7 October 2014

Strong Cu, Au, Ag Anomalies in Talus Sampling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Talus (scree) sampling program to test for mineralisation in non-outcrop areas at Chanape produces strong copper (Cu), gold (Au) and silver (Ag) anomalies
- Lateral extent and degree of mineralisation indicative of prospectivity in northern, summit and southern parts of Chanape
- Comparable degree of mineralisation of talus sample anomalies to known epithermal and porphyry areas at Chanape indicates summit and southern area equally prospective to that already drilled
- Strong talus sample Cu-Au-Ag anomalies coincide with:
  - Large intrusion in southern part of project area
  - Large tourmaline breccia cluster in the summit area
  - Known gold-bearing Violeta breccias in northern part of project area

---

Inca Minerals Limited ("Inca" or the "Company") has received assay results of a talus sampling program completed at Chanape that was designed to test for mineralisation in areas where there is no or little continuous rock outcrop. The program included the collection of 103 talus samples, covering a wide part of the Chanape project area, and multi (54) element analysis of all samples. The Company considers approximately 50% of the talus samples as anomalous and indicative of mineralisation up-slope from the sample location.

The lateral spread of anomalous talus samples is indicative of widespread mineralisation in the northern, central and southern areas of Chanape and brings into sharp focus the high levels of prospectivity of the breccias and intrusive rocks that were recently discovered in the summit and southern areas of Chanape (previously announced 11 June 2014).

The talus sample results indicate the occurrence of Cu, Au and Ag mineralisation in close association with a large (1,000m x 600m) monzonite/monzodiorite intrusion in the southern part of Chanape (Figure 1). The monzonite/monzodiorite intrusion is the same rock type that forms part of the mineralised porphyry sequence encountered in the Company's seminal drill holes CH-DDH001, CH-DDH011 and CH-DDH012. The spread of talus sample anomalies in this area also indicates proximal mineralisation associated with veins and breccias that occur beyond the outer limits of the intrusion.

The talus sample results also indicate the occurrence of Cu, Au and Ag mineralisation in close association with the largest individual tourmaline breccia and largest breccia cluster occurring at Chanape at the summit area. The summit area also hosts two intrusive stocks and widespread argillic and phyllic alteration.

The Violeta breccia cluster is an additional area of interest based on talus sample results. The breccias are contributing to a lateral dispersion halo of Cu, Ag and Au on the opposing valley side to that of other

mineralised breccias. Although the Violeta breccias are known to contain gold, the talus results adds focus to this new area for drill testing.

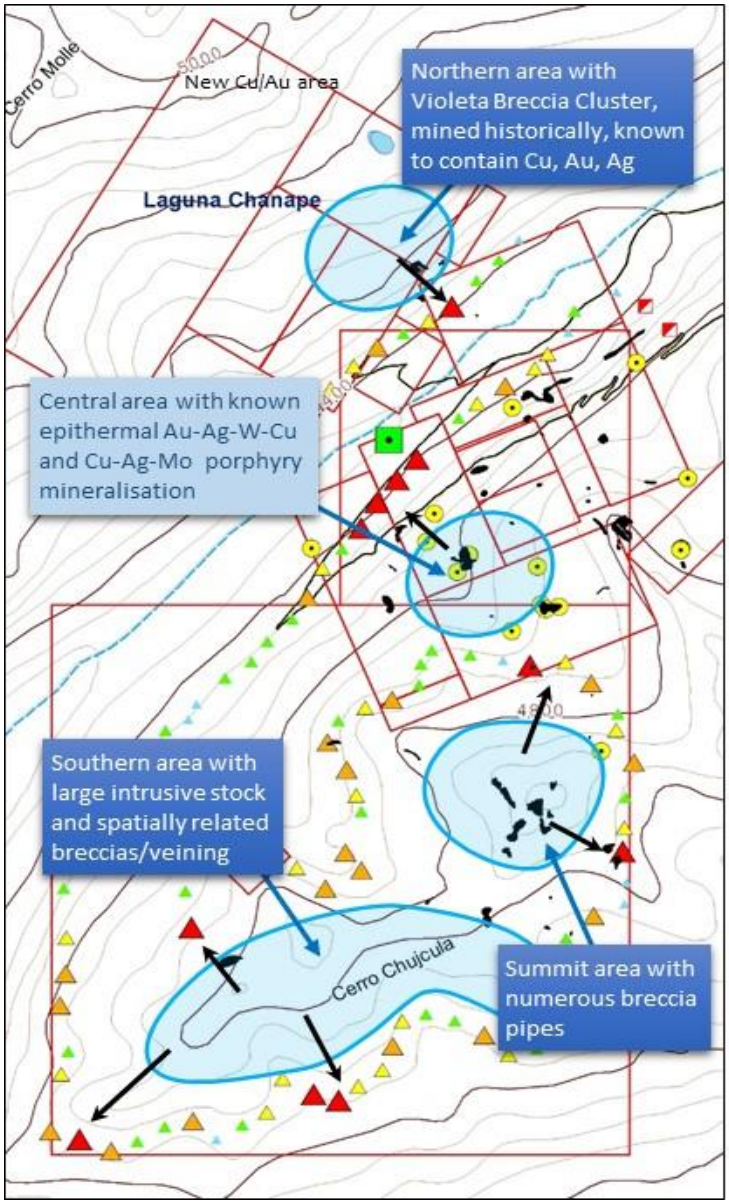
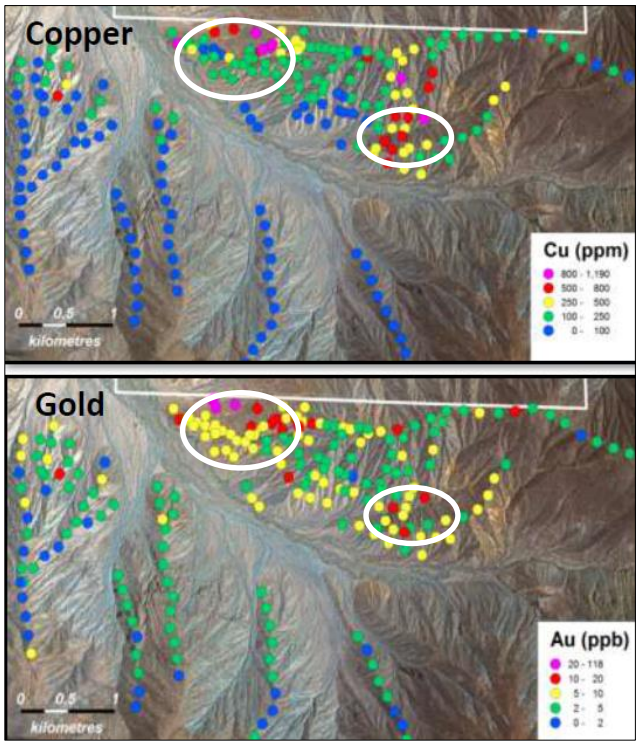


Figure 1: Talus sample locations (△) on contour plan of Chanape, showing location of Cu/Au anomalies "up-slope" from talus sample anomalies. ▲ High ▲ Low

Background on Talus Sampling

Talus sampling is a preferred sampling technique in conditions where accumulations of weathered debris (known as "scree" or "talus") cover bedrock. The material that is retained in a "talus sample" is the fine-grained fraction of the weathered and eroded detritus from rock located up-slope. ***Talus sample anomalies*** are typically very subtle, often measured in parts per billion (ppb) above background levels. The low threshold of anomalism is commensurate with the high dilution effect on mineralisation caused by chemical weathering and transportation.

An Example of Results of a Talus Sample Program (not a Company project)



It is the relative levels of elements such as Cu and Au in talus sampling that are important in identifying mineralisation. Such results are often measured in ppb and/or low ppm levels above background. In Figure 2, Cu and Au talus sample results are plotted with peak Cu values (TOP) marked in pink/red and peak Au values (BOTTOM) marked in pink/red. The approximate locations of mineralised porphyries are indicated by white circles. Figure 2 is an example of a talus sample anomaly in relation to a known porphyry (not an Inca project).

Despite the low levels of Cu and Au, both of the known porphyries are clearly defined using talus sampling.

Figure 2: Talus sample results over two known porphyries in Peru.

Importance of Results

The tenor or degree of mineralisation and spread of the talus sampling anomalies at Chanape is significant.

- In terms of degree of mineralisation: The talus anomalies are measured in parts of million (ppm), and in some cases as fractions of a percentage. This is indicative of relatively strong Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation up-slope from the talus sample locations.
- In terms of spread: The talus anomalies occur over a broad area. Such is the nature of the topography that the results are indicative of multiple zones of "up-slope" mineralisation. In the summit and southern areas of Chanape, either multiple zones of mineralisation or a large single zone of mineralisation has contributed to the talus anomalies. At the summit – mineralisation is "spreading" down-slope to the north and east (Figure 1), in the southern area– mineralisation is "spreading" down-slope to the northwest, southwest and southeast (Figure 1).

Another important observation regarding the talus sample results is that the talus sample anomalies of the summit and southern areas are comparable (in amplitude) to the talus sample anomalies of the central Chanape area. This suggests that the summit and southern areas have similar surface expressions of mineralisation to that of the central area and therefore are equally prospective for epithermal/porphyry mineralisation. The occurrence of intrusive stocks and known mineralised tourmaline breccias in all three parts of the project supports this observation.

Chanape Update

The Company continues to monitor the progress of its sdEIA permit application. The sdEIA permit encompasses the entire Chanape project area and, commensurate with its size and significance, the Peruvian authorities are conducting a comprehensive assessment. The Company has not been provided with a firm date as to when the permit may be granted but will advise shareholders as soon as further information becomes available. Importantly, the Chanape exploration camp remains open for use for the Company's exploration teams and for visiting companies' site inspections. A drill rig is onsite and on standby (without charge to the Company). Once the 22,500m sdEIA drill permit is granted the Company has the ability to resume drilling without delay.

The Company is currently filtering all geophysical data and calibrating data sets across multiple surveys. For the first time the Company is able to generate 3D solid models which will provide an understanding of the geophysical expression of the epithermal and porphyry styles of mineralisation prevalent at Chanape. In relation to this, the solid models (particularly chargeability and resistivity) will greatly assist in drill hole planning (collar position, azimuth/dip, depth and target type).

An extensive channel-sampling program has been designed to further test surface mineralisation of the tourmaline breccia newly discovered in the summit and southern area. This program is current underway.

Cognisant of this period of non-drilling (ahead the granting the sdEIA) the Company is refining its existing drill targets and also adding significant number of new targets to its inventory. Upon resumption of drilling all targets will be accessible under the new permit.

*****

For further information contact Ross Brown (Managing Director) or Justin Walawski (Director & Company Secretary).

Office: +61 (0)8 6145 0300
Email address: info@incaminerals.com.au

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to epithermal and porphyry style mineralisation for the Chanape 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 Australian 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 full time 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 epithermal and porphyry style mineralisation for the Chanape 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 Australian 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 full time employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Talus Results (Datum: PSAS56), Au, Ag, Cu, Hg

Easting	Northing	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Mo ppm	Hg ppm	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Mo ppm	Hg ppm
360998	8680086	19	1344	120	1344	2	59	362221	8682988	12	1138	51	1138	3	64
361099	8680057	286	22750	235	22750	10	149	362308	8683032	25	2344	89	2344	2	130
361210	8680015	27	2016	106	2016	3	48	362775	8680555	76	1315	35	1315	2	64
361299	8680050	17	1291	51	1291	2	33	362819	8680469	22	1701	46	1701	2	75
361037	8680292	68	7107	94	7107	5	87	362772	8680416	39	1828	47	1828	2	113
361060	8680377	6	1353	64	1353	2	88	362681	8680385	36	1698	60	1698	3	36
361031	8680543	3	809	100	809	1	59	362584	8680364	183	2624	94	2624	14	86
361051	8680658	13	3526	123	3526	2	74	362500	8680434	104	4034	110	4034	8	75
361054	8680790	27	2496	92	2496	2	51	362398	8680489	34	1896	63	1896	4	111
361046	8680971	15	1744	68	1744	1	63	362298	8680513	28	1702	66	1702	3	88
361063	8681143	21	1129	60	1129	1	67	362217	8680485	17	2331	85	2331	4	52
361107	8681216	4	749	37	749	1	78	362183	8680395	24	3076	104	3076	4	72
361170	8681308	5	633	40	633	1	81	362147	8680309	25	2477	93	2477	4	56
361250	8681390	12	790	45	790	2	79	362064	8680248	24	2433	99	2433	5	47
361941	8682134	40	1077	76	1077	2	47	361996	8680198	147	3668	171	3668	5	59
361886	8682029	62	2602	103	2602	4	74	361908	8680221	217	5078	163	5078	7	61
361836	8681950	27	1199	68	1199	5	52	361802	8680275	75	4134	83	4134	5	144
361750	8681868	45	1442	71	1442	4	36	362058	8681307	301	4793	89	4793	3	56
361693	8681795	34	1074	74	1074	4	41	362023	8681400	173	1989	128	1989	11	59
361604	8681735	67	1041	68	1041	3	66	361958	8681500	30	2164	141	2164	5	98
361504	8681637	50	891	45	891	3	87	361996	8681580	14	606	72	606	4	66
361475	8681583	17	1357	49	1357	2	73	362088	8681627	40	2478	85	2478	4	47
361397	8681545	16	1065	53	1065	2	56	362182	8681654	177	3537	118	3537	5	39
361330	8681467	7	1214	54	1214	2	72	362274	8681710	22	2034	56	2034	7	56
362657	8681778	289	12603	153	12603	4	403	362282	8681785	46	2225	67	2225	6	84
362781	8681793	30	2178	93	2178	3	137	362318	8681836	35	1794	75	1794	9	106
362870	8681715	67	3210	106	3210	5	142	362451	8681819	37	2701	61	2701	7	89
362962	8681605	11	1365	69	1365	2	77	361395	8680103	21	1527	69	1527	2	45
362957	8681544	31	1644	82	1644	2	94	361493	8680123	67	4009	111	4009	3	89
362770	8680617	11	1875	63	1875	3	64	361573	8680053	38	2173	41	2173	3	52
362718	8680709	33	2325	56	2325	4	139	361662	8680109	6	1036	55	1036	2	25
362783	8680790	54	2963	60	2963	4	55	361748	8680154	26	3410	91	3410	2	88
362878	8680868	60	3142	106	3142	3	81	362565	8681796	14	1708	48	1708	4	71
362985	8680910	79	1988	34	1988	4	50	362009	8682205	29	1474	67	1474	4	76
362991	8680990	33	1194	37	1194	1	42	362073	8682279	236	2836	157	2836	3	41
362979	8681104	148	4808	199	4808	2	100	362129	8682373	375	23244	168	23244	5	146
362986	8681190	131	2605	80	2605	2	78	362196	8682457	114	3210	154	3210	6	81
362989	8681300	60	2157	72	2157	2	40	362266	8682531	133	2387	291	2387	7	79
363019	8681428	69	2542	148	2542	2	64	362339	8682596	44	6921	1226	6921	7	114
361486	8680826	46	2974	167	2974	2	158	362411	8682681	17	1266	56	1266	3	94
361467	8680960	6	1044	51	1044	1	68	362476	8682732	39	2506	76	2506	4	78
361479	8681060	13	917	74	917	2	54	362573	8682795	84	7802	142	7802	3	132
361646	8681115	11	1072	79	1072	2	257	362676	8682860	60	4158	99	4158	10	132
361758	8681071	17	1373	67	1373	2	64	362719	8682913	24	2128	76	2128	5	139
361852	8681043	26	2098	75	2098	3	79	362791	8682991	3	703	37	703	4	106
361950	8680969	110	3857	116	3857	5	70	362812	8683071	7	2065	72	2065	3	161
362074	8681035	38	4657	144	4657	9	108	362956	8683136	2	767	39	767	2	135
362020	8681100	61	2789	111	2789	6	64	362620	8683327	3	566	42	566	1	58
362075	8681249	40	2256	65	2256	7	80	362551	8683256	4	914	57	914	2	133
361968	8682786	16	1688	91	1688	3	172	362474	8683180	23	1001	64	1001	2	74
362049	8682869	51	2205	84	2205	8	103	362387	8683086	64	10548	253	10548	4	134
362130	8682937	79	1379	126	1379	6	48								

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of talus sampling results on ten mining concessions known as San Antonio 10, Violeta 1 De Chanape, Violeta 2, San Antonio De Chanape, 10 De Julio De Chanape, San Antonio 2 De Chanape, San Antonio 3 De Chanape, San Antonio, Chanape and Chanape 1 (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 assay results from 103 talus samples. The talus samples were collected by a third party who, for commercial reasons, cannot be named. Inca geologists were present to observe the sampling and report that best practices were adopted. Complete results of Cu, Au, Ag, Hg from a total of 54 elements are presented in Table 1.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The talus sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best-practice procedures.
	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.	Talus sampling is a technique used in elevated environments where outcrop is obscured by loose, weathered material, known as "scree" or "talus". At a sample location, loose material is hand dug and sieved to remove the coarse material. The fine material is retained and tested. By virtue of the fact that the sampled material is transported and, most commonly weathered, this technique is designed to detect subtle elevations in geochemical expression. Consequently, results are often expressed in parts per billion. Each sample is 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 drilling or 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 drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A – no drilling or 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 drilling or 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*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A – no drilling or 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 drilling or 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 drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The preparation of a talus sample (described above) is specifically designed for the purpose of sampling in elevated, non-outcrop conditions and is considered best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures were 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.	Talus sampling is designed to sample detrital material derived from in situ rock in an up-slope position. It is an "indirect" sampling method, not unlike stream sampling.
	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 detrital material at the sample locations.
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 is considered 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 the laboratory who conduct QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Assay results were supplied to the Company by the mining company that took the samples.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 talus sample locations had been determined using a hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	PSAD56.
	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 talus samples follows best practice. It is often the case that talus samples are collected from consistent elevations (a single contour) and/or from the low part of the talus slope (if only one line of samples is completed). Figure 1 provided in this announcement show the distribution of talus samples at Chanape. Such distribution is considered adequate coverage for the designated area of investigation.
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was not 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.*	The distribution of talus samples follows best practice. It is often the case that talus samples are collected from consistent elevations (a single contour) and/or from the low part of the talus slope (if only one line of samples is completed). Figure 1 provided in this announcement show the distribution of talus samples at Chanape. Such distribution is considered adequate coverage for the designated area of investigation.
	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 drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-assay sample security is managed by the company who undertook the sample survey in line with industry best practice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The talus sampling regime is appropriate for outcrop conditions prevalent at this project location.

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 Names: San Antonio 10, Violeta 1 De Chanape, Violeta 2, San Antonio De Chanape, 10 De Julio De Chanape, San Antonio 2 De Chanape, San Antonio 3 De Chanape, San Antonio, Chanape and Chanape 1. Ownership: The concession is registered on INGEMMET (Peruvian Geological Survey) in the name of the Company. The Company has a 5-year mining assignment 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.	With further reference to above, the mining assignment agreement is in good standing at the time of writing. The concessions are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The talus samples were collected by a third party who, for commercial reasons, cannot be named. Inca geologists were present to observe the sampling and report that best practices were adopted.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area subject to talus sampling (subsequently reported in this announcement) is that of Mesozoic subduction zone, mountain-building terrain comprising of acidic and intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Porphyry intrusions and associated brecciation have widely affected the volcanic sequence, introducing epithermal, porphyry and possible porphyry-related mineralisation.
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 drilling or 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 drilling or 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.*	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	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').*	Wherever mineralisation is reported in this announcement, clear reference to it being related to a talus sample is made. There are no representations as to width/thickness of mineralisation, only that such mineralisation is derived from a source "up-slope" from the sample location. Where known mineralised bodies occur in these up-slope positions, these bodies were referenced.
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.*	A plan showing the position of all 103 talus samples is provided in this announcement.
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 this ASX announcement provides a balanced report on the results of talus sampling provided 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 also makes reference to mapping results released on the ASX on 11 June 2014.
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 systems that appear characteristic of this area.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The Company is currently assessing all geophysical data and awaiting the results of further sampling before refining future drilling areas.

*****