14 December 2016

Riqueza Project Exploration Summary

Reconnaissance Programs

Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has now completed a series of reconnaissance mapping and sampling programs (Programs 1 to 4) at Riqueza, Peru. Since commencing exploration at Riqueza eight months ago, a total combined area of approximately four square kilometres has been mapped and sampled. A total of 157 rock chip samples were collected from three prospect areas, Humaspunco, Pinta and Uchpanga. The principal objectives of this exploration were as follows:

- To identify surface mineralisation by initially focussing on known occurrences, including areas hosting past mine workings, then incrementally expanding the search area to include all likely lateral extensions and/or repeat occurrences.
- To identify the style(s) and characteristics of such mineralisation, including metal-mix, gangue material and alteration type.
- To establish an indicative grade(s) of such types of mineralisation based on survey averages.
- To establish a prioritised list of potential drill targets.
- To establish an exploration model for the prospect areas to assist in the design and implementation of an upcoming drilling program.

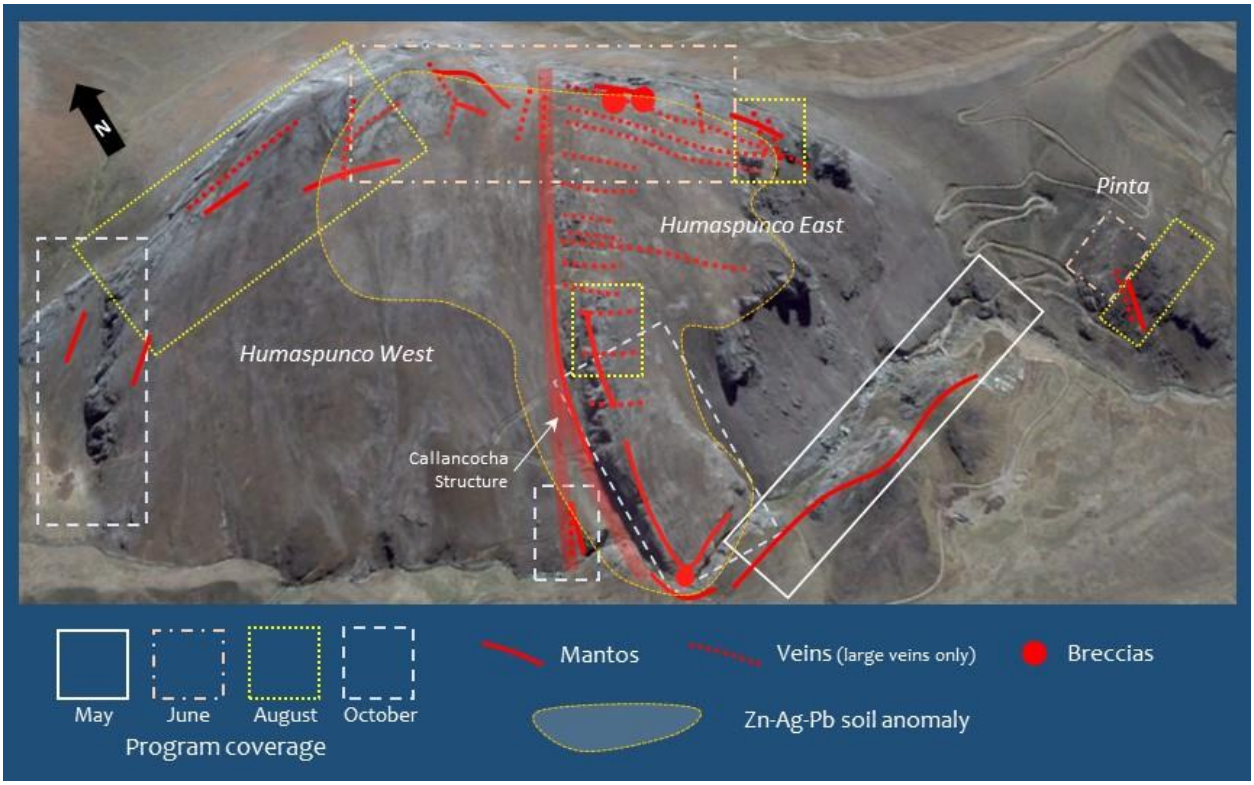


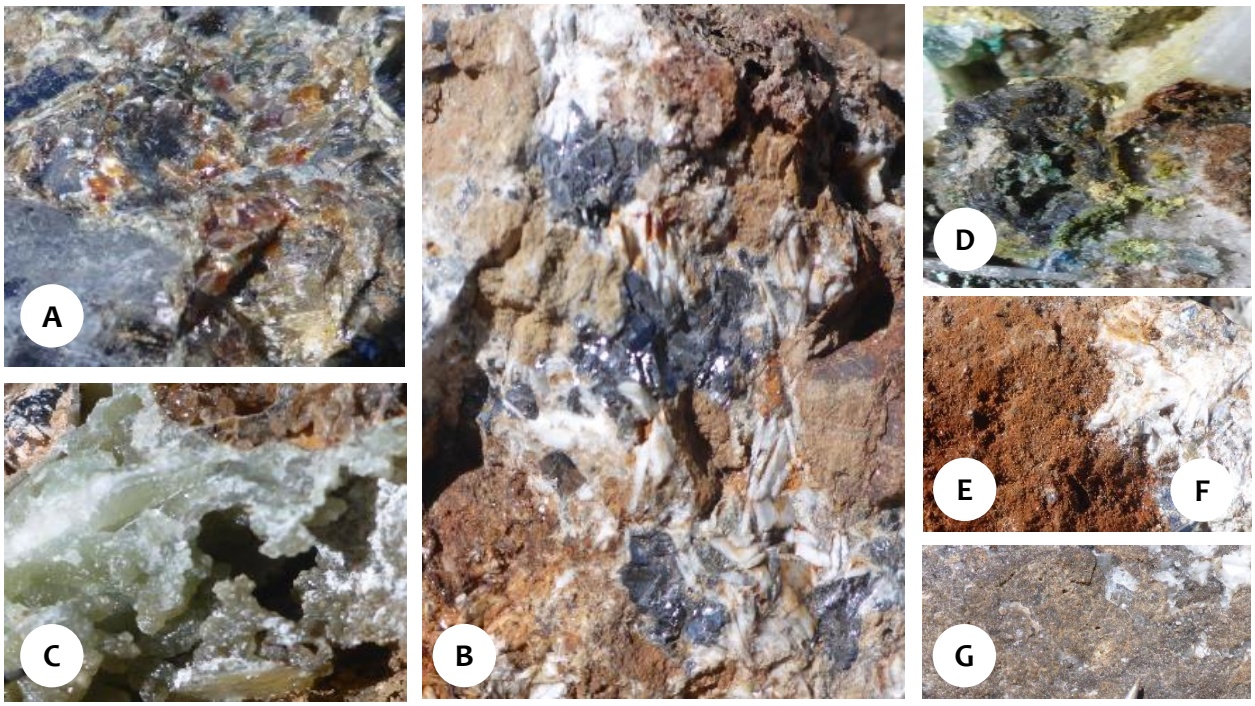
Figure 1: **ABOVE** Satellite image of the Humaspunco-Pinta area. Locations of mineralised mantos, veins and breccias are approximate and not all veins are included. The Callancocha Structure divides the Humaspunco Hill into two, Humaspunco West and Humaspunco East. Manto mineralisation is believed to extend sub-surface, daylighting around the perimeter of Humaspunco Hill. There are a total of 36 labelled veins and numerous un-labelled veins occurring at Humaspunco. A large Zn-Ag-Pb soil anomaly coincides with known mineralisation at Humaspunco East and with a large non-outcrop area at Humaspunco West. It is believed that the Callancocha Structure is the main "feeder zone" of the Humaspunco Zn-Ag-Pb deposit. A block diagram that schematically represents Humaspunco Hill is provided as Figure 5.

Programs 1-4 have been extraordinarily successful in delivering the stated objectives. In short; the Company has delineated a replacement style Zn-Ag-Pb deposit at Humaspunco covering an area approximately 2,000m long and 800m wide comprising more than sixty individual Zn-Ag-Pb-bearing veins, mantos and breccia bodies. "The Company has increased the number of known mineralised bodies by an order of magnitude" says Inca Minerals' Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. "This has materially increased the prospectivity of Riqueza."

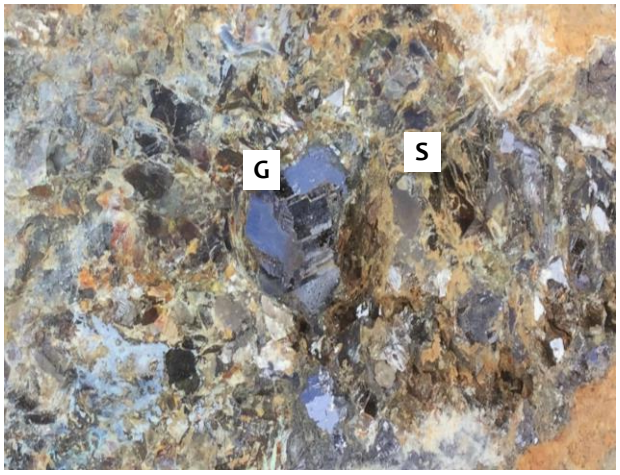
Synopsis of Results

The following is a summary of achievements of these Programs:

- Discovery of over 60 mineralised mantos, veins and breccias at Humaspunco and Pinta:
  - 36 (labelled) veins at Humaspunco (HV1-HV36) (Programs 1-3)
  - 5 (labelled) veins at Pinta (PV1-PV5) (Programs 2-3)
  - More than 20 manto occurrences representing a minimum of 4 manto horizons (Programs 1-4)
  - Innumerable veinlets (Program 4 and 1:2,000 scale mapping program)
- Detailed knowledge of mineralisation and alteration (Humaspunco-Pinta):
  - Blebby aggregates of generally fine-grained sphalerite (zinc sulphide) **A**
  - Blebby aggregates of generally coarse-grained galena (lead sulphide) **B**
  - Secondary zinc as smithsonite **C**; secondary copper as azurite/malachite **D**
  - Development of gossan/semi-gossanous zones after sulphides **E**
  - Coarse to very coarse-grained barite and calcite as gangue material **F**
  - Very fine-grained dolomite as thin alteration selvedges along vein/manto contacts **G**



- Detailed knowledge of mineralisation and alteration (Uchpanga):
  - Fine grained disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrite (iron sulphide)
  - Fine veins/stockwork galena, chalcopyrite (iron, copper sulphide)
  - Secondary zinc as smithsonite, secondary copper as azurite/malachite
  - Development of gossan/semi-gossanous zones after sulphides
  - Pervasive argillic and phyllic alteration as broad zones associated with vein(s) or dyke(s)



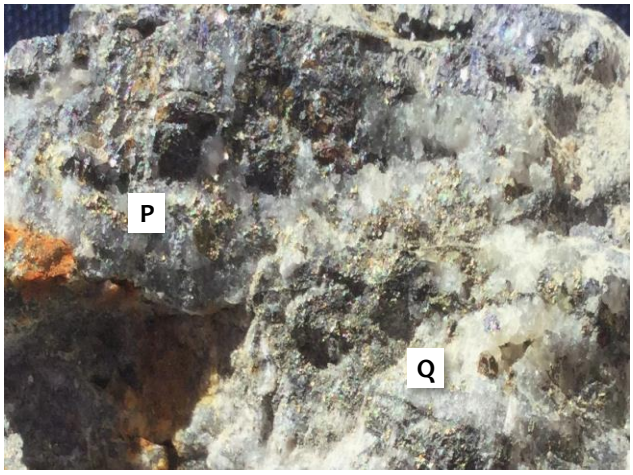
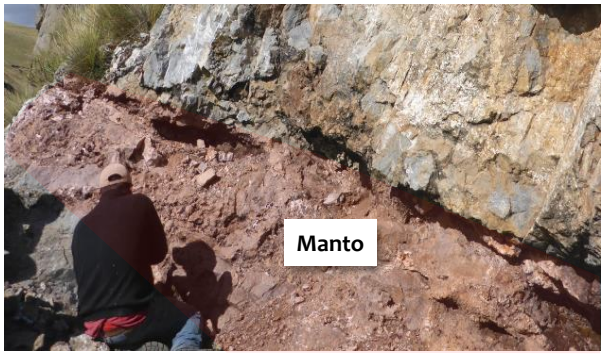


Figure 2: **ABOVE LEFT** Characteristic mineralisation at Humaspunco-Pinta; coarse galena **G** and sphalerite **S** aggregates associated with barite and calcite. **ABOVE RIGHT** Vein (or dyke) material from the Rita Maria mine; very different from Humaspunco with gold (absent at Humaspunco), pyrite **P** and quartz **Q** (mostly absent at Humaspunco). Both pictured rock specimens are part of the Company's rock-library housed in Perth and therefore not assayed.

- Including all past sampling (417 samples) rock chip sample averages are: **9.93% Zn, 191g/t Ag, 7.52% Pb**
- Including Inca sampling only (157 samples) rock chip sample averages are: **8.11% Zn, 168g/t Ag, 8.61% Pb**
- Including Inca sampling from Humaspunco only (124) averages are: **9.30% Zn, 180g/t Ag, 9.85% Pb**
- Delineation of manto mineralisation at Humaspunco-Pinta over a projected area of 2,000m x 800m:
  - Open to the south (Program 1)
  - New manto horizons along the northern ridge at Humaspunco East and West (Programs 2-3)
  - New manto horizons at Pinto (Program 3)
  - New manto horizons along western edge at Humaspunco West (Program 4)
- Discovery of a third prospect (Pinta) (Program 2)
- Discovery of precious metal mineralisation at Uchpanga (Programs 1-2 and Rita Maria sub-program):
  - Bonanza grade Ag – peak circa 920g/t (historic sample peak 2,668g/t Ag)
  - Strong Au – peak *circa* 3.0g/t
- Recognition of four types of mineralised vein sets:
  - EW veins – not previously known at Humaspunco West (Program 1)
  - NS veins – not previously known at Humaspunco (Program 2)
  - Irregular veins – not previously known at Humaspunco (Program 3)
  - Interstitial veins and veinlets – not previously known at Humaspunco (Program 4)
- Recognition of a 15m true width manto sequence, comprising:
  - A minimum of 3 manto horizons in an upper manto sequence (Programs 1-4) (Figures 1, 3)
  - A minimum of 1 manto horizon in a lower manto sequence (Programs 1-4) (Figure 1)

Figure 3: **RIGHT** Manto horizon (pale red) approximately 1.5m thick dipping into the ground, open in a southern direction. Insert **BELOW** Galena and sphalerite rich sample taken from the pictured manto horizon.



- Recognition of a possible 800m long feeder-zone associated with the NS trending Callancocha Structure and several parallel veins. Disseminated sulphides including pyrite (otherwise absent at Humaspunco) occur in highly altered contacts along this structure (for example: exposed in mine level 4,163m)
- Examination of over 100 individual old mine workings
- Application for a DIA permit with a capacity of 14,000m of drilling and 3,080m of trenching
- Application for 8 additional mining concessions in the immediate vicinity

This work has led to the recognition of two deposits at Riqueza:

- ***A replacement style Zn-Ag-Pb deposit at Humaspunco-Pinta*** comprising mineralised mantos, veins, veinlets and breccias covering an area defined as the Humaspunco Hill (2,000m x 800m), open ended to the south and at depth
- ***An intrusive related epithermal style Zn-Ag-Pb-Au-Cu-Mn deposit at Uchpanga*** comprising a vein (or dyke) and footwall stockwork covering a projected strike of 750m being that of an outcropping gossan

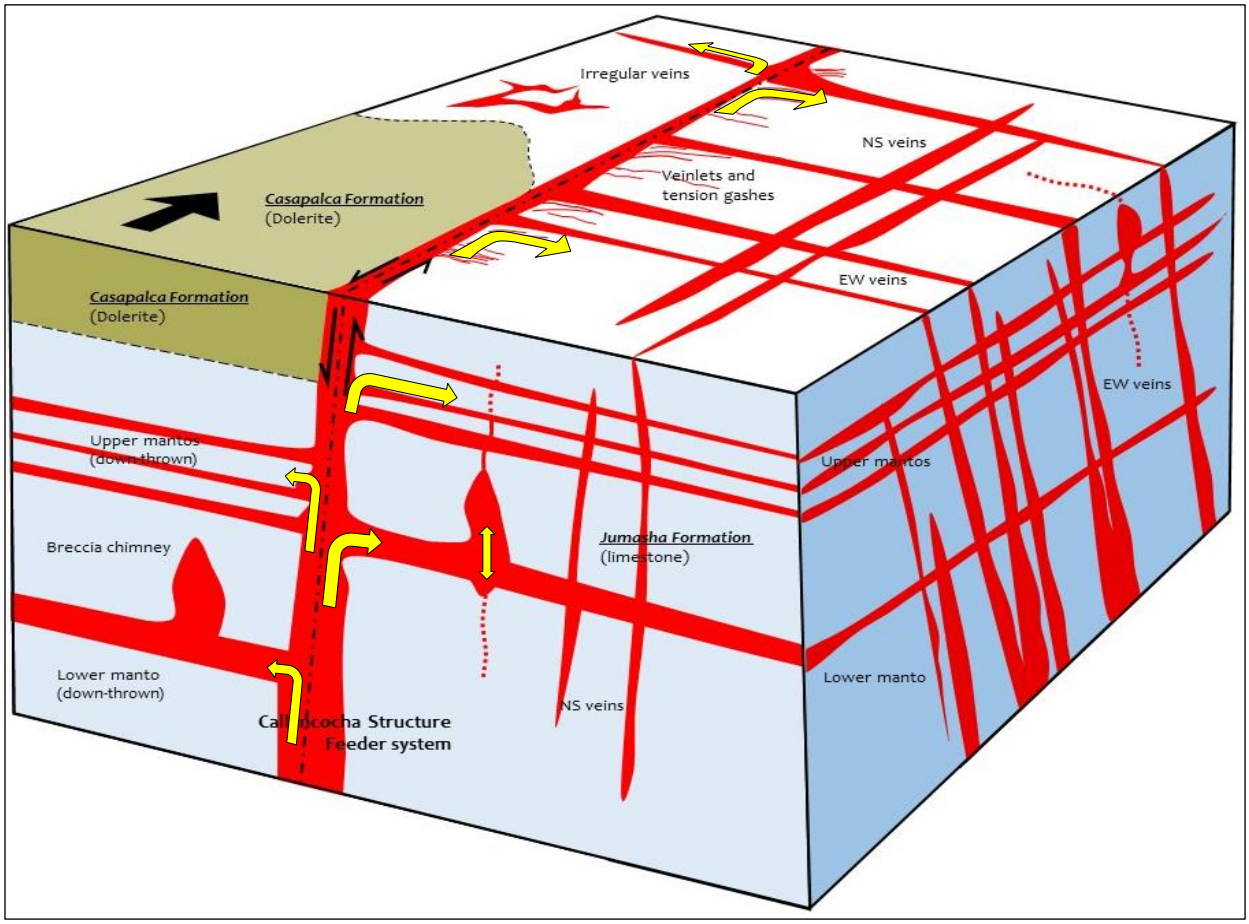
The proposed exploration model for the Humaspunco-Pinta Zn-Ag-Pb deposit is shown pictorially as a schematic block diagram (Figure 5). Salient features of the block diagram include:

- Zn-Ag-Pb mineralised veins (EW vein, NW vein, irregular vein and interstitial vein types)
- Zn-Ag-Pb mineralised manto horizons
- Zn-Ag-Pb mineralised breccias (as chimneys)
- Zn-Ag-Pb±Fe mineralised feeder zone corresponding to the Callancocha Structure
- Left-lateral oblique fault movement of the Callancocha Structure
- Inter-connectivity of veins, mantos, chimneys and feeder zone
- General geology, Jumasha limestone and intrusive dolerite sill

The exploration model provides a hypothetical explanation as to the formation of the Humaspunco-Pinta Zn-Ag-Pb deposit. The NS trending Callancocha Structure is a left-lateral oblique fault, meaning that the ground west of the structure moved down and to the south relative to the ground on the other side of the structure. The structure is also believed to be a possible feeder zone, a location along which "*warm*" metal-bearing fluids welled up from below causing wall-rock alteration and sulphide disseminations (including pyrite). It is believed that the metal-bearing fluids moved from the feeder zone into and along favourable limestone horizons, cooling in the process, creating Zn-Ag-Pb mantos within the Jumasha Formation. It is also believed that Zn-Ag-Pb rich fluids moved from the feeder zone into and along favourable structural weaknesses, creating EW veins. It is possible that several feeder zones are present thus creating multiple NS mineralised structures. Mineralised interstitial veins (or tension gashes) were created during the strike-slip movement of the fault. Chimneys (breccia pipes) were created as result of fluid-injection into and/or collapse of limestones at zones of weakness (joints, faults).

Figure 4: **LEFT** Photo facing north showing the Callancocha Structure and splay fault (refer also to Figure 1). A mine working is located at a typical manto-vein intersection, in this case a NS trending vein and the upper manto horizons.

Figure 5: **BELOW** Block diagram showing all forms of mineralisation currently known at Humaspunco-Pinta. Mantos (flat) and veins (upright) form a matrix of intersecting zones of mineralisation. The Callancocha Structure is believed to be a feeder zone for manto and vein mineralisation. Breccia pipes (chimneys) may originate by limestone collapse and dissolution along weaknesses (perhaps giving rise to vein mineralisation). The Callancocha Structure is a left-lateral oblique fault, west (left) block down and south. Such movement is believed to have caused, *inter alia*, the downwards movement of the manto sequence (west of the fault), the juxtaposition of the younger Casapalca Formation against the Jumasha Formation, the development of veinlets and tension gashes. Yellow arrows show possible mineralising fluid pathways.



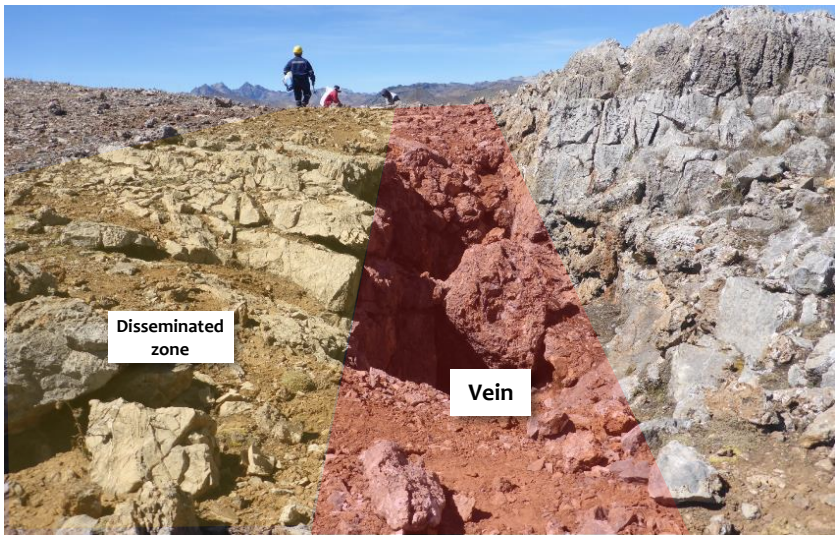
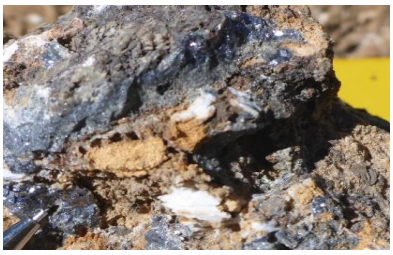


Figure 6: **LEFT** Photo of vein HV12. It comprises a 1.0m to 1.5m wide vein (pale red) of blebby coarse galena and sphalerite (Insert **BELOW)** and an additional 1.5m wide zone of disseminated galena and sphalerite (pale yellow). Hv12, as well as Hv11, 15 and 16 are believed part of the Callancocha Structure feeder zone.



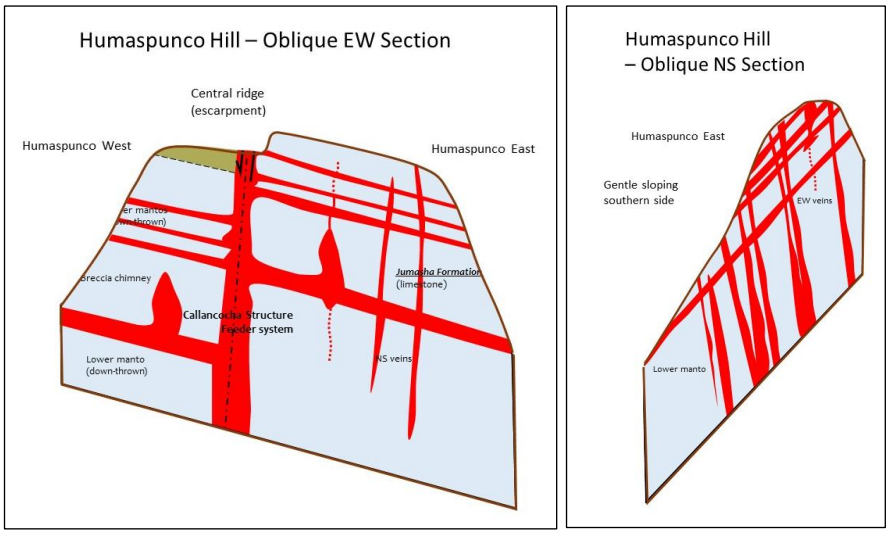


Figure 7: **LEFT** Two oblique cross-sections of Humaspunco Hill using the faces of the block diagram (Figure 5). The EW cross section shows the approximate shape of the hill including the central ridge associated with the Callancocha Structure. The NS cross section shows the gradual slope of the south side of the hill which is slightly shallower than the dip of the limestone sequence (refer also to Figures 3, 4).

With completion of Programs 1-4, and while awaiting the granting of its Riqueza project DIA drill permit, the Company continues exploration activities for the purposes of refining drill targets and prioritisation. As announced 8 December 2016 Peru's water authority, Autoridad Nacional del Agua (**ANA**), recently published its approval of Inca's DIA drill permit application on the Ministerio de Energia y Minas' (**MEM**) electronic portal. The ANA's approval is a precursor, and Inca is now keenly looking forward to formal granting of the DIA permit by MEM in the very near future.

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.

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 does not refer to any sample results that have not already been made public.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	N/A – this announcement does not refer to any sample results that have not already been made public.
	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.	N/A – this announcement does not refer to any sample results that have not already been made public.
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 support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	N/A – no drilling or 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 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	*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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
sample preparation	*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 sample preparation technique for sample results already made public were 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.	Individual rock chip and channel sampling for sample results already made public are techniques (described above) that directly samples *in situ* rock. In the case of sampling subject of this announcement, the *in situ* rock comprises mineralised veins and mantos exposed in outcrop and in adits of previous mining operations.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes for sample results already made public 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 already made public 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 for sample results already made public.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The sample assay results for those already made public are independently generated by SGS Del Peru (SGS) and SGS (Perth) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying *cont…*	*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.	Primary data (regarding assay results) was 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 sample locations for sample results already made public were determined using hand held GPS and by tape measurements. The location of the adits were determined using hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS846-18L.
	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 rock chip samples and channel samples for sample results already made public follows industry best practice and to a large degree was subject to the location of visible direct (sulphides) and indirect (alteration) signs of mineralisation.
	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 information, to achieve this, would be required.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For sample results already made public, sample compositing was applied, in so far as, at any one sample location, rock was collected; in the case of individual rock chip sampling, from outcrop within a 0.5m radius; in the case of channel sampling from outcrop in a linear range of 1m.
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.*	For sample results already made public, the distribution of rock chip 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 drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security, for sample results already made public, were managed by Inca in line with industry best practice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling regime, for sample results already made public, was 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 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 refers to mineralisation at Riqueza identified by previous parties. The Company has previously cited these references.
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 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').*	No representations of mineralisation width have been 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 showing the position of the old mine sites from which the samples were collected is presented 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 the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its sampling programs and relation 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.*	By way of bullet-points and concluding commentary this announcement refers to results from a series of programs conducted between May and October 2016. Direct reference to ASX announcement of 8 November 2016 and 8 December 2016 is made in this announcement.
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 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.	N/A: Refer above.

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