



LATIN RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN: 131 405 144

Unit 3, 32 Harrogate Street
West Leederville, Western Australia,
6007.

P 08 6181 9798

F 08 9380 9666

E info@latinresources.com.au

20 July 2017

LATIN RESOURCES TO SELL ILO COPPER PROJECTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latin Resources enters into an agreement to sell its Ilo Norte and Ilo Este copper projects in Peru, South America.**
- **Initial discussions have commenced through an intermediary with a number of TSX listed companies.**
- **Latin Resources has received commitments for placement of up to \$1M.**

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) (“Latin” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce it has entered into an agreement with Ore Capital Partners Limited (“Ore”) a private company based in Vancouver, Canada to assist in selling its Ilo Copper assets in Peru, South America.

The agreement gives the right to Ore Capital Partners to negotiate the sale of the Ilo Norte, Ilo Este and other Ilo concessions with companies listed on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange in which preliminary discussions on the sale of the assets have taken place.

The Ilo Sur (MT03) project, that is the subject of a Joint Venture agreement with First Quantum Minerals Ltd, will be retained by Latin Resources and is not included in the sale.

Latin has received and is evaluating significant interest in the Ilo projects. The objective is to secure material tangible value for shareholders upon potential completion of a transaction pertaining to these projects. Latin expects to deliver consistent value to shareholders through its diversified portfolio of assets. Inclusive of niche commodities in lithium and cobalt, as well as mainstream commodities in copper and gold, at various stages of exploration.

Placement

The Company has agreed terms for a placement of 250,000,000 shares at an issue price of \$0.004 to raise \$1,000,000 (Placement) In addition the Company will issue a 1 for 2 free attaching option expiry two years from inception at an exercise price of \$0.01 .The placement was significantly oversubscribed. Shares comprising in the Placement will be issued to sophisticated and professional investor clients of PAC Partners Pty Ltd. The Placement shares will be issued under the Company’s existing 15% placement capacity pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

The funds raised from the Placement will be used to fund exploration work on the lithium targets identified in Argentina, maintain the Peruvian mineral properties and for working capital.

Latin's Ilo Projects are in the Heart of the Prolific Copper District of Southern Peru

Latin Resources has carried out exploration drilling and has already successfully demonstrated substantial upside for development of its **Ilo Este Copper Project**, comprising 6,200 hectares of the Company's more than 70,000 hectare, 100% owned concession holdings in the highly prospective coastal IOCG/Porphyry Copper belt of Southern Peru (Figure 1). Over 125 billion pounds of contained copper in published reserves and resources are found within 100 km of these concessions and are the source of around half of Peru's copper production (the world's third largest copper producing nation).

Latin has also been successful in identifying other targets within this part of the belt that are now in different stages of development: The Ilo Norte Project where drilling by Latin and subsequent geochemistry and geophysics generated a significant IOCG target.

Ongoing exploration at Ilo Norte and Ilo Este has provided Latin's geologists with invaluable knowledge of the mineralization processes that have occurred in the region, which has been applied to identify new exploratory targets. A thorough revision of the geological, geochemical, geophysical and spectral data available to the Company over its Ilo concessions during the last year, with the added perspective gained from work on Ilo Norte and Ilo Este projects, has allowed the company to identify highly prospective IOCG and Porphyry Copper target areas.

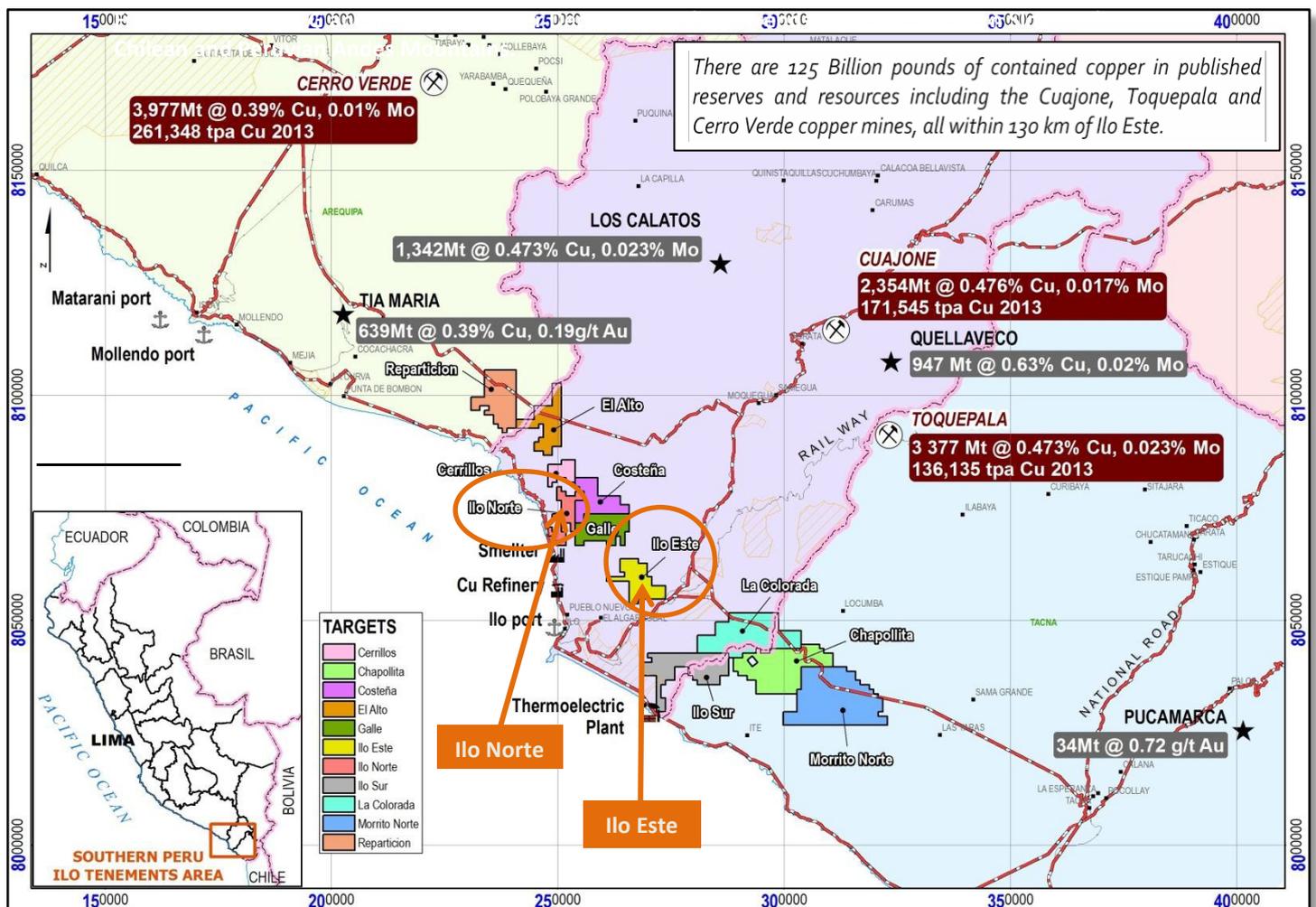


Figure 1- Location of the Ilo Este Target, 6 km from the Pan –American Highway, Railway, Railway Line and Electrical substation, and from there 32 km to the Port of Ilo. Ilo Norte project is 29km north of Ilo.

The western flanks of Southern Peru's Andes Mountains host more than 125 billion pounds of contained copper in published reserves and resources, all within 100 km of Latin's concession areas that host both IOCG and Porphyry Copper mineralisation.

Latin's **Ilo Norte Project**, is only 29km North of the port city of Ilo and hosts **IOCG and Skarn Replacement** style mineralisation in a package of Jurassic Volcano-sedimentary rocks. Over 10,000m of diamond drilling has been completed with drill results improving towards the North East of the project area; Best intersections from the drill campaign are as follows:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
IN-009	423	429	6	2.6 %	0.25
<i>Incl.</i>	426	429	3	4.9 %	0.32
IN-012	255	258	3	2.2 %	0.19
IN-016	381	399	18	0.66 %	0.09
<i>Incl.</i>	387	393	6	1.2 %	0.23
IN-019	282	312	30	0.93 %	0.01
<i>Incl.</i>	300	306	6	3.1 %	0.45

Porphyry Copper Deposits are the world's largest source of copper mined today and are generally the lowest unit cost mines due to their size and additional bi-product credits for Mo, Au, Ag and other metals. **Peru and Chile** together produce around **one third of the world's copper** and the Western flanks of the Andes Mountains in Southern Peru are host to Peru's largest and most prolific copper producers. Nearly **600,000 tonnes of copper** is produced each year **within 100 km of Latin's concessions** and is set to increase substantially in coming years with expansions and new mines coming on line. Latin's concessions have good potential for Copper Porphyry deposits and such a discovery would be extremely valuable to the Company.



Cuajone Mine, Peru: 2.4Bt @ 0.48% Cu, 0.017% Mo; 140ktpa Cu production. 70km NE of Ilo Este.

Ilo Este is a large Copper Porphyry System with coincident Gold, Silver and Molybdenum mineralisation which has been mapped at surface over more than 3km², and believed to potentially continue over a similar area under cover to the east of the area where it outcrops both as an extension to two ESE striking intrusive belts under cover, and also potentially fault offset by a major, apparently low angle listric fault striking to the NE. Rio Tinto (RTX) drilled shallow RC holes at Ilo Este in 2000 in the northern of the two ESE striking intrusive belts.

Latin completed drilling over 1.1 km of strike within the northern of the two ESE striking intrusive porphyry belts that make up the overall 3km² mineralised system identified by mapping and surface sampling. The mineralisation observed clearly verifies the importance of the porphyry system as mapped over more than 3km² as a large and significantly mineralised system with substantial scope for improved grades within the overall envelope of alteration and mineralisation mapped to date.

The likely extension of the northern intrusive belt under cover to the East South East increases the size potential of the already very large system, as does the possible fault offset upper portion of the porphyry which may host the typically higher grade phyllic zone. The phyllic zone is only observed in restricted areas of the outcropping system as mapped, suggesting that it has either been eroded, or possibly cut by the low angle Chololo Fault adjacent to the South East (Figure 3).

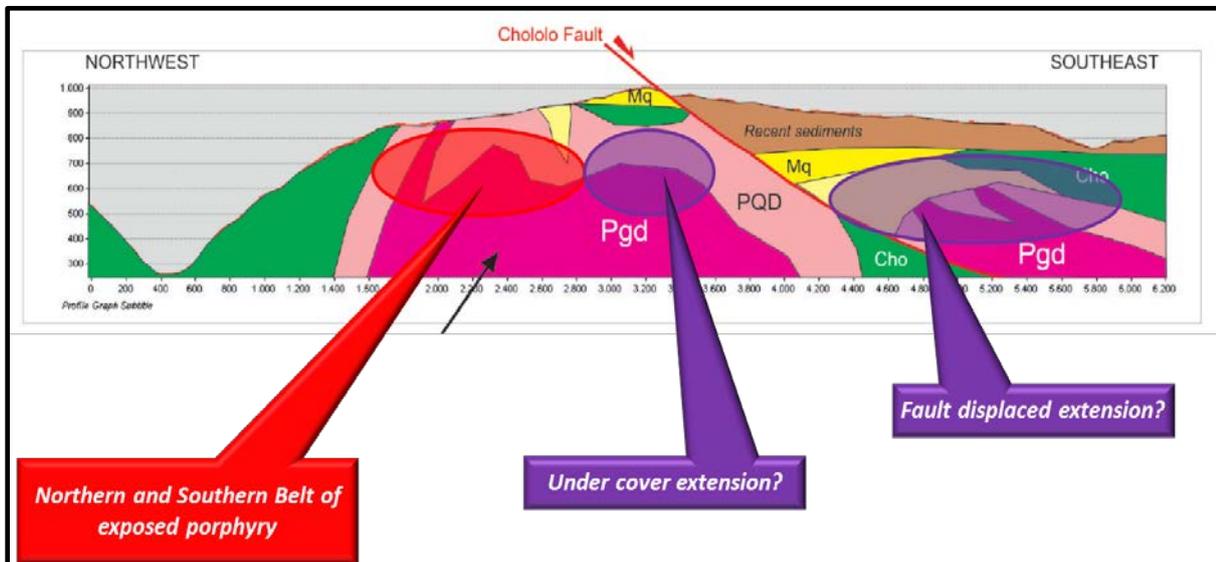


Figure 3– Schematic section showing the exposed porphyry system which has been drill tested, its likely covered extension to the East, and the low angle Chololo Fault that has potentially offset the upper part of the porphyry system, possibly preserving the typically higher grade phyllic alteration zone in the hanging wall of the fault under cover further to the South East.

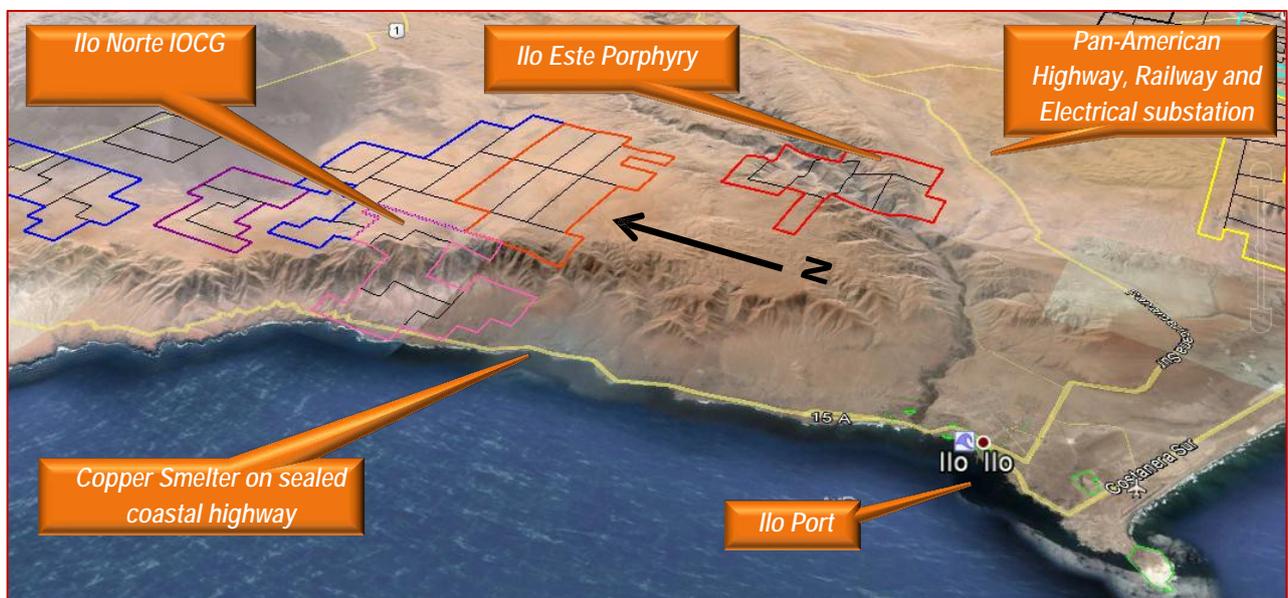


Figure 4- View of southern coast of Peru around Ilo with Latin's concessions outlined. Ilo Este is 6km From the Pan Pacific Highway, railway and electrical substation and a further 32km to the port city of Ilo .

Southern Peru Copper projects

Several significant IOCG and Porphyry deposits occur along the lower western slopes of the Andes in Peru and Chile in similar geological terrain as that found in Latin’s Ilo concessions. Of the Chilean deposits, the Candelaria deposit (700Mt @ 0.95% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au), the nearby Punta de Cobre deposit (140Mt @3.0% Cu, 0.25g/t Au), the Manto Verde deposit (770Mt @ 0.54% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au) , and the Mantos Blancos deposit (500Mt @ 1% Cu) are all fine examples. In Peru, the Mina Justa deposit (413Mt @0.79% Cu including 220Mt @ 8g/t Ag, 0.62g/t Au) is located some 400 km north of Latin’s concessions in the same metallogenic belt (Figure 5).



Figure 5- Major IOCG and Porphyry Copper Deposits that form Trends along the Western Slopes of the Chilean and Peruvian Andes Mountains.

For further information please contact:

Chris Gale
Managing Director
Latin Resources Limited
+61 8 6181 9798

Brendan Fogarty
Pac Partners
Melbourne
+61 3 8633 9866

About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited is a mineral exploration company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the identification and definition of mineral resources in Latin America. The Company has secured over 101,450 hectares of exploration concessions in the lithium pegmatite districts of Catamarca and San Luis Provinces, Argentina.

The company also has a portfolio of projects in Peru and is actively progressing its Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold and Copper Porphyry projects in the Ilo region with its joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals Ltd.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Kerry Griffin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Griffin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Griffin is the Exploration and Development Manager of Latin Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, and information presented to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

info@latinresources.com.au

www.latinresources.com.au



APPENDIX

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above diamond drilling results at the Ilo Norte Project, comprising the Peruvian Mining concessions: Latin Ilo Norte 1, Latin Ilo Norte 3, Latin Ilo Norte 4, Latin Ilo Norte 5 and Latin Ilo Norte 6 totalling 4,300 hectares and Latin Ilo Este I, Latin Ilo Este II, Latin Ilo Este III, Latin Ilo Este IV, Latin Ilo Este V, Latin Ilo Este VI, Latin Ilo Este VII and Latin Ilo Este IX totalling 6,200 hectares.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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 handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core has been sampled by the project operator using hydraulic cutters that effectively break the core in half down the axis of the core. This core sampling method was used to avoid loss of brittle copper bearing minerals such as coarse chalcopyrite, chalcocite and covellite that can occur by wet diamond saw methods. Half core samples over three metre intervals were bagged for dispatch to SGS laboratories in Peru. • Laboratory analysis consisted of jaw crushing of sample received, splitting and pulverizing of a 200 g sub sample which was subsequently analysed for Au by 30 g fire assay, Cu, Zn and 34 other elements by ICP-AES following a four acid digest. Over range Fe was confirmed titrimetrically, and over range Cu and Zn by AAS on the same four acid digest. • The drill hole locations were determined by hand held GPS. • Drill core for all holes above has been photographed and logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation style.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling method is standard tube diamond core drilling which has been drilled using HQ (63.5mm), NQ (47.6mm) and BQ (36.5mm). The core is not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core barrel length and core length measurements were made. • No significant core loss was experienced. • No significant core loss was experienced; hence no relationship between sample recovery and grade could be established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging was qualitative and quantitative, photographs were taken of all core in boxes and of specific intervals of interest in greater detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core has been sampled by the project operator using hydraulic cutters that effectively break the core in half down the axis of the core. This core sampling method was used to avoid loss of brittle copper bearing minerals such as coarse chalcopyrite, chalcocite and covellite that can occur when using wet diamond saw methods. Half core samples over three metre intervals were bagged for dispatch to SGS laboratories in Peru using industry standard chain of custody procedures. Core sampling procedures have been inspected regularly by Latin geologists and found to be consistent and representative. • The three metre, half core samples were submitted to SGS Peru and following standard sample preparation techniques were crushed to ¼ inch and riffle split to obtain 250 g for pulverizing and subsequent analysis, appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Second half analyses were undertaken one in forty samples. Results are considered sufficiently precise to validate sample representatively.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical techniques and procedures are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Au by 30g fire assay is considered total, and Cu/Zn +34 other elements by ICP-AES following a 4 acid digest is also considered total for Cu and Zn considering the minerals present. Over range determinations of Cu/Zn by AAS and Fe by titrimetric methods were employed where necessary. • QA/QC procedures are considered appropriate with blanks and half samples inserted approximately 1 in 40 samples each and standards inserted approximately 1 in 20. Laboratory duplicates were also undertaken approximately 1 in 40 samples. Acceptable precision and accuracy were obtained from analysis of results.
Verification of sampling and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent verifications of intersections have been made at this time • No twin holes have been undertaken at this time. • Sample data recorded in the field was data entered into excel spreadsheets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>and verified and cross checked electronically against assay reports from the laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging data was data entered into excel spreadsheets and subsequently cross checked against hand drawn summary logs that were also drafted into presentation format using drafting software. • All data is stored electronically in Company server based file system with regular off site back-ups.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS. • All Coordinates for the drill holes subject of this announcement were reported previously in UTM WGS84 • Altitude of drill collars was extrapolated from their GPS location against 1:5000 scale Digital Terrain Model generated from digital photogrammetric restitution of ortho-rectified 1:20,000 scale aerial photography using industry standard techniques including ground control. Topographic control is considered adequate for this initial phase of exploration.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological information reported in this announcement is from initial drilling which is exploratory in nature designed to confirm lithology, alteration and mineralisation styles and grade within distinct parts of the porphyry system as mapped. • Results from the drill holes subject to this announcement are considered insufficient to undertake a mineral resource estimate. Any future drilling will be planned using the spacing required for any Mineral Resource estimation. • Aside from the 3m sample interval described above, no other sample compositing was undertaken.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes subject of this announcement were planned to test geological and geochemical features identified at surface and are considered to be intersecting in a representative way lithology, mineralisation and alteration within the overall porphyry system as mapped and adjacent geological features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological information to date suggests that there has been no sampling bias stockwork mineralisation has multiple orientations.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security is being managed by the project operator to the satisfaction of the Company and is in line with Industry best practice.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ilo Norte project comprises 5 titled Peruvian mining concessions: Latin Ilo Norte 1, Latin Ilo Norte 3, Latin Ilo Norte 4, Latin Ilo Norte 5 and Latin Ilo Norte 6 totaling 4,300 hectares and • The Ilo Este project comprises 8 titled Peruvian mining concessions: Latin Ilo Este I, Latin Ilo Este II, Latin Ilo Este III, Latin Ilo Este IV, Latin Ilo Este V, Latin Ilo Este VI, Latin Ilo Este VII and Latin Ilo Este IX totalling 6,200 hectares The Company's 100% owned subsidiary, Peruvian Latin Resources S.A.C. (PLR) holds title inscribed in the Peruvian public mining registry. The area of exploration interest is within the titled mining concessions which are publicly registered and in good standing..
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior exploration on the project was undertaken directly by the Company's 100% owned subsidiary according to the JORC (2004) code and has been reported previously in numerous announcements made by the Company during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. No other exploration by other parties other than that subject of this announcement is known. Exploration by Rio Tinto Exploration in 2000 consisted of shallow RC drilling, also documented in the announcement of April 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ilo Norte project is host to strataform sulphide replacement (skarn) style mineralisation hosted in favorable beds within a NW striking, shallow dipping package of volcano-sedimentary rocks of Jurassic age that include andesitic volcanics and sandstones/siltstones. Silica-Albite alteration is extensive along a strike scarp that forms a steep slope to the south west of the area being drilled. Although no evidence has yet been obtained it is likely that a concealed intrusive source for the mineralizing fluids may be discovered as the heart of the alteration system. High grade mineralisation has been encountered in discordant structures relative to the replacement style mineralisation and represents a significant target for future drilling. • The Ilo Este project hosts a copper-gold porphyry system. The deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation was the subject of the April 2014 announcement and subsequent announcements and is sufficiently detailed within the body of the text, supported by maps and diagrams.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail of the information relating to the drill holes subject of this announcement have been reported previously • Not applicable, the information has been provided above.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported intersections have been determined using 0.1% Cu and 0.1% Zn cut off's as appropriate for each metal, no high grade cut has been used.. Average gold and silver content of the Cu intersections has been included without high or low cut-off grades. Intersections reported are down hole and are simple averages of sample intervals of equal length, thus no weighting is necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersections that include a significantly higher grade portion within the overall intersection have been reported in an appropriate manner to demonstrate such variability. Not applicable – no metal equivalents were mentioned in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralized zones are likely to be steeply dipping, but their orientation is as yet unknown. Determination of the true width of mineralisation would be part of the objectives of future drilling to better define the mineralisation encountered..
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate map and section are included in the body previous announcements to show the location of the drill holes subject of the announcement and their relationship to previously announced geophysical and geochemical targets.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting of exploration results, geological information, alteration and mineralisation from the drilling and the summary of mineralised rocks encountered in the holes is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement places the drill holes subject of the announcement in context with previously reported geochemical, geophysical and geological results and interpretations.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this announcement highlight the existence of high grade Copper mineralisation associated with discordant structures and veins relative to the extensively and intensely altered package of volcano-sedimentary rocks that would appear to be the source of the geophysical (chargeability) anomaly and also contain lower grade copper and zinc mineralisation. Given the option and assignment agreement previously reported has been terminated, future drilling while technically justified will depend on funding by an earn-in/option/assignment operator currently being sought.