6 October 2017

40.92% ZINC IN UNDERGROUND SAMPLING AT CERRO RAYAS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Underground channel samples return very high zinc (**Zn**) and lead (**Pb**) grades at Cerro Rayas
- Channel sample results of Vilcapuquio and Torrepata mine workings include:
  - Sample IM-001004 (channel length 0.5m): **40.92% Zn, 2.33% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001006 (channel length 0.5m): **34.63% Zn, 7.85% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001012 (channel length 0.8m): **33.60% Zn, 7.78% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001013 (channel length 0.6m): **32.26% Zn, 10.45% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001001 (channel length 0.5m): **29.19% Zn, 19.7g/t silver (Ag), 27.15% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001005 (channel length 0.5m): **27.65% Zn, 14.06% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001002 (channel length 0.3 m): **23.55% Zn, 10.3g/t Ag, 12.38% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001007 (channel length 0.5m): **20.31% Zn, 4.61% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001008 (channel length 0.6m): **18.57% Zn, 19.86% Pb**
  - Sample IM-001039 (channel length 0.3m): **15.28% Zn, 1.39% Pb**
- Assays for second round of underground channel samples expected within 7 to 10 days
- Strong visible Zn mineralisation (smithsonite[1]) in upcoming sample results (photo below)

Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has received assay results for the first round of its underground detailed mapping and channel sampling program at the Company's second Zn-focussed Cerro Rayas Project. Results of channel sampling at the Vilcapuquio and Torrepata mine workings are exceptionally strong with multiple plus-20% Zn and Pb assays values being recorded (Table 1).

[1] Smithsonite: zinc carbonate ($ZnCO_3$): **52.15%** by mol. weight Zn. Pen in above photo included for scale only.

Vilcapuquio Mine Working

Located at the northwest end of a Zn-Ag-Pb belt (Figure 1) Vilcapuquio comprises two adits and a system of interconnecting galleries and stopes <10m in individual length that follow mineralisation into the side of the hill (Figures 7 & 8). In previous rock chip sampling, averages were **18.78% Zn, 3.2g/t Ag and 2.60% Pb** with peak values of **42.77% Zn, 7.7g/t Ag and 7.98% Pb** (ASX announcement 29 November 2016). From this, the Company concluded that Vilcapuquio is strongly mineralised in Zn and Pb with relatively less Ag (compared to the other two mine workings). Vilcapuquio has a metal signature roughly **Zn>Pb>Ag**. These results provided the impetus to return to complete a detailed mapping and channel sampling program.

Mineralisation at Vilcapuquio contains very high levels of zinc in the form of smithsonite.

Results of the current program strongly confirm the high Zn content of mineralisation at Vilcapuquio. The Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation appears related to near vertical breccia veins trending NW-SE. The breccia veins comprise clasts of limestone supported in a matrix of sulphides (mainly galena – Pb sulphide), Fe-oxides and smithsonite (Zn carbonate) and calcite. The presence of smithsonite and Fe-oxides indicate the breccia veins are weathered (Figure 2).

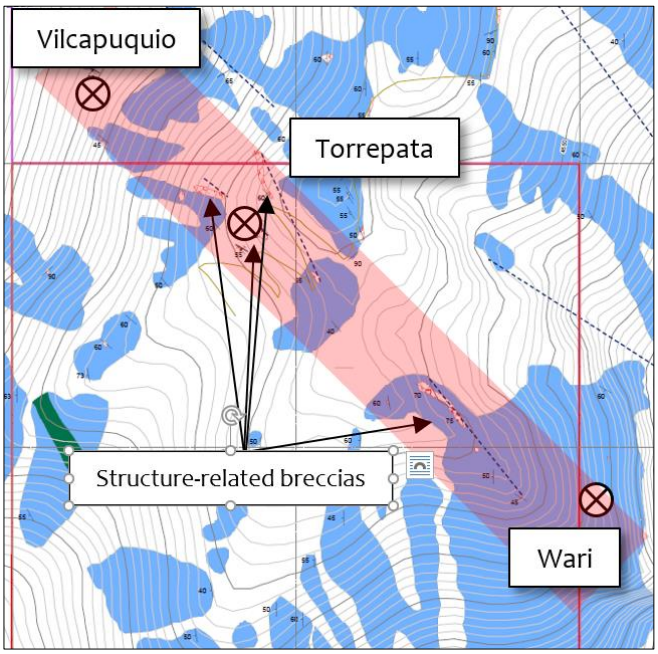


Figure 1: **RIGHT** Location of the mine workings and outcropping breccias at Cerro Rayas. Refer to Figures 6, 7 & 8 for sample locations.

Figure 2: **ABOVE LEFT** Photo of channel sample IM-001002 containing **23.55% Zn, 10.3g/t Ag, 12.38% Pb**. The sample contains visible smithsonite and galena as matrix material within a breccia vein. **ABOVE RIGHT** Photo of channel sample IM-001008 containing **18.57% Zn, 19.86% Pb**. The sample is significantly more weathered (more Fe-oxides) than IM-001002. The brown colouring of IM-001008 is similar to previous samples that are equally weathered which contain very high levels of Zn (Refer to Figure 3).

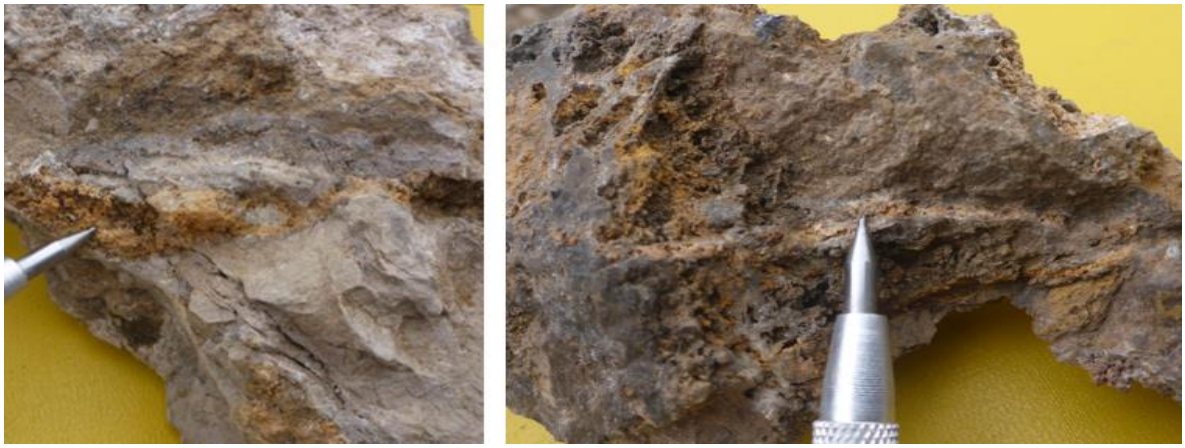


Figure 3: **ABOVE LEFT** Highly weathered sample from Vilcapuquio containing **32.36% Zn; ABOVE RIGHT** Highly weathered sample from Vilcapuquio containing **42.77% Zn**

Torrepata Mine Working

The Torrepata mine working is the largest of the three occurring at Cerro Rayas. Torrepata is SE of Vilcapuquio and NW of Wari (Figure 1). Torrepata comprises a number of small open-cut excavations and an underground gallery <15m long and stopes that expose mineralised features trending NW-SE (Figure 4). Mapping indicates that the mineralisation is associated with a series of breccia veins and stockwork zones. To date only channel samples collected from the underground part of the Torrepata mine are available (Table 1).

Figure 4: **ABOVE LEFT** One of the main excavations at Torrepata with galleries and stopes leading from it. **ABOVE MIDDLE** Another excavation at Torrepata. The pale coloring of the host limestone is due to alteration and brecciation believed associated with mineralisation. **ABOVE RIGHT** Detail of a mine surface that shows well developed stockwork associated with the footwall and hangingwall zones of mineralisation.

Importance of Results

The occurrence of small-scale mine workings had suggested Cerro Rayas was highly prospective. Exceptional grades, particularly for Zn, for channel samples collected from the Vilcapuquio and Torrepata mine workings have confirmed this. Zn values significantly greater than 20% are frequent in the sample population: **40.92% Zn, 34.63% Zn, 33.60% Zn, 32.26% Zn, 29.19% Zn, 27.65% Zn, 23.55% Zn and 20.31% Zn.** Because the channel samples were taken perpendicularly across the mineralised veins, assays are a very good indication of actual *in situ* grades.

Mineralisation at Vilcapuquio and Torrepata appears to be associated with breccia veins that trend NW-SE. Smithsonite (Zn carbonate) and galena (Pb sulphide) are the principal ore forming minerals. Gangue material appears to be exclusively calcite. It is felt that fresher mineralisation will contain less Fe-oxide material and a possible commensurate increase in sphalerite (Zn sulphide).

The NW-SE trend of the individual breccia veins (occurring at each mine working, discussed immediately above) mimics the regional NW-SE trend of the three mine workings, Vilcapuquio-Torrepata-Wari (Figure 1). The Company notes with interest that there are several breccia structures that also have a NW-SE trend, occurring near Torrepata and in an area between Torrepata and Wari (Figure 1). These are high priority targets. The three mine workings and breccia structures form a corridor of interest 1.2km long.

"Flowing on from the identification of very high zinc grades, we are entering an exciting period of potential discovery at Cerro Rayas" says Inca's Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. "With the second batch of the underground program to come and with surface exploration to cover both known breccia veins and new un-explored parts of the project, Cerro Rayas is certainly an exciting project and a marvellous addition to the Company's Zn portfolio."

The pending second batch of channel samples includes those taken from the open excavations at Torrepata (Figure 4) and from Wari, the SE-most of the three mine workings. Photos taken during sampling show strongly developed occurrences of smithsonite (Figure 5).

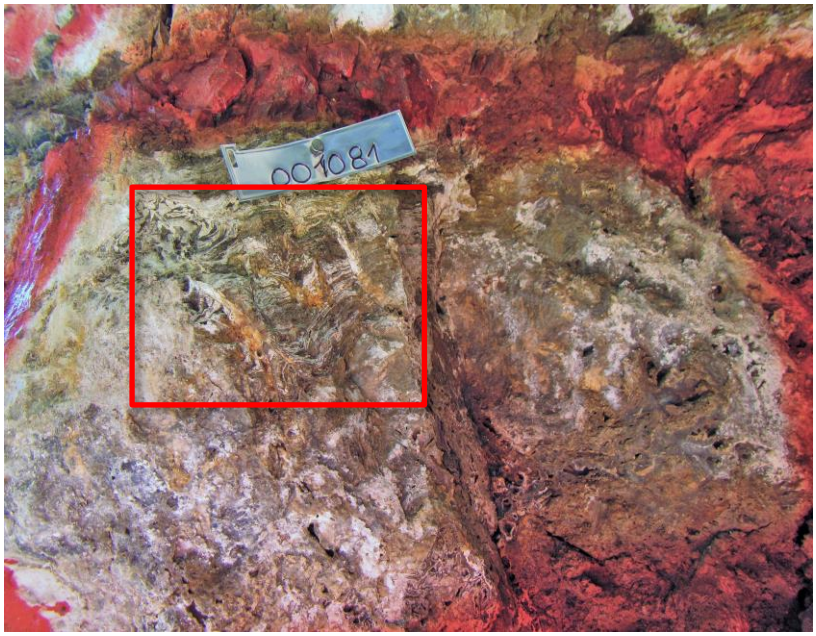


Figure 5: **LEFT** Sample IM-001081 (assays pending) showing smithsonite with its characteristic wavy appearance (highlighted where it is particularly concentrated) occurring at the SE most mine working, Wari.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Cerro Rayas 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 exploration results, 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.

Table 1: Assay Table

Sample Number	Element	Location	Mine Location	Channel length (ms)	Channel Orientation	Zn					Ag	Pb				
	Unit					ppm	%	%	%		ppm	ppm	%	%	%	
	Method					ICP40B	AAS41B	CON21G	CON21B	%	ICP40B	ICP40B	AAS41B	CON29C	CON29G	%
	Limit					10000	20	30	75		100	10000	20	30	65	
IM-001001		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	**>20**	**29.19**	--	29.2	**19.7**	>10000	**>20**	**27.15**	--	**27.2**
IM-001002		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	>10000	**>20**	**23.55**	--	23.6	10.3	>10000	12.38	--	--	12.4
IM-001003		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	>10000	16.77	--	--	16.8	13.8	>10000	**>20**	**21.08**	--	**21.1**
IM-001004		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	**>10000**	**>20**	--	**40.92**	**40.9**	2.7	>10000	2.33	--	--	2.33
IM-001005		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	**>20**	**27.65**	--	27.7	9.4	>10000	14.06	--	--	14.1
IM-001006		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	**>10000**	**>20**	--	**34.63**	**34.6**	6.8	>10000	7.85	--	--	7.85
IM-001007		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	**>20**	**20.31**	--	20.3	3	>10000	4.61	--	--	4.61
IM-001008		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 1	0.6	±SW-NE	>10000	18.57	--	--	18.6	10.3	>10000	19.86	--	--	19.9
IM-001009		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 2	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	13.13	--	--	13.1	3.4	>10000	5.43	--	--	5.43
IM-001011		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 2	0.5	±SW-NE	2714	--	--	--	0.27	0.2	1097	--	--	--	0.11
IM-001012		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 2	0.8	±SW-NE	**>10000**	**>20**	--	**33.6**	**33.6**	6.4	>10000	7.78	--	--	7.78
IM-001013		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 2	0.6	±SW-NE	**>10000**	**>20**	--	**32.26**	**32.3**	6.6	>10000	10.45	--	--	10.5
IM-001014		Vilcapuquio	Gallery 2	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	4.23	--	--	4.23	1.3	>10000	1.5	--	--	1.5
IM-001015		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	978	--	--	--	0.10	0.2	851	--	--	--	0.09
IM-001016		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	640.1	--	--	--	0.06	0.3	425	--	--	--	0.04
IM-001017		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	>10000	1.14	--	--	1.14	0.5	1890	--	--	--	0.19
IM-001018		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	785	--	--	--	0.08	0.6	1061	--	--	--	0.11
IM-001019		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.7	±SW-NE	876.2	--	--	--	0.09	0.4	2354	--	--	--	0.24
IM-001021		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.8	±SW-NE	583.3	--	--	--	0.06	1.6	>10000	1.48	--	--	1.48
IM-001022		Torrepata	Gallery 1	1.0	±SW-NE	3125	--	--	--	0.31	2.1	>10000	1.99	--	--	1.99
IM-001023		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.7	±SW-NE	545.3	--	--	--	0.05	3.3	>10000	5.01	--	--	5.01
IM-001024		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	>10000	5.87	--	--	5.87	1.8	1752	--	--	--	0.18
IM-001025		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	>10000	3.29	--	--	3.29	1.2	2697	--	--	--	0.27
IM-001026		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	258.7	--	--	--	0.03	0.3	>10000	1.32	--	--	1.32
IM-001027		Torrepata	Gallery 1	1.1	±SW-NE	189.2	--	--	--	0.02	3.4	>10000	6.71	--	--	6.71
IM-001028		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.6	±SW-NE	294.8	--	--	--	0.03	**18.2**	**>10000**	**>20**	--	**31.52**	**32.5**
IM-001029		Torrepata	Gallery 1	1.0	±SW-NE	7490	--	--	--	0.75	2.8	>10000	4.39	--	--	4.39
IM-001031		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	223.8	--	--	--	0.02	1.2	>10000	3.02	--	--	3.02
IM-001032		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.6	±SW-NE	1116	--	--	--	0.11	3.8	>10000	4.74	--	--	4.74
IM-001033		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.7	±SW-NE	421.1	--	--	--	0.04	0.8	2205	--	--	--	--
IM-001034		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.6	±SW-NE	197.3	--	--	--	0.02	0.5	9799	--	--	--	0.98
IM-001035		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	264.7	--	--	--	0.03	7	>10000	13.44	--	--	13.4
IM-001036		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.4	±SW-NE	496.6	--	--	--	0.05	0.6	3776	--	--	--	0.38
IM-001037		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	545.4	--	--	--	0.05	0.6	1356	--	--	--	0.14
IM-001038		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.5	±SW-NE	>10000	4.52	--	--	4.52	5.2	>10000	7.88	--	--	7.88
IM-001039		Torrepata	Gallery 1	0.3	±SW-NE	>10000	15.28	--	--	15.3	2	>10000	1.39	--	--	1.39

Vilcapuquio (Gallery 1 <10m long; Gallery 2 <10m long); Torrepata (Gallery 1 <15m) *Channel orientation is perpendicular to vein mineralisation which trends NW-SE*

Figure 6: Location Plan (Satellite Terrain)

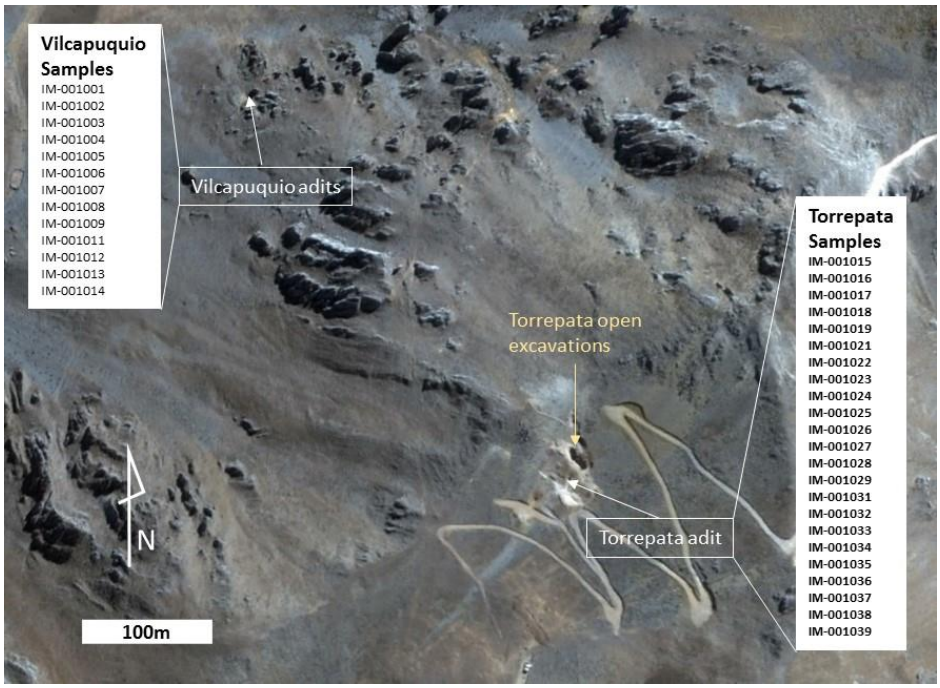


Figure 7: Mine Working and Sample Location Plan (Geology & Concessions)
Channel orientation is perpendicular to vein orientation and spaced along the length of the galleries. In the case of Vilcapuquio (<10m long) and Torrepata (<15m long).

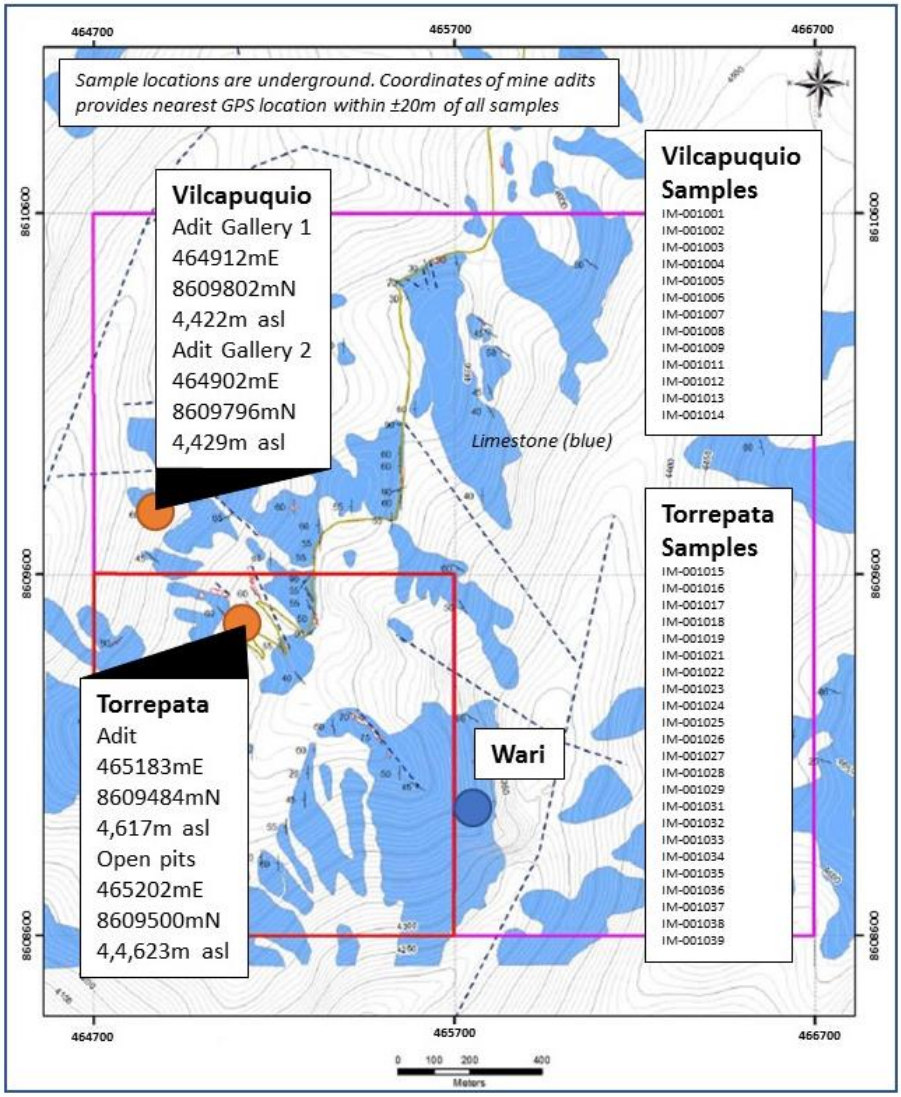
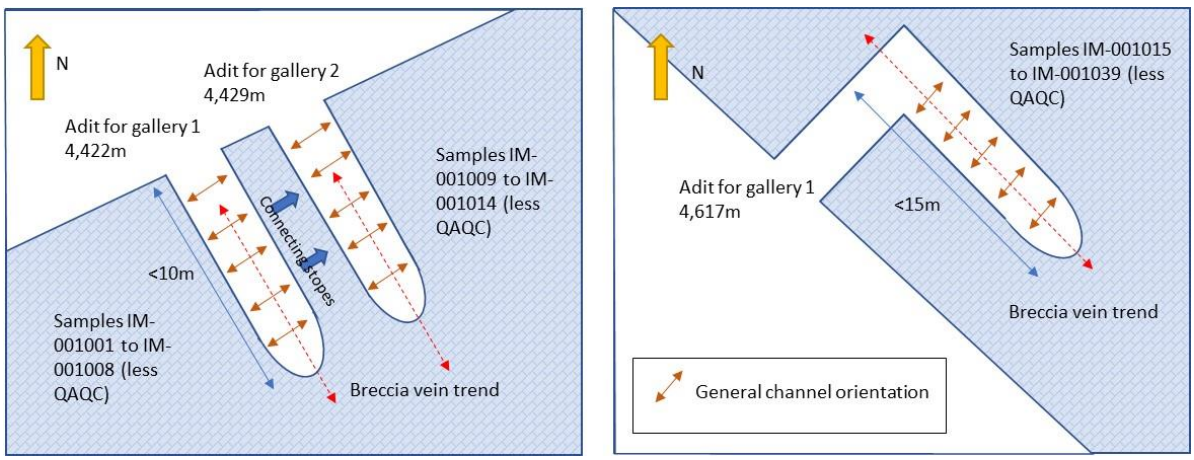


Figure 8: Schematic plans of Vilcapuquio (left), Torrepata (right)



Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for reporting by the Company of channel sampling results on two concessions known as La Elegida and La Elegida I (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 new assay results from 36 channel samples. The channel samples were taken from the Vilcapuquio and Torrepata underground mine workings.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Channel sample intervals are determined through tape measurements by Company geologists with reference to gallery and stope positions within the underground mine relative to a GPS located marker (outside the mine).
	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.	Channels perpendicular to the exposed mineralisation were used to obtain continuous samples approximately 2kg in weight and between 0.2m and 1.0m long.
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.).*	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	NA – No drilling is 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.	NA – No drilling is 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.*	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Channel sampling follows industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures were 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 channel orientation was aligned perpendicular to the known visible zone of mineralisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes and channel lengths are adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of mineralisation visible in the underground wall face. Where considered appropriate, individual channel lengths are either sub-one, one or plus-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.*	The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing of channel samples for non-Au was 4-acid digestion and HCl leach, which is considered a complete digestion for most material types (SGS: AAS41B). Elemental analysis was via ICP and atomic emission spectrometry (SGS: ICP40B). Over 20% detection analysis includes additional titration analysis (SGS: CON21G & CON21B). The analytical assay techniques 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 core and channel 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 procedures. The Company also entered blanks, duplicates and standards as an additional QAQC measure.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The sample assay results are independently generated by SGS Del Peru (**SGS**) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.
	The use of twinned holes.	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to the Company from SGS in two forms: Excel and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying cont…		Both formats are captured on Company laptops/desktops/iPads which are backed up from time to time. Following critical assessment (eg price sensitivity, *inter alia*), when time otherwise permits, the data is entered into a database by 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.*	NA – No drilling is referred to in this announcement.
	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. In the case of underground sample locations, tape measures and compass bearings were taken from a fixed location with coordinates established by GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The channel samples were spaced regularly along vein mineralisation exposed in two galleries <10m long at Vilcapuquio and one gallery <15m long at Torrepata with individual samples taken in sub-one (min. 0.3m), one and plus-one metre (max 1.3m) lengths along each channel.
	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.	No representations of extensions, extrapolations or reference to grade continuity were made in this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing had been applied to generate assay results subject of 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.*	Assay results subject of this announcement are believed associated with vein-hosted mineralisation. These veins are exposed in the underground mine workings and were accurately mapped during sampling. Intervals are considered true widths.
	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.	Refer immediately above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was managed by the Company in line with industry best practice.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Geological reviews of core logging are performed on site by senior geological staff. Where considered appropriate, assay data is independently audited. None were required in relation to assay data subject of 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 Names: La Elegida and La Elegida 1. Ownership (La Elegida I): The Company has a 2½-year concession transfer option and assignment agreement (**Agreement**) whereby the Company may earn 100% outright ownership of the concession. Ownership (La Elegida): The Company has a 2-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 Agreements and concessions 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 folded sequence of Jurassic limestones of the Pucará Group; subsequently affected by a series of near vertical Zn-Ag-Pb structures (faults).
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: a) Easting and northing of the drill hole collar; b) Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, c) Dip and azimuth of the hole; d) Down hole length and interception depth; e) Hole length.*	NA – No drilling is 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.	A/a.

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 of this nature were applied and no 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 of this nature were applied and no 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').*	The orientation of the zones of mineralisation encountered in the drill holes referred to in this announcement are relatively well known (as discussed above). Notwithstanding this, the drill core is orientated and, once geotechnical logging has been completed, true thicknesses can be calculated. In the case of the channel sampling, the widths are considered true widths, commencing and finishing at the foot and hanging walls of the visible mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Plans are provided showing the position of the drill holes (new hole and previous holes) subject of this announcement and channel samples 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 one previous ASX announcement dated 29 November 2016.
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 holes 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.