregular strike direction, fault displacement
HV18				65	HE	Short vein exposed along ridge
HV19				65	HE	Short vein exposed along ridge
HV20				50	HE	Short vein exposed along ridge
HV21				70	HE	Parallel to HV 1
HV22				65	HE	Parallel to HV 1
HV23				130	HE	Requires further work to better define
HV24				65	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV25				60	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV26				75	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV27				95	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV28				60	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV29				50	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV30				50	HE	Short vein in complex vein/manto area
HV31				175	HW	Wide fracture-like vein with irregular strike
HV32				105	HW	Parallel to HV15
HV33				75	HW	Wide fracture-like vein with irregular strike
HV34				130	HW	Wide fracture-like vein with irregular strike
HV35				200	HW	Wide fracture-like vein with irregular strike
HV36				70	HW	Vein on far western margin of HH
HV37				200		Vein located on Ridge Fault
Total Length (in metres)				**6480**	***Bold italics*** = measured during DMASS	
Callancocha Structure (CS)				800	HW/HE	Comprising multpile parallel lineaments
Ridge Fault (RF)				900	HW&HE	Made up of HV11, HV37 and other features

Table 2: **LEFT** List of named mineralised veins at Humaspunco. The highlighted cells show measured vein strike lengths based on the DMASS Program. All other lengths are based on reconnaissance mapping and satellite image interpretations.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to mineralisation for the Riqueza Project, located in Peru, is based on information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been 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 Brown is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Some of the information in this report may relate to previously released information concerning mineralisation for the Riqueza Project, located in Peru, and subsequently prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on the information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

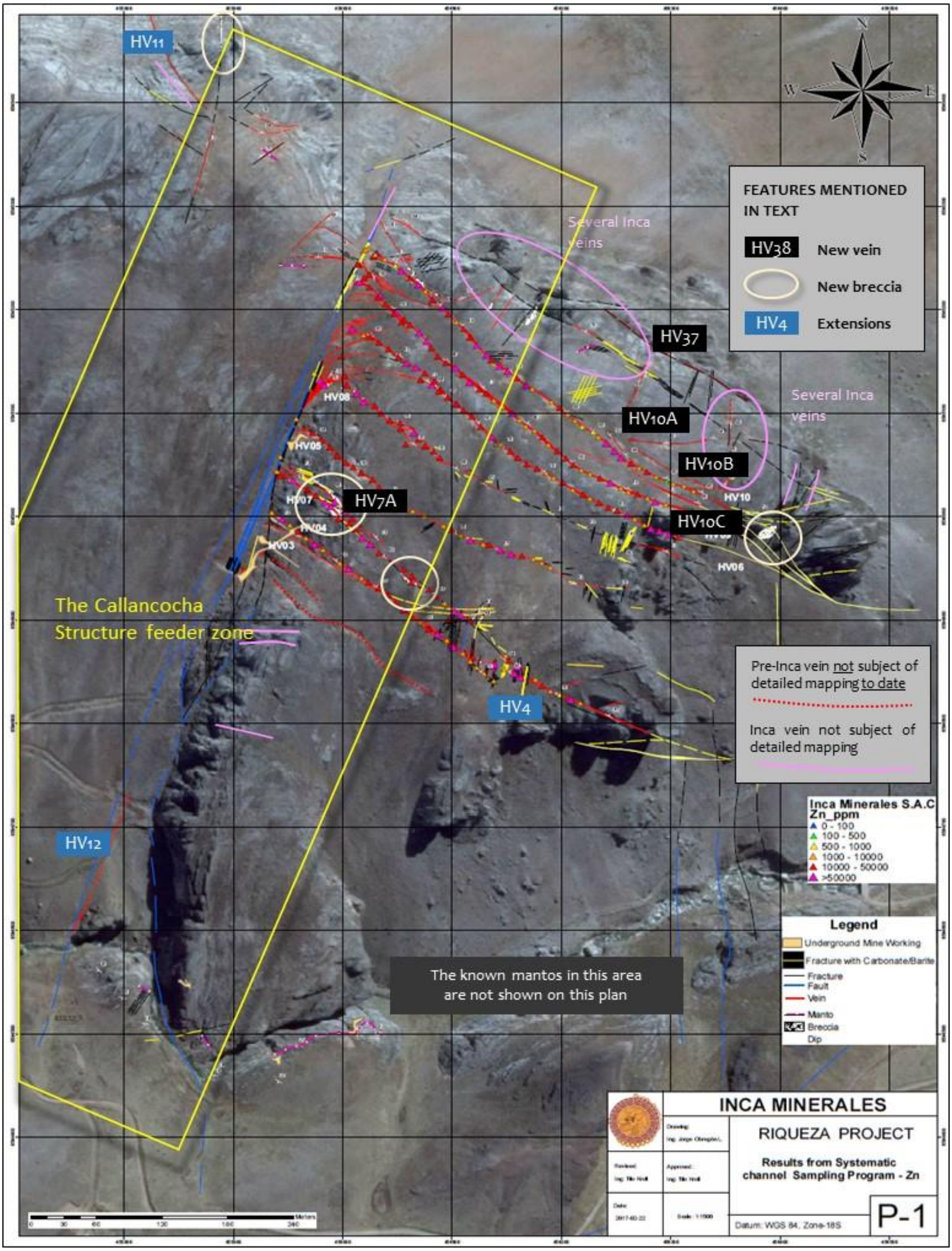

Figure 4: **ABOVE** Satellite image of Humaspunco showing the results of the DMASS Program. The figure highlights the recently discovered veins and breccias mentioned in text.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of rock chip sampling by the Company on one concession known as Nueva Santa Rita (located in Peru).

Section 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 hand-held XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	This announcement refers to a systematic channel sample program targeting 10 mineralised vein structures. The samples were taken from trenches spaced 10m apart, cut perpendicularly across the vein structures. Veins were sampled from hanging wall margin to footwall margin with individual samples representing a continuous 1m section.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample locations of those mentioned above were determined by tape measurements and hand-held GPS. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is a coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Channel sampling is a widely used sampling technique deployed in early to mid-phases of exploration. The technique is preferred where rock exposure is good (approaching 100%) across sample-target zones of visible or possible mineralisation. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	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.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging cont…	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique was appropriate. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	N/A – sub-sampling procedures were not undertaken by the Company.
	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.	Channel sampling is a technique that directly samples *in situ* rock. In the case of sampling subject of this announcement, the *in situ* rock comprises mineralised veins exposed by trenching at regular 10m intervals.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of *in situ* rock and geological target at each sample location.
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.*	The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing of the samples for non-Au was four-acid digestion and HCl leach, which is considered a "complete" digest for most material types. Elemental analysis was via ICP and atomic emission spectrometry. Over 20% detection analysis includes additional titration analysis. Au techniques included Fire Assay with AA finish. The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing is considered industry best practice.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, hand-held XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	N/A - No geophysical tool or electronic device was used in the generation of sample results other than those used by the laboratory in line with industry best practice.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Blanks, duplicates and standards were used as standard laboratory QAQC procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The sample assay results are independently generated by SGS Del Peru (**SGS**) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying cont…	*The use of twinned holes.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to the Company from SGS in two forms: EXCEL and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Company laptops which are backed up from time to time. Following critical assessment (including price sensitivity) when time otherwise permits, the data is entered into a database by a Company GIS personnel.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
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.*	The channel sample locations were determined using tape measurements and hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS846- Zone 18S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is achieved via the use of government topographic maps, in association with GPS and Digital Terrain Maps (DTM's), the latter generated during antecedent detailed geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The distribution of the channel samples follows industry best practice. Trench spacing of 10m is considered adequate based on the strike-length of the sampled veins (typically greater than 100m long). The trench orientations were perpendicular to the vein structure direction.
	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.	Please refer immediately above. Note that no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation has been provided in this announcement. The sample population of that released in this announcement is insufficient to obtain an Exploration Target and additional sampling, to achieve this, would be required.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was applied, in so far as, assay results of individual samples from trenches were averaged where the vein was greater in width than 1m (necessitating more than one sample).
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.*	The distribution of the channel samples follows industry best practice.
	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.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was managed by Inca in line with industry best practice.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The channel sampling regime was considered appropriate for the objective of the program.

Section 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.*	Tenement Type: Peruvian mining concession. Concession Name: Nueva Santa Rita. Ownership: The Company has a 5-year concession transfer option and assignment agreement ("Agreement") whereby the Company may earn 100% outright ownership of the concession.
	The security of the land tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Agreement and concession are in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement does not refer to exploration conducted by previous parties.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area is that of a gently SW dipping sequence of Cretaceous limestones and Tertiary "red-beds", on a western limb of a NW-SE trending anticline; subsequently affected by a series of near vertical Zn-Ag-Pb bearing veins/breccia and Zn-Ag-Pb [strata-parallel] mantos.
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.*	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	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.	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted averages were applied where margin to margin channel sample lengths, across the vein structure were part of a metre. For example, where two adjacent channel samples represent one continuous metre and a half of the continuous metre (because the vein is 1.5m across) a weighted average was used.
	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 shown in detail.	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A – no equivalents were used in this announcement.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Average vein widths, listed in Table 1, are provided, however, no representations of mineralisation width are made in this announcement.
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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Plans are provided showing the position of each trench from which channel samples were taken.
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 Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its sampling program and relation of it to previously reported exploration referred to in this announcement.
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.*	This announcement does not make substantial reference to other exploration data.
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).*	By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation that appear characteristic of the channel-sampled veins. The Company is embarking on a campaign of drill testing to achieve this.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	N/A: Refer above.

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