



17 December 2019

CERRO RAYAS PROJECT UPDATE

IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

- *Status of Cerro Rayas concessions*
- *Overview of local geological setting*
- *Overview of regional geological setting (to include Riqueza)*
- *Description of the next steps*
- *Key words and ASX JORC 2012 compliance tables – Appendix 1*

HIGHLIGHTS

- All concession applications comprising Cerro Rayas Project now granted
- Cerro Rayas occurs in Porphyry-Skarn mineral belt also explored by majors including BHP
- Exploration planning to resume at Cerro Rayas in 2020

Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) wishes to update the market regarding its second Peru-based project, Cerro Rayas. All concessions comprising this project are now fully granted. The original project comprised two concessions, La Elegida and La Elegida I totalling 400 hectares. In 2018 the Company expanded Cerro Rayas in three phases of applications, detailed in ASX announcements dated 12 February 2018, 27 August 2018 and 24 October 2018. Applications for a total of eight concessions were made: Vicuña Puquio, Vicuña Puquio II, Puyuhuan, Tablamachay, Huaytapata, Huaytapata Sur, Yacana II and Intihuañunam (Figures 1 & 2). In 2019, La Elegida I was dropped from the project for commercial reasons. Cerro Rayas now has a total area of 2,700 hectares.

Preliminary exploration conducted by the Company at Cerro Rayas in 2017-2018 identified strong silver (Ag)-lead (Pb)-zinc (Zn) mineralisation at three mine workings, Torrepatata, Vilcapuquio and Wari. Mineralisation is related to dolomitised and brecciated limestone. Grades up 46.08% Pb and 39.67% Zn were recorded at the largest of the mine workings, Torrepatata (ASX announcement 25 October 2017). Subsequent reconnaissance mapping and sampling conducted beyond the then-boundaries of Cerro Rayas resulted in the identified several significant new mineralised outcrop areas and several, unrecorded, mine workings.

At the completion of the reconnaissance work in 2018, the Company concluded that a large(r) system of mineralisation may occur in the broader Cerro Rayas area. The exploration model was expanded from being exclusively Mississippi Valley Type (**MVT**) Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation, to also include porphyry and skarn-related mineralisation. A new emphasis was placed on the regional northwest-southeast (**NW-SE**) structures and known intrusive stocks. In accordance with this shift of exploration potential, Inca applied for eight new concessions. BHP and other exploration companies also began acquiring ground within this polymetallic mineral belt.

“The prospectivity of Cerro Rayas materially changed in 2017-2018” says Inca’s Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. “From high-grade potentially limited MVT mineralisation to broader porphyry and skarn related mineralisation. We expanded the project area accordingly. At the same time ,others including BHP, were expanding their footprint along the same belt.”



Figure 1 **BELOW**: Location plan of the Cerro Rayas concessions on a satellite image background. The red triangles show the location of mineralisation identified during reconnaissance rockchip and channel sampling.

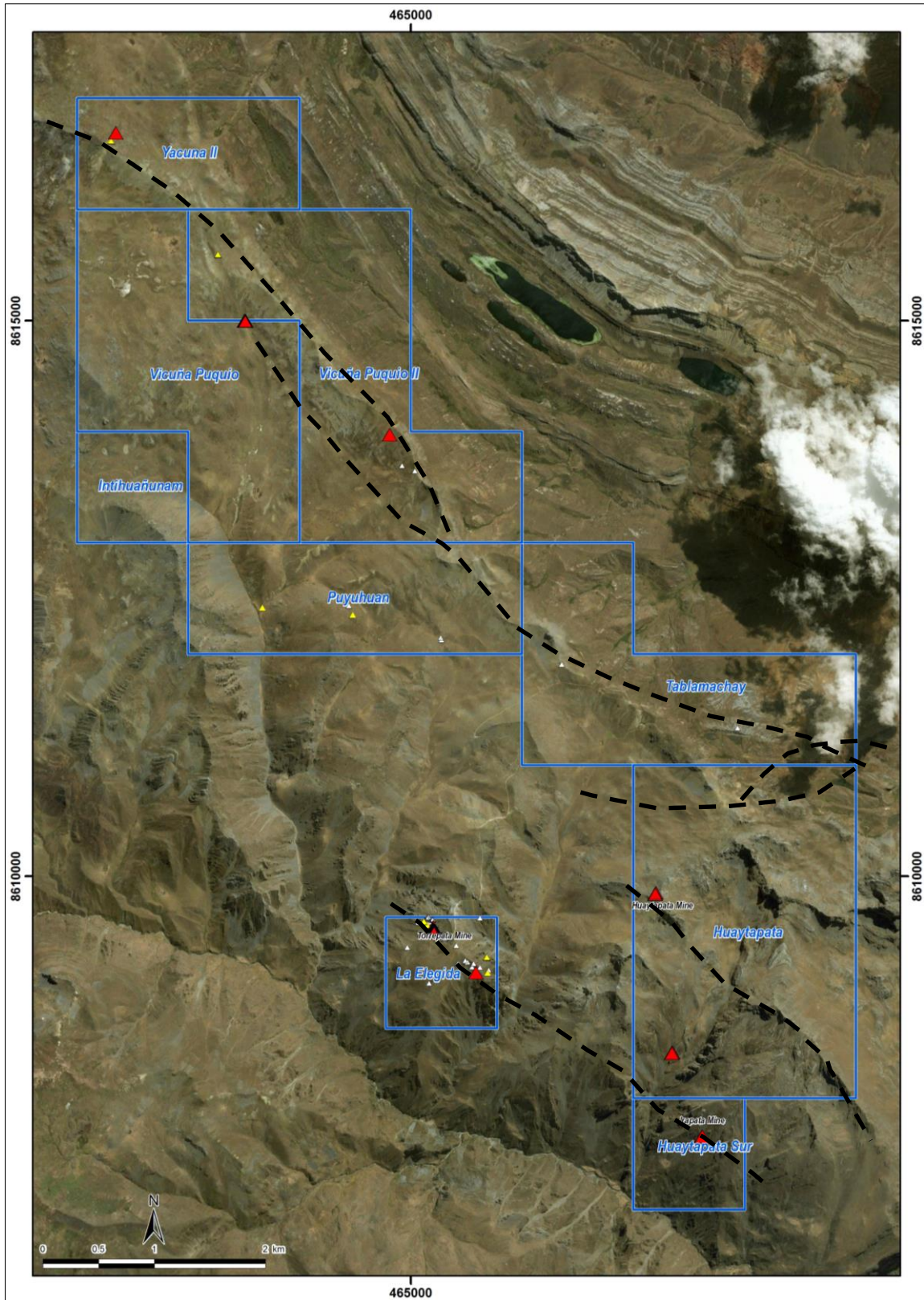
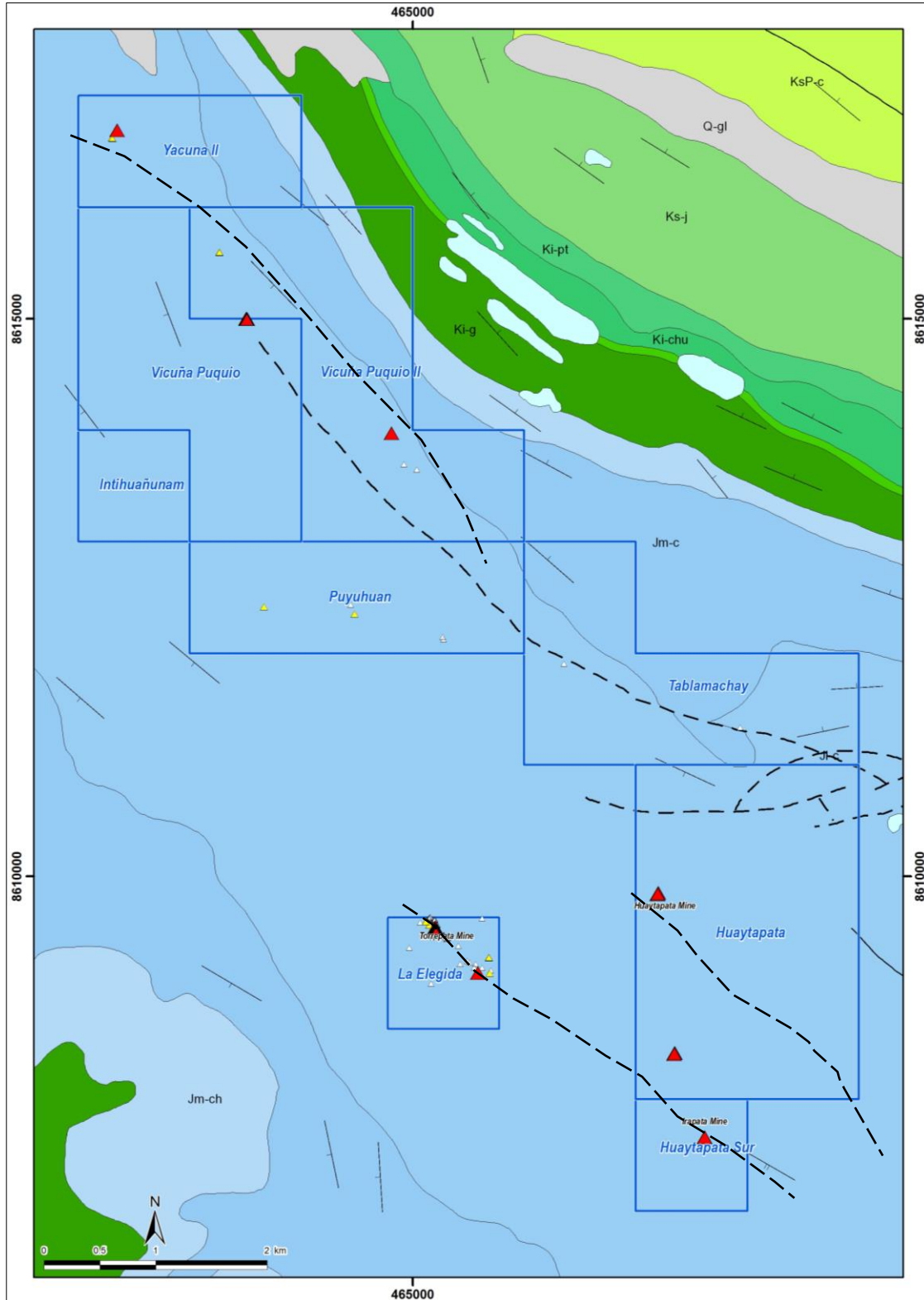




Figure 2 **BELOW:** Location plan of the Cerro Rayas concessions on a solid geology background. The project area mostly comprises Jurassic-aged Pucará Group limestones (blue shaded areas). The younger Cretaceous-aged limestones occur to the NE (green shaded areas). Large northwest-southeast structures (black dashed lines) and cross-cutting northeast-southwest structures (not shown) control the location of mineralisation. The fold orientation is also shown (solid thin black line and arrows). Also refer to Figures 4 & 5.





Concession Details

Cerro Rayas comprises nine mining concessions (**concessions**). The original La Elegida concession is the subject of a (previously announced) earn-in agreement which is nearing completion. All the other concessions are 100% owned by Inca (Table 1 – page 7).

Local Geology

Cerro Rayas mostly comprises a folded sequence of Jurassic-aged Pucará Group limestone (Figure 2). Large northwest-southeast faults/lineaments traverse the project area, paralleling the fold trend (Figures 1 & 2). Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation within the project is typically hosted in fault displaced, partially dolomitised and brecciated limestone (Figure 3). The ore-forming minerals include the highly visible galena (Pb sulphide mineral), smithsonite (an Zn secondary mineral) and sphalerite (Zn sulphide mineral). Ag mineralisation is not visible in the same way as Pb and Zn, but is presumably associated with unidentified silver-lead mineral(s).

It was initially felt that the mineralisation occurring at the mine workings at Cerro Rayas is MVT. This style of carbonate replacement mineralisation may produce small but high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn deposits. MVT deposits are not typically spatially related to intrusive stocks and are un-related to porphyry and skarn deposits. MVT's are relatively rare in Peru.



Figure 3 **RIGHT**: Typical ore at Cerro Rayas, exposed in drives at the Torrepatá mine working; dolomitised limestone (brown) brecciated with a calcite (cream) matrix. Galena, sphalerite and smithsonite occur in the breccia matrix and clasts.

Regional Geology

On a regional scale, Cerro Rayas sits on the large NW-SE trending Jurassic limestone metallogenic belt that parallels the Cretaceous metallogenic limestone belt to the SW. Riqueza, located 15kms SW of Cerro Rayas sits within this Cretaceous limestone belt (Figures 4 & 5).

Results of reconnaissance exploration in the Cerro Rayas area resulted in Inca rethinking its exploration model for the project. It became evident that Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation is not confined to the three mine workings, but occurs over a 8km strike length and related to several major NW-SE faults/lineaments (Figures 4 & 5). Whilst MVT carbonate replacement deposits are often related to large basin structures, they are typically not related to intrusive stocks. It is now felt that the Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation occurring at Cerro Rayas may relate to intrusive activity. Accordingly, Cerro Rayas is prospective for porphyry and skarn mineralisation—as such, the same prospectivity as Riqueza.

On the regional scale the Jurassic limestone metallogenic belt hosts several prospects and mines. BHP, Volcan Compañía Minera (**Volcan**), Nexa Resources (**Nexa**) have projects within this limestone belt (Figure 4 & 5). Volcan has a significant land holding NW of Cerro Rayas. It is the world's 5th largest producer of Zn, 8th largest producer of Ag and 9th largest producer of Pb. Nexa, immediately NW of Cerro Rayas, is a producer and smelter operator.



Figure 4 **BELOW**: Regional satellite plan showing the location of Cerro Rayas and Riqueza. Also highlighted are other concession holders in the area, including BHP, Anglo America, Volcan and Nexa. The mines/deposits in the area are also highlighted (red stars) and known porphyries highlighted (yellow squares).

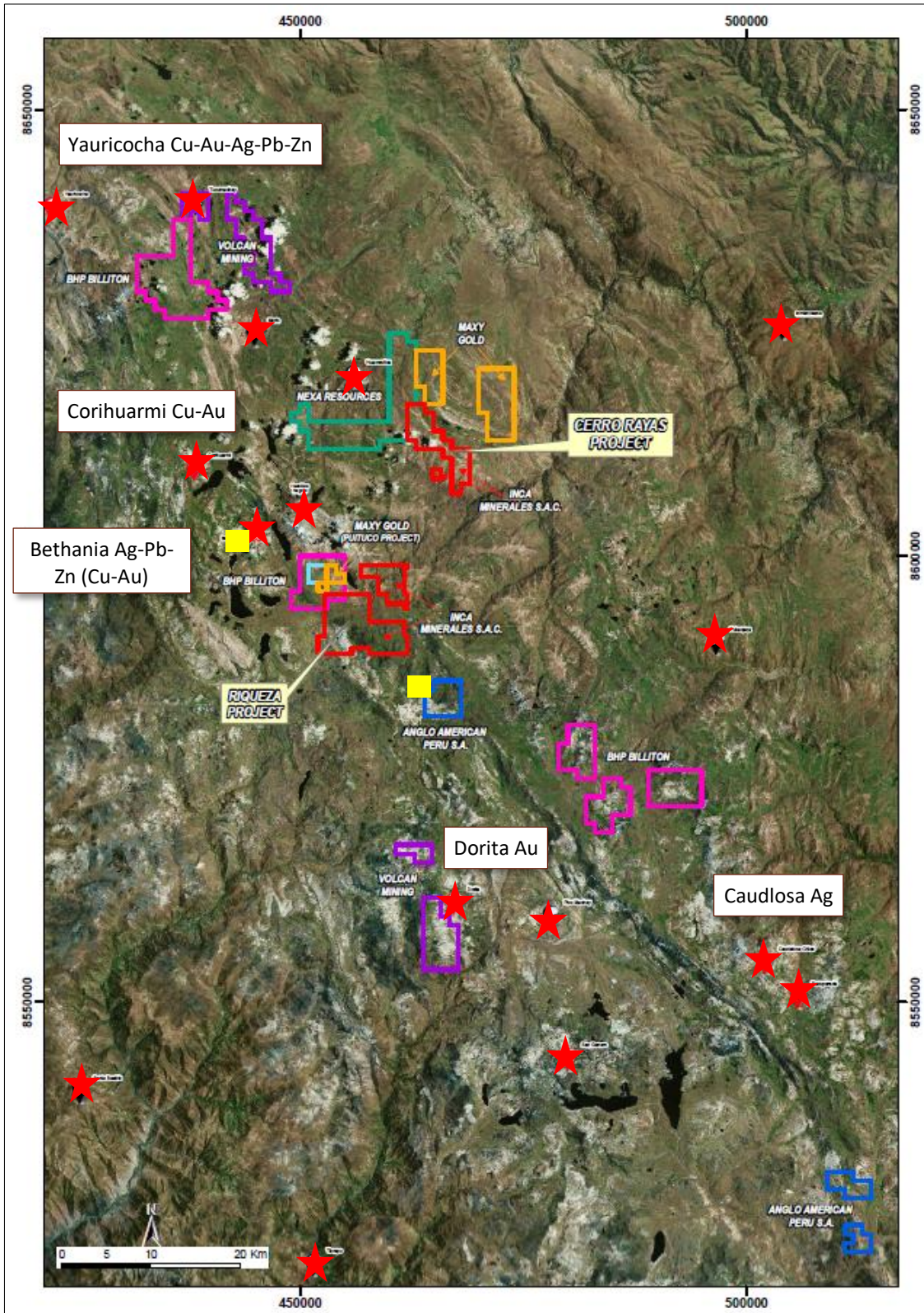
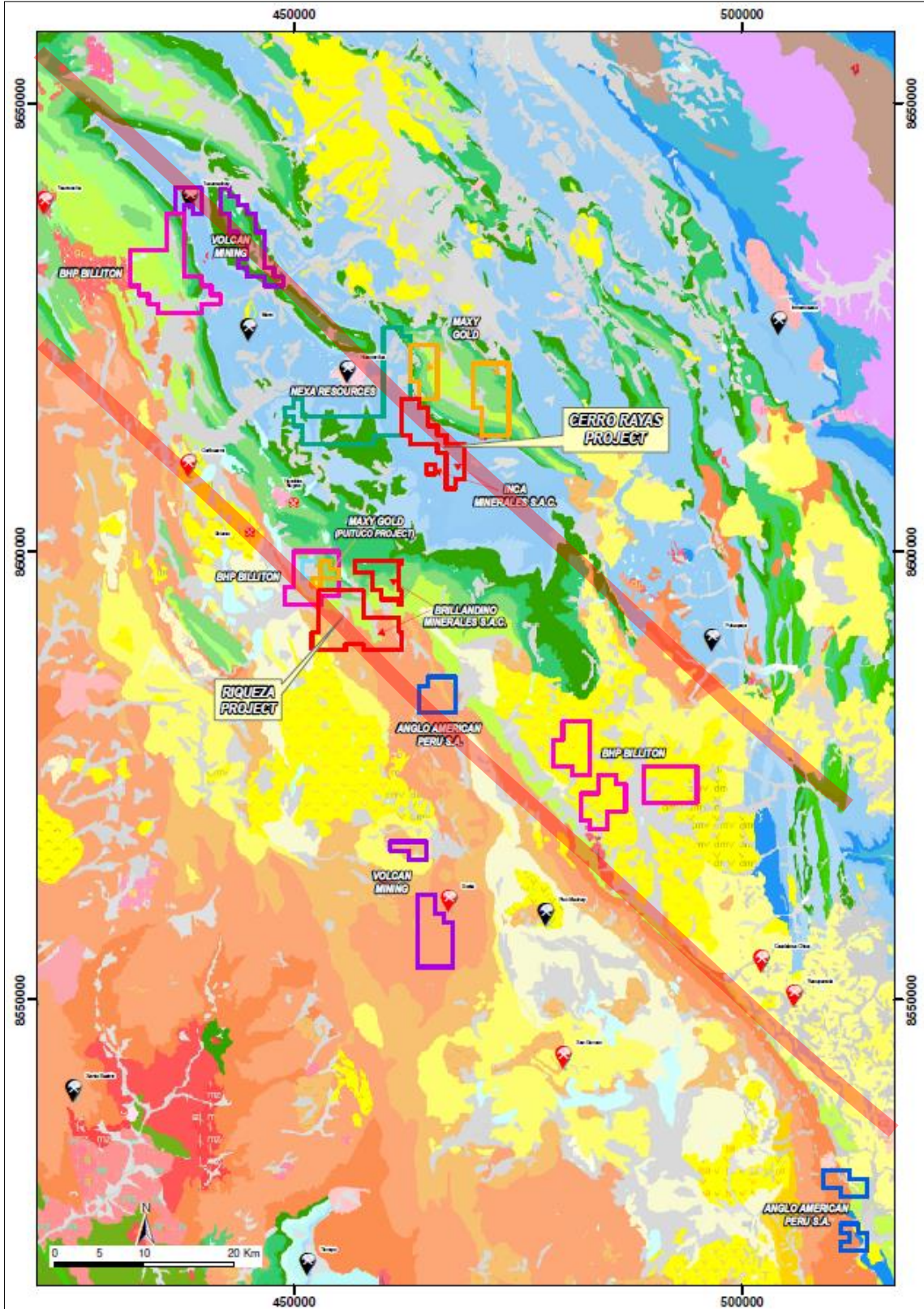




Figure 5 **BELOW**: Regional geology plan showing the location of Cerro Rayas and Riqueza. The two parallel limestone metallogenic belts are approximated (translucent solid red lines). In reality, these belts are 10km's across and form a continuum where Jurassic and Cretaceous limestones occur with major lineaments and intrusive stocks.





Next Steps

Inca did not commit significant funds to Cerro Rayas whilst the eight concessions were moving through the granting process. This allowed Inca to concentrate in delivering the South32 agreement for Riqueza and getting underway the Year-1 South32-funded program. The Company plans to resume exploration at Cerro Rayas in 2020 and, as a priority, to re-open talks for potential exploration partners.

Table 1 **BELOW**: Concession details

Concession Name	Concession Identification Code	Ownership	Area (hectares)	Titleholder
La Elegida	010109205	Earning 100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Vicuña Puquio	010337217	100%	400	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Vicuña Puquio II	010045618	100%	500	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Puyuhuan	010336917	100%	300	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Tablamachay	010045718	100%	400	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Huaytapata	010337017	100%	600	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Huaytapata Sur	010221018	100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Intihuanuñan	010221418	100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Yacuna II	010221318	100%	200	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
			2700	

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report, which relates to exploration results and mineralisation at 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 exploration results, 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.

Key Words Used in this Announcement (order of appearance and/or cross-reference in this word list)

- Jurassic A geological period occurring between 201 million and 145 million years ago.
- Cretaceous A geological period occurring between 145 million and 65 million years ago.
- Limestone A calcium carbonate sedimentary rock typically formed by ancient coral reefs.
- Mineralisation A general term describing the process or processes by which a mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock (or geological feature such as a *vein*, fault, etc...). In the strictest sense, *mineralisation* does not necessarily involve a process or processes involving *ore-forming minerals*. Nevertheless, *mineralisation* is very commonly used to describe a process or processes in which *ore-forming minerals* are introduced into a rock at concentrations that are economically valuable or potentially valuable. The potential *mineralisation* occurring at Cerro is *Mississippi Valley Type, porphyry and skarn*.
- Dolomitisation A process that involves the alteration of (change to) limestone to dolomite – a calcium carbonate and a calcium magnesium carbonate.
- Breccia Broken or fragmented rock. *Breccia veins* are narrow fissures containing numerous rock fragments. The rock fragments are called clasts and the space between the clasts is called the matrix. In *Porphyry* mineralised *breccias* can often form a large percentage of the ore.
- Reconnaissance Refers to very early-stage, in some cases, first-pass, [often rockchip] sampling recording *Sampling location, rock type, structure, alteration and mineralisation*.

**Key Words Used in this Announcement (order of appearance and/or cross-reference in this word list) cont...**

<u>Rockchip Sampling</u>	An exploration method to obtain <i>geochemical</i> data from rock outcrop. This program type is often deployed as part of <i>reconnaissance</i> exploration [mapping and sampling] but may also be deployed over targets that are relatively well defined.
<u>Channel Sampling</u>	A technique whereby a continuous section of rock is collected for <i>geochemical</i> analysis, usually in a perpendicular orientation to <i>mineralisation</i> . A single channel sample is typically one metre long in length or shorter. A series of <i>channel samples</i> may extend for tens of metres. This technique is often used in trenches or across large expanses of rock outcrop.
<u>Geochemistry (-ical)</u>	The study of the distribution and amounts of the chemical elements in minerals, ores, rocks, soils, water and the atmosphere. <i>geochemical</i> sampling programs may include stream sampling, soil sampling, <i>rockchip sampling</i> .
<u>Porphyry (Deposit)</u>	A type of <i>deposit</i> containing <i>ore-forming minerals</i> occurring as disseminations and veinlets in a large volume of rock. The rock is typically porphyritic (a texture of large crystals in a fine groundmass). <i>porphyry deposits</i> are economically very significant.
<u>Skarn (Deposit)</u>	A type of <i>Deposit</i> that forms as a result of <i>alteration</i> which occurs when hydrothermal fluids interact between igneous and sedimentary rocks. In many cases, skarns are associated with the intrusion of granitic rocks, especially <i>porphyry</i> intrusions, within <i>limestone</i> .
<u>Carbonate Replacement Deposit</u>	A process in which carbonate minerals are “replaced” by another mineral or minerals. Carbonate replacement takes place in a variety of deposits types vein, manto and breccia <i>deposits</i> . A [mineral] <i>deposit</i> is a naturally occurring accumulation or concentration of metals or minerals of sufficient size and concentration that might, under favourable circumstances, have economic value (Geoscience Australia). It is not a defined term in the JORC Code 2012 for Australasian Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
<u>Metallogenic Belt Structure/lineament</u>	A corridor or swathe of land that hosts a concentration of metal deposits/mines. Very broad and widely used geological terms used at Cerro Rayas to mean regional linear features often in association with <i>faults</i> .
<u>Fault</u>	A surface or zone of rock fracture along which there has been displacement.
<u>Intrusion(-ive)</u>	The rock or process of the emplacement of magma in pre-existing rock below the Earth’s surface.
<u>Galena</u>	Lead sulphide mineral with the chemical formula PbS with 86.60% Pb by mol. weight.
<u>Sphalerite</u>	Zinc sulphide mineral with the chemical formula ZnS with 67.09% Zn by mol. weight.
<u>Smithsonite</u>	Zinc carbonate mineral with the chemical formula ZnCO ₃ with 52.15% Zn by mol. weight.
<u>Ore-forming</u>	Minerals which are economically desirable. In the case of Cerro Rayas, they include minerals <i>sphalerite</i> , <i>smithsonite</i> and <i>galena</i> . This contrasts with <i>gangue minerals</i> .
<u>Gangue Minerals</u>	Valueless minerals that occur with <i>ore-forming minerals</i> . In the case of Cerro Rayas calcite is the main <i>gangue mineral</i> .
<u>Mine Working(s)</u>	A small mine(s) typically artisanal in nature. These small mines varying in size considerably - but generally comprise one to <10 adits (mine openings) and one to <20 drives and slopes (mining tunnels) with a total mine length of <1,000m. They tend to be either excavated by hand or simple mechanical means.
<u>Country Rock</u>	Rock that encloses or is cut by mineralisation. And more broadly, rock that makes up the geology of an area. The <i>country rock</i> at Cerro Rayas is Jurassic-aged <i>limestone</i> of the Pucará Group.



Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) exploration reporting requirements.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria: Sampling techniques

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling. The purpose of this announcement is to make public the granting of the mining concession applications.

JORC CODE Explanation

Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

Criteria: Drilling techniques

JORC CODE Explanation

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.).

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

Criteria: Drill sample recovery

JORC CODE Explanation

Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

JORC CODE Explanation

Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.



JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

Criteria: Logging

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

JORC CODE Explanation

Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

JORC CODE Explanation

The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

Criteria: Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

JORC CODE Explanation

If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

JORC CODE Explanation

If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.

JORC CODE Explanation

For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.

Company Commentary

No new sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.

JORC CODE Explanation

Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise “representivity” of samples.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.



Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

JORC CODE Explanation

Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

Criteria: Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

JORC CODE Explanation

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to assay data.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to assay data.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to assay data.

Criteria: Verification of sampling and assaying

JORC CODE Explanation

The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to intersections.

JORC CODE Explanation

The use of twinned holes.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling and the use of twin holes.

JORC CODE Explanation

Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results.

JORC CODE Explanation

Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to assay data.



Criteria: Location of data points

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results.

JORC CODE Explanation

Specification of the National grid system used.

Company Commentary

This announcement refers to new mining concessions, with location plans using WGS846-18L.

JORC CODE Explanation

Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

Company Commentary

This announcement refers to new mining concessions, with location plans using WGS846-18L.

Criteria: Data spacing and distribution

JORC CODE Explanation

Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to grade continuity, Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations.

JORC CODE Explanation

Whether sample compositing has been applied.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

Criteria: Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

JORC CODE Explanation

Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to drilling.



Criteria: Sample security

JORC CODE Explanation

The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

Criteria: Audits and reviews

JORC CODE Explanation

The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to sampling.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria: Mineral tenement and land tenure status

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

Concession Name	Concession Identification Code	Ownership	Area (hectares)	Titleholder
La Elegida	010109205	Earning 100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Vicuña Puquio	010337217	100%	400	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Vicuña Puquio II	010045618	100%	500	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Puyuhuan	010336917	100%	300	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Tablamachay	010045718	100%	400	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Huaytapata	010337017	100%	600	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Huaytapata Sur	010221018	100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Intihuanuñan	010221418	100%	100	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
Yacuna II	010221318	100%	200	Inca Minerales S.A.C.
			2700	

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 Approximately US\$30,000 of payments over 4 payments are due by mid-2020. *All other above-tabled concessions*: The Company has direct 100% ownership.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

The Agreement and all concessions are in good standing at the time of writing.

Criteria: Exploration done by other parties

JORC CODE Explanation

Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to exploration conducted by previous parties.



Criteria: Geology

JORC CODE Explanation

Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

Company Commentary

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).

Criteria: Drill hole information

JORC CODE Explanation

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.*

Company Commentary

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

Criteria: Data aggregation methods

JORC CODE Explanation

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. 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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results.

JORC CODE Explanation

The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically metal equivalents.

Criteria: Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

JORC CODE Explanation

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.’)

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results and specifically to mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.



Criteria: Diagrams

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

A plan showing the new concessions is provided in this announcement.

Criteria: Balanced reporting

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

The Company believes this ASX announcement provides a balanced report of the status of concessions the subject of this announcement.

Criteria: Other substantive exploration data

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

This announcement makes reference to four previous ASX announcements dated: 25 October 2017, 12 February 2018, 27 August 2018 and 24 October 2018.

Criteria: Further work

JORC CODE Explanation

The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new exploration results. The project is considered early-stage and as such further work is planned.

JORC CODE Explanation

Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

Company Commentary

A plan showing the new concessions is provided in this announcement.
