29 May 2017

MINERALISED VEINS & BRECCIAS IN SECOND HOLE AT HUMASPUNCO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Very strong results in second hole (RDDH-002) at Humaspunco (hole in progress)**
- **RDDH-002 intersects multiple zones of mineralisation in:**
  - **Veins HV-10 and HV-09 (in down hole order)**
  - **New structures not previously known**
- **Mineralisation includes:**
  - **Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) as veinlets**
  - **Smithsonite (zinc carbonate) as cavity/fracture linings**
  - **Galena (lead sulphide) as veinlets, blebby aggregates and disseminations**
  - **Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides, pyrite and weathered box-work sulphides**
- **HV-09 broadens to 9.1m (down hole width)**
- **HV-10 and parallel veins broaden to combined 11.3m (down hole width)**
- **Assays pending for RDDH-001/detailed logging pending for RDDH-002**
- **Logging of RDDH-001 now confirms veins HV-05, HV-07, HV-04 and HV-03 all mineralised**

Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has commenced its second hole (RDDH-002) at the Riqueza Project's Humaspunco Prospect. Preliminary logging and core photography of the top 80m of RDDH-002 indicates highly prospective results. Two new vein structures, as well as HV-10 and HV-09, in down hole order have been confirmed in RDDH-002. Importantly, mineralisation in these features includes smithsonite (zinc carbonate), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), as well as pyrite, Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides and box-work gossans (weathered sulphides).

Initial observations from drilling at Humaspunco are very exciting. All eight veins in RDDH-001 are now confirmed sulphide-bearing. In logging of RDDH-002 to date (to approximately 80m), four veins have already been identified, including two new vein discoveries. Down hole vein widths appear to be increasing with depth and the style and distribution of sulphides appears more varied and prospective.

Preliminary Core Logging of RDDH-002

The upper sections of RDDH-002 have undergone preliminary core logging and photography. In down hole sequence, the hole has intersected:

- *From 8.9m to 12.8m (3.9m interval)*: A new mineralised vein structure with sulphide veinlets, calcite-barite veins and veinlets, Fe and Mn oxides and box-work gossans (Figure 1).
- *From 35.4m to 41.5m (6.1m interval)*: A new mineralised vein structure very similar to the above described vein structure but with a stronger intensity of veinlets and gangue minerals (Figure 2).
- *From 54.4m to 55.7m (1.3m interval)*: Vein HV-10 with sulphide veinlets and fractures of smithsonite and Fe and Mn oxides (Figures 3 & 4) with strong calcite-veining.

- *From 65.8m to 75.5m (9.7m interval)*: Vein HV-09 is very similar to HV-10 but with more intense veining and brecciation (Figures 5 & 6) and with blebby and disseminated sulphides more prevalent.

New Mineralised Structure Between 8.9m and 12.8m

RDDH-002 intersected a mineralised structure, not previously known, between the down hole depths of 8.9m and 12.8m. This structure has a down hole width of 3.9m. It comprises a concentration of veinlets and fractures containing relict fresh sulphides (including visible galena), calcite, and barite. It is highly weathered with common Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides (pyrolusite) and semi-gossanous box-works after sulphides (Figure 1).

Figure 1: **ABOVE TOP** Core tray photo of the new mineralised structure intersected at 8.9m down hole depth. **ABOVE BOTTOM** Detail at 9.0m depth showing relict sulphide (mainly galena) veinlets that parallel and cut across an earlier set of sulphide-bearing calcite-barite veins, which contain trails of disseminated galena and pyrite.

The occurrence of fresh pyrite in this new vein is of interest as it may indicate this vein was formed by hotter mineralising fluids in close proximity to the Callancocha Structure feeder zone, which RDDH-002 parallels (Figure 8). This has not previously been recorded in mineralisation associated with the east-west veining.

New Mineralised Structure Between 35.4m and 41.5m

RDDH-002 has also intersected a second new mineralised structure, between down holes depths of 35.4m and 41.5m. This structure has a down hole width of 6.1m. It is very similar to the structure above it (between 8.9m and 12.8m), comprising veinlets and fractures of fresh sulphides (including visible galena), calcite, and barite with common Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides (pyrolusite) and semi-gossanous box-works (Figure 2).

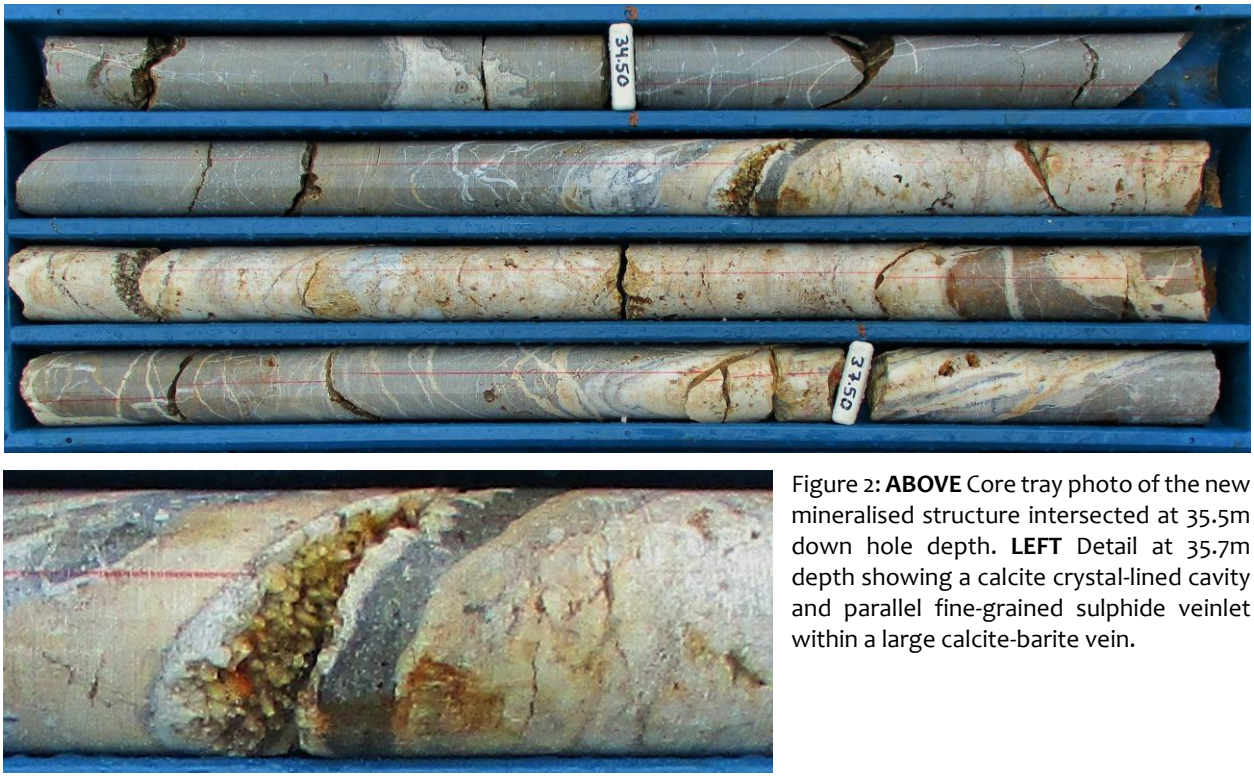


Figure 2: **ABOVE** Core tray photo of the new mineralised structure intersected at 35.5m down hole depth. **LEFT** Detail at 35.7m depth showing a calcite crystal-lined cavity and parallel fine-grained sulphide veinlet within a large calcite-barite vein.

Vein HV-10

RDDH-002 intersected HV-10 between down hole depths of 54.4m and 55.7m. It has a down hole width of 1.3m. HV-10 is now known at surface, in RDDH-001 and in RDDH-002 (Figure 7). HV-10 comprises veinlets and coarse blebs (crystal masses) of sulphides, coatings and fractures of smithsonite (zinc carbonate) and veinlets and fractures of calcite and barite with common Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides and semi-gossanous box-works (Figure 3). Hv-10 differs from the mineralised structures above it by having zones of intense Fe-Mn oxide development. It is believed these zones correspond to highly weathered sulphides (Figure 4).

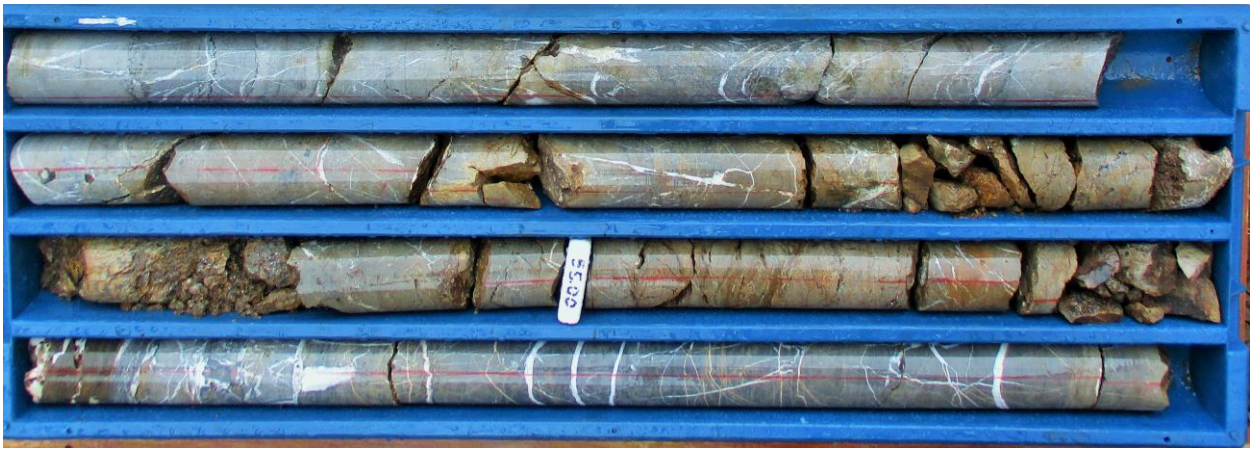
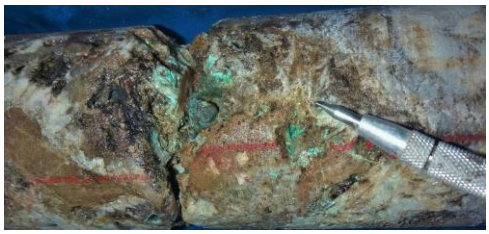


Figure 3: **ABOVE** Core tray photo of HV-10 intersected at 54.38m down hole depth (rounded to 54.4m elsewhere in this announcement). There is noticeably less calcite-barite veining in HV-10 than in the new structures occurring higher in the hole.

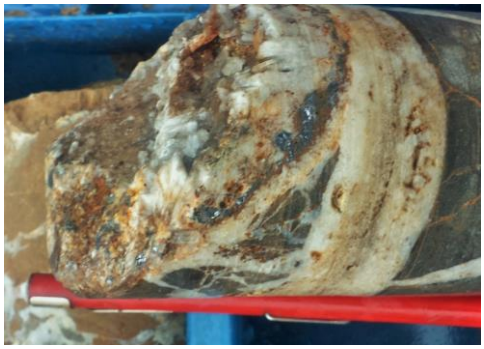
Figure 4: **ABOVE** Photo of HV-10 detail at 54.5m in RDDH-002. Relict sulphide veinlets and blebs are visible within the highly weathered rich Fe-Mn oxide zone. **RIGHT** HV-10 detail in RDDH-001.



Vein HV-09

RDDH-002 intersected HV-09 between down hole depths of 65.8m and 75.5m. It has a down hole width of 9.7m. HV-09 is now known at surface, in RDDH-001 and in RDDH-002 (Figure 6). HV-09 comprises veinlets, disseminations and coarse blebs (crystal masses) of sulphides (including visible galena and sphalerite), coatings and fractures of smithsonite (zinc carbonate) and veinlets and fractures of calcite and barite. The upper interval of HV-09 in RDDH-002 is intensely weathered with Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides and semi-gossanous box-works (Figure 5). The lower interval of HV-09 is more reminiscent of HV-10 with frequent sulphide and calcite-barite veining (Figure 6).

Figure 5: **ABOVE** Core tray photo of the upper interval of HV-09 in RDDH-002. The high degree of weathering and development of Fe-Mn oxides from 65.8m to 70.4m is believed to be related to the original high content of sulphides. Relict galena veinlets and disseminations and smithsonite coating within this interval strongly supports this view. **RIGHT** Detail at 69.3m depth of RDDH-002 showing sulphide veinlet within a larger calcite-barite vein-breccia.



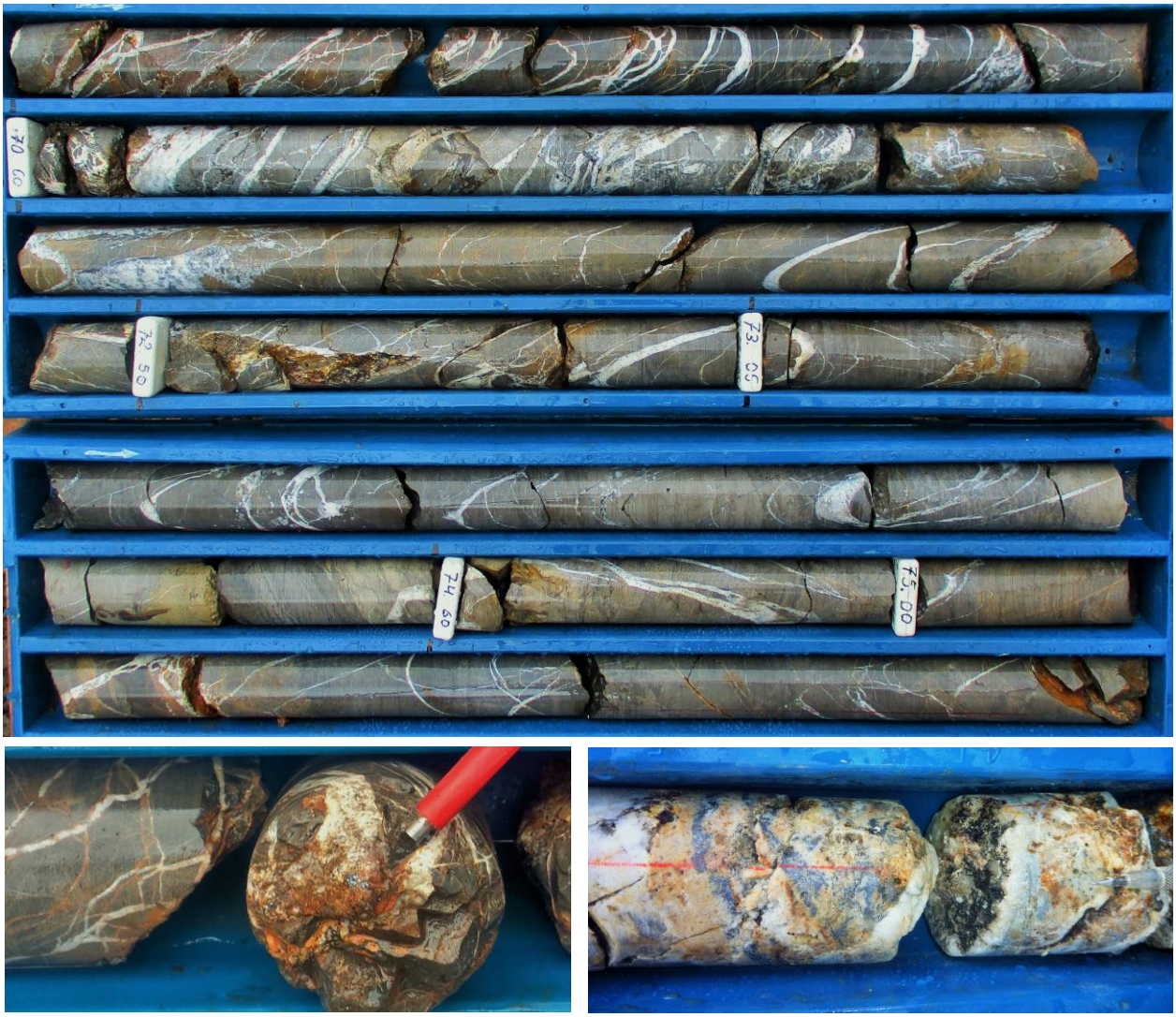


Figure 6: **ABOVE TOP** Core photo of the lower interval of HV-09 in RDDH-002. This sequence of highly veined limestone hosts sphalerite and galena veinlets and blebs. Where veining is intense the limestone is more like a breccia. **ABOVE LEFT** Detail showing blebby galena in matrix of vein-breccia (part of HV-09). **ABOVE RIGHT** HV-09 detail in RDDH-001.

Further logging results of RDDH-001

Further core logging of the deeper sections of RDDH-001 now reveals that the veins HV-5, HV-07, HV-04 and HV-03, previously reported as containing calcite and barite gangue material, also contain sulphides (galena and sphalerite). This confirms that all eight veins intersected in RDDH-001 are mineralised. With logging and core sampling nearing completion, samples can now be submitted for analysis.

Importance of Results and Next Steps

Results to date are highly encouraging with all targeted veins in RDDH-001 and to date in RDDH-002 being identified. Veins HV-09 and HV-10 (among the largest at Humaspunco) are strongly represented. HV-09 appears to widen at depth: 3.4m down hole width in RDDH-001 to 9.7m down hole width in RDDH-002. HV-10 appears to have bifurcated and/or be accompanied by parallel veins with a combined down hole width of 11.3m. These are very significant vein widths and, to date, the most substantial identified by Inca (Figure 7).

The style and distribution of the mineralisation is also very encouraging. In mineralised veins in RDDH-002 fresh sulphides as veinlets, blebs (crystal aggregates) and disseminations are clearly visible. Where mineralised veins are relatively fresh, visible sulphides include sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Where the mineralised veins are more weathered, then smithsonite, Fe-oxides, Mn-oxides, secondary Cu and box-work gossans (after sulphides) are prevalent.

As briefly mentioned above, the occurrence of pyrite is of interest and indicating hotter mineralising fluids than previously noted at Humaspunco. Prior to this, the only occurrence of pyrite at Humaspunco was recorded in HV-12, which is a north-south vein that is part of the Callancocha Structure feeder zone. The Company intends to drill into the Callancocha Structure feeder zone in the next 7-10 days.

Further logging of core of RDDH-001 has confirmed that all the veins intersected in this hole are mineralised. Therefore, there is a strong correlation between vein mineralisation at surface and at depth. This is a very pleasing aspect of the drilling to date.

The first two holes at Humaspunco (RDDH-001 and RDDH-002) have been drilled from the same platform. In the case of RDDH-001, the dip (or angle of the hole) was 45˚, with RDDH-002, the dip was 75˚ (therefore steeper than RDDH-001). As both holes were drilled on the same azimuth of 215˚ (or direction, expressed as a compass bearing), a cross section can be constructed showing zones of mineralisation from both holes (Figure 7). The interpretation of continuity is commensurately heightened.

Results from the holes RDDH-001 and RDDH-002 show that:

- **Sphalerite, galena and pyrite are common in fresh veins, whilst relict galena, smithsonite, Fe-Mn-Cu secondary minerals and box-work gossans occur in weathered veins;**
- **Vein HV-09 widens considerably at depth;**
- **Vein HV-10 hosts parallel mineralised vein structures that have a significant combined width;**
- **All vein structures in RDDH-002 (to date) show a degree of brecciation;**
- **All targeted veins (in both holes – to date) are recognised at depth;**
- **New veins are being discovered;**
- **The occurrence of pyrite is indicative of hotter mineralising conditions – perhaps due to proximity to a feeder zone;**
- **Multiple phases of mineralisation are evident by way of cross cutting sulphide-bearing veinlets;**
- **Sulphides may occur as veinlets and blebs (as anticipated) but also as disseminations, hitherto rare at Humaspunco.**

Table 1: Drill Hole Parameters

Hole	Hole Parameters				Platform	Hole Depth (m's)
	Azimuth	Dip	Coordinates			
RDDH-005	35°	60°	455904	8594395	SRP-18	200.00
RDDH-006	17°	65°	454617	8592910	SRP-20	50.00
RDDH-007	0°	90°	454617	8592910	SRP-20	80.00
RDDH-008	17°	65°	454529	8592933	SRP-19	50.00
RDDH-009	0°	90°	454529	8592933	SRP-19	174.45
RDDH-001	215°	45°	456091	8595226	SRP-01	360.00
RDDH-002	215°	75°	456091	8595226	SRP-01	320.00*
						1234.45

** In progress*

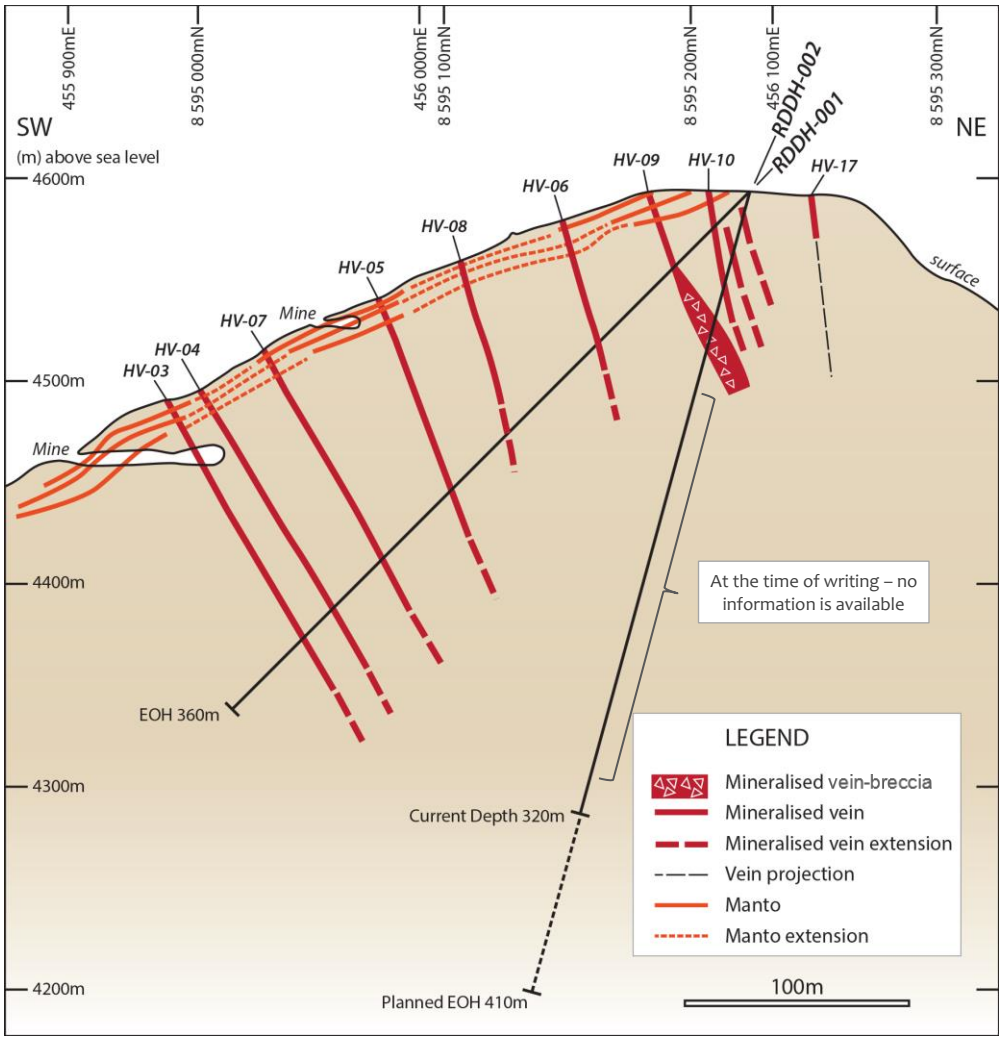


Figure 7: **LEFT** Schematic SW-NE cross section through Humaspunco Hill showing the reach of both RDDH-001 (drilling completed) and RDDH-002 (drilling continuing). Collared north of the mantos, both RDDH-001 and RDDH-002 were designed to intersect HV-10 (north) to HV-03 (south), RDDH-002 at greater depths than RDDH-001. Based on preliminary core logging, all of these veins were intersected in RDDH-001. Preliminary logging of RDDH-002 has identified HV-10 and HV-09 as well as two new mineralised structures.

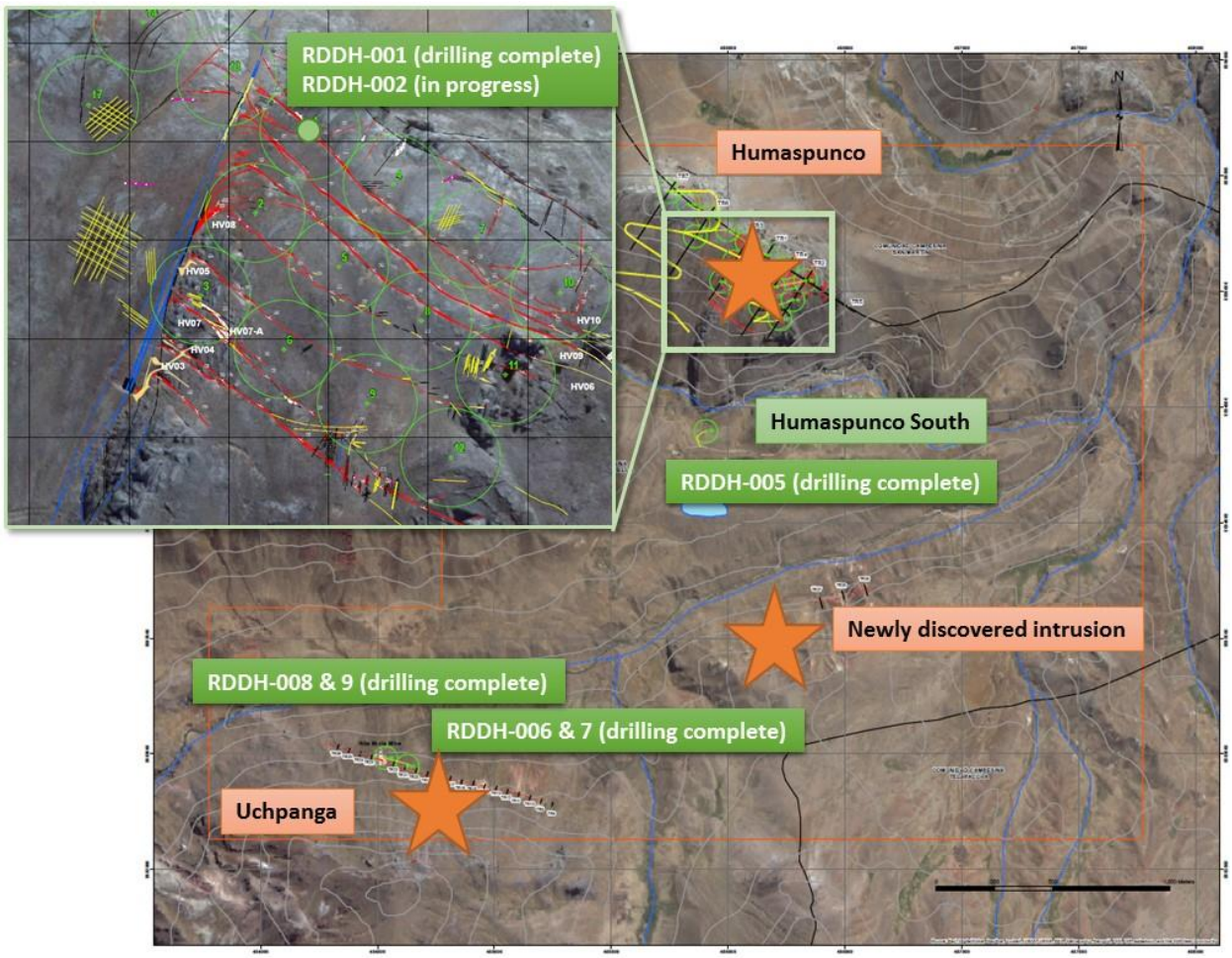


Figure 8: **ABOVE** Drill hole location plan showing relative position of the drill holes at Humaspunco (RDDH-001 & 002), Humaspunco South (RDDH-005) and at Uchpanga (RDDH-006 to RDDH-009).

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 drilling results (core logging results and core photos) 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 new sample assay results. Various metal minerals are referred to in the context of vein and breccia intervals noted in preliminary core logging with a selection of photos provided to illustrate visible mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	This announcement does not refer to any sample results.
	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.	This announcement does not refer to any sample results. Mineralised intervals are mentioned in this announcement which are described in terms of their down hole width and mineral assemblage.
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.).*	This announcement includes core photos from two diamond core holes. The announcement does not refer to any metal grade associated with these holes. The drilling technique used is diamond core from surface to end-of-hole. The core diameter used is HQ (63.5mm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core barrel and core length measurements were made. No significant core loss was experienced.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No significant core loss was experienced.
	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 – refer above. With no sample loss, no bias based on sample loss would occur.
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.*	On-site geologist(s) log structure, lithology, alteration, mineralisation on a shift basis. Core recoveries are noted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core photos were taken for every core-tray.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging cont…	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	100% of the core hosting zones of mineralisation were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core sample assay results were mentioned in this announcement. Notwithstanding this, in the broader context of the drill program (described above) core will be sawn in half. One half will be bagged and labelled, the remaining half will be returned to the core tray
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – future sampling of the current drill program (described above) will be core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sampling will follow industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures will be undertaken.
	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.	The core sawing orientation will be such that apparent mineralisation will be equally represented in both halves of the core. Sample intervals will be determined by either down-hole vein and manto intervals or by whole-metre intervals, and be collected as either one or part metre samples. In the case of vein and manto sampling, sampling will be subject to visible signs of mineralisation. In all cases, measures to ensure representative sampling will take place.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes will be adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of mineralisation visible in the core. Where vein and manto intervals are sub-one metre, sampling will be sub-one metre.
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.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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 drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying cont…	*The use of twinned holes.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
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 drill hole location was 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.*	Exploration results mentioned in this announcement include preliminary results of core logging and drill core photos.
	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.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
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.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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.	Several mineralised intervals recorded in a drill hole were mentioned in this announcement. The predicted and actual down hole intervals of the targeted veins correspond to a high degree. Therefore, by extension, the angle of the veins appear same/similar at surface as underground. In this way, the angle of the hole to mineralisation is known and any bias may be corrected in later reporting.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.

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.*	Drill hole parameters: Refer to Table 1 (in-text).
	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 – drill parameters are provided in Table 1 (in-text).
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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').*	The orientation of the zones of mineralisation encountered in the drill hole referred to in this announcement are reasonably well known for reasons discussed above. Nevertheless, the drill core is orientated and, once geotechnical logging has been completed, true thicknesses can be calculated thus providing further detail.
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 and cross section are provided showing the position of the drill hole subject of 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 exploration results 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 makes reference to information contained in three previous ASX announcements dated: 9 May 2017, 11 May 2017 and 22 May 2017.
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 appearing in the drill hole subject of this announcement.
	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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