INCA MINERALS LTD
ACN: 128 512 907

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX Code: ICG

8 December 2016

Riqueza Drill Permit Appears Imminent and Further Discoveries

HIGHLIGHTS

DIA Drill Permit

- Peru's Water Authority (ANA) approval heralds granting of Riqueza Project's DIA drill permit

Humaspunco Prospect

- New veins and mantos discovered in fourth mapping and sampling program (**Program 4**)
- Program 4 peak values: **12.40% Zn; 316g/t Ag; 16.27% Pb**
- New mantos at Humaspunco East average 6.01% zinc (Zn), 155.4g/t silver (Ag), 5.66% lead (Pb)
- New mantos at Humaspunco West average 6.45% Zn, 81.7g/t Ag, 6.00% Pb

Uchpanga Prospect

- Sample from vein (or dyke) associated with Uchpanga structure returns **8.67% Zn, 292g/t Ag, 8.93% Pb and 1.78g/t gold (Au)**
- Footwall stockwork mineralisation contains significant gold, silver, lead and zinc

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Riqueza Project DIA Drill Permit Draws Closer

Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) Riqueza Project DIA drill permit appears closer to granting with Peru's water authority, *Autoridad Nacional del Agua* (ANA), publishing its approval on the Ministerio de Energia y Minas' (**MEM**) electronic portal (known as SEAL). The ANA's approval (published 7 December 2016) is both a pre-requisite for and precursor to the granting of the DIA permit by MEM and the Company expects formal granting of the DIA by MEM in the very near future.

Inca's Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown stated "The delays we have experienced recently should not detract from the fact that our DIA, soon to be granted, will deliver at least 14,000 metres of unencumbered drilling at Riqueza that comprises a sustained campaign extending well into 2017."

The DIA processing period has been an active one with the Company recently completing its fourth mapping and sampling program at Humaspunco (**Program 4**). Assay results from Program 4 are now available as are assay results from a small mapping and sampling program conducted at the Rita Maria mine working at Uchpanga.

Riqueza's Humaspunco Prospect

Program 4 was designed to complete coverage at and beyond the western ridge at Humaspunco West and to complete coverage along a central ridge at Humaspunco East, south of HV23 (Figure 2) in part, to assist in identifying the possible extremities or margins of the overall deposit. Consequently, minimal Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation was expected in related assay results. However, while results from Program 4 do appear to identify possible margins of the overall deposit, assay results are better than expected. In addition, a number of new discoveries, particularly in regard to manto mineralisation, have been made.

Program 4 Assay Results and Additional Manto Mineralisation

In its ASX announcement on 8 November 2016 the Company described new manto mineralisation along the far western ridge of Humaspunco West (Figure 1). These manto horizons are now interpreted as being part of both the upper and lower manto sequences. Importantly, the lower manto horizon had not been previously identified at Humaspunco West.

The peak grade in samples (6 in total) taken from these manto occurrences is **12.40% Zn; 316g/t Ag; 16.27% Pb** and the average grades are **6.45% Zn, 81.7g/t Ag, 6.00% Pb**. Both the peak and average grades are higher than expected albeit not as strong as manto results in previous sampling programs. As such, these results are consistent with a marginal position of the overall deposit. Indeed, mapping conducted on the adjacent hill, northwest of Humaspunco West, has identified several veins containing calcite with little to no barite and no visible sulphides. It is possible therefore that the western margin of Humaspunco Hill also defines the western margin of the deposit. This defines a non-JORC defined deposit of circa of 2000m x 800m (Figure 1).

Figure 1: **ABOVE** Satellite image showing the new manto sample locations (red dots) and the broader manto occurrences of Humaspunco-Pinta. Mapping now shows manto mineralisation occurs around most of the perimeter of Humaspunco Hill.

Manto mineralisation has now been confirmed immediately west of the Callancocha Structure (Figures 1 and 3), hitherto unknown in this specific area. It is believed this manto horizon is part of the upper manto sequence that has been down-thrown by fault displacement.

The manto discoveries made during Program 4 provide strong evidence that the entire 15m thick manto sequence (comprising the upper and lower manto horizons) extends across Humaspunco West. This, combined with previous understanding of manto mineralisation at Humaspunco East and Pinta, confirms the belief that manto mineralisation extends across Humaspunco Hill some 2000m x 800m.

Additional Vein Mineralisation

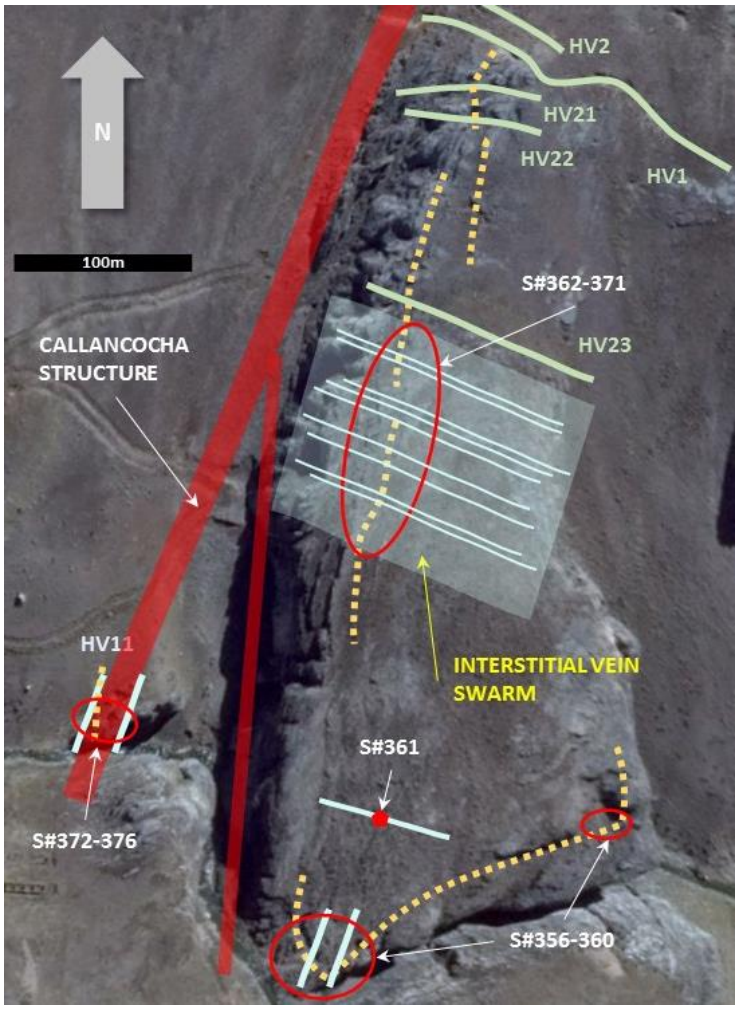
In its announcement of 8 November 2016, the Company outlined the discovery of an EW trending vein swarm, comprising multiple veins ranging in thickness 20cm to 75cm. The average grade of the samples (11 in total) from these veins is **4.52% Zn, 76.2g/t Ag, 5.08% Pb**, with peaks of **8.04% Zn, 164g/t Ag, 15.71% Pb**.

Subsequent further interpretation of mapping and sample location data shows that the vein swarm is greater than 100m wide, much wider than previously believed (Figure 2).

Additional narrow vein swarms have now been recognised in an ongoing 1: 2,000 scale mapping program at Humaspunco East between veins HV6, HV9 and HV10 (Figure 3). These veins are very similar to those within the vein swarm (discussed immediately above).

The narrow veins within the newly discovered vein swarm (Figure 2) and the mineralised vein recently mapped near HV6--9-10 (Figure 3) are a new class of vein at Humaspunco. Hereafter referred to as interstitial veins, they constitute the fourth class of vein occurring at Humaspunco-Pinta. Particularly in relation to the interstitial veins occurring near HV6-9-10, they appear to be caused by and/or are related to the effects of the Callancocha Structure, and as such, may be interpreted as tension gashes. In terms of mineralisation, they could thus provide a widespread background array of mineralisation associated with fault activity at Humaspunco.

Figure 2: **RIGHT** Satellite image of central Humaspunco East area showing October 2016 sample locations as well as known veins (pale green lines) and new veins/veinlets (pale blue lines – pictorial representation only). Manto occurrences are shown by dotted lines. **BELOW:** Photo facing north "up slope" along the trace of the Callancocha Structure. In the foreground is a series of workings located on a vein/manto intersection. The photo shows the topographic effect of the structure, which is a west block (left) normal fault.



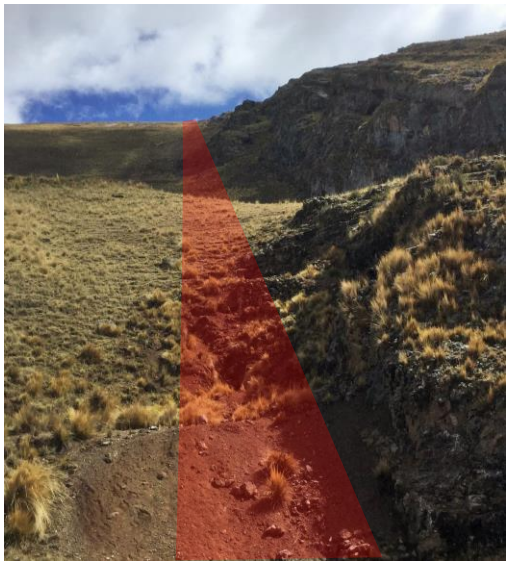
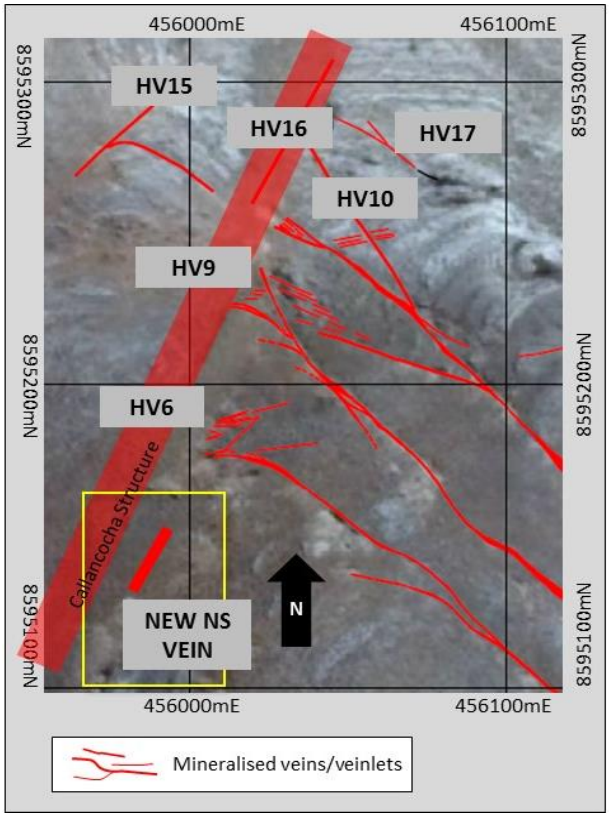


Figure 3: **RIGHT** Satellite image showing EW veins HV6, HV9, HV10, HV17; NS vein HV15 and an array of interstitial veins associated with them. In addition to the prominent EW and NS veins, there is an array of veinlets that have multiple orientations. The yellow box refers to an area which coincides with Figure 2.



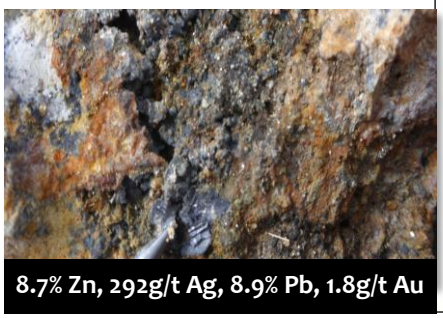
Riqueza's Uchpanga Prospect

The old Rita Maria mine working at the western end of Uchpanga was mapped and sampled in October 2016. As previously described, a stockwork zone in adit level 4,173m was identified and sampled. This adit does not intersect the vein/dyke (pictorially represented in Figure 4). Nevertheless, assay results show that the footwall stockwork zone contains significant levels of Zn, Ag, Pb and Au (Table 2).

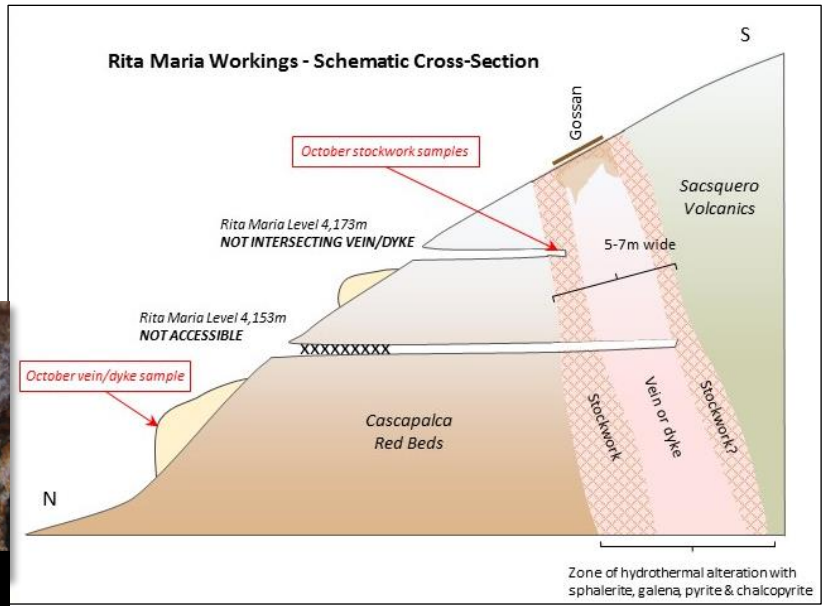
The only sample taken in October 2016 of the vein/dyke zone was collected from dump material at adit level 4,153m. It returned high grade levels of Zn, Ag, Pb and gold (Au); **8.67% Zn, 292g/t Ag, 8.93% Pb and 1.78g/t Au** that are consistent with previous assays of the vein/dyke material (peaks mentioned above).

Mr Brown said that "Direct access to the very high grade vein/dyke zone in level 4,153 metres, where high grade mineralisation would be expected, is not possible due to mine closure and level 4,173 metres only intersects the foot-wall zone *[refer Figure 4]*. Drilling is therefore the only means available to determine the sub-surface extent of mineralisation associated with this potentially very large and highly mineralised target. With bonanza grades, very long strike length circa 750 metres [*refer Figure 5*], and an estimated width of a minimum of 5 metres, this is currently considered a high priority drill target."

Figure 4: **RIGHT** A schematic cross section of the Uchpanga mineralised structure, comprising a mineralised stockwork zone that is adjacent to and underneath the vein or dyke zone. The true width of mineralisation is circa greater than 5m. **INSERT BELOW** Vein/dyke sample containing multiple varieties of sulphides.



8.7% Zn, 292g/t Ag, 8.9% Pb, 1.8g/t Au



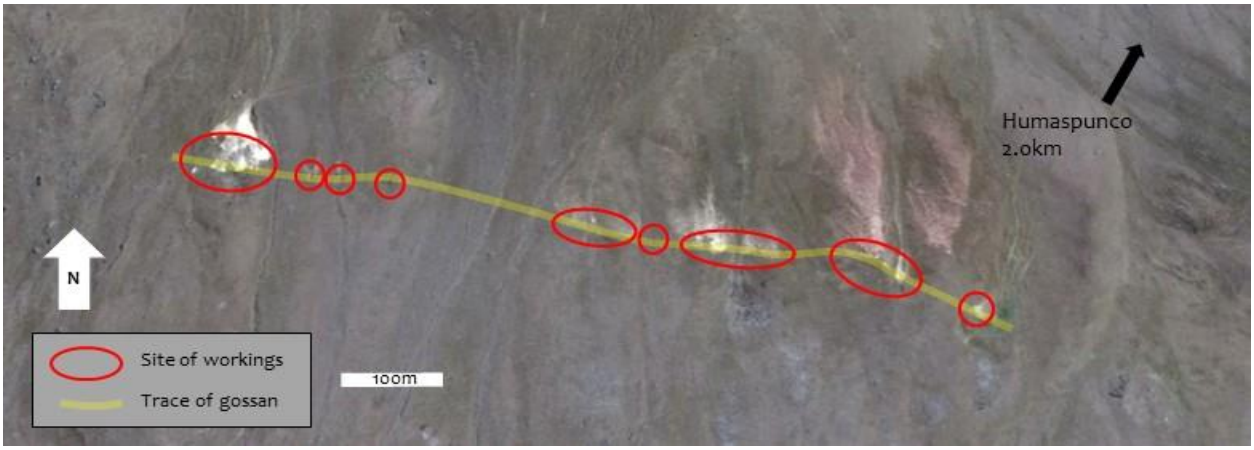


Figure 5: **ABOVE** Plan showing the projected EW 750m trace of the Uchpanga structure zone. The old Rita Maria workings are located at the far western end, with the dump material (white scree) clearly visible.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to mineralisation for the Riqueza Project, located in Peru, is based on information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Some of the information in this report may relate to previously released information concerning mineralisation for the Riqueza Project, located in Peru, and subsequently prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on the information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Program 4: Assay Results – Riqueza (Humaspunco)

Element	Ag	Ag		Pb	Pb		Zn	Zn	
Unit	PPM	G/T	Ag (g/t)	PPM	%	Pb (%)	PPM	%	Zn (%)
Method	ICP40B	AAS41B		ICP40B	AAS41B		ICP40B	AAS41B	
M190350	94.1	--	94.1	>10000	4.61	4.61	>10000	5.28	5.28
M190351	6.7	--	6.7	283	--	0.03	>10000	4.96	4.96
M190352	26	--	26.0	995	--	0.10	>10000	12.4	12.40
M190353	>100	138	138.0	>10000	13.39	13.39	>10000	1.13	1.13
M190354	33.4	--	33.4	>10000	2.17	2.17	>10000	3.91	3.91
M190355	>100	192	192.0	>10000	15.71	15.71	>10000	10.99	10.99
M190356	>100	304	304.0	>10000	4.49	4.49	>10000	12.04	12.04
M190357	28.4	--	28.4	>10000	1.78	1.78	9029.1	--	0.90
M190358	60	--	60.0	>10000	3.65	3.65	>10000	2.89	2.89
M190359	>100	316	316.0	>10000	16.27	16.27	>10000	9.4	9.40
M190360	68.5	--	68.5	>10000	2.11	2.11	>10000	4.81	4.81
M190361	>100	136	136.0	4088	--	0.41	>10000	3.93	3.93
M190362	62.7	--	62.7	>10000	4.24	4.24	>10000	6.56	6.56
M190363	20	--	20.0	6844	--	0.68	>10000	8.04	8.04
M190364	>100	130	130.0	>10000	4.17	4.17	>10000	4.13	4.13
M190365	>100	164	164.0	>10000	15.71	15.71	>10000	3.66	3.66
M190366	>100	126	126.0	>10000	14.02	14.02	>10000	7.72	7.72
M190367	16.5	--	16.5	7828	--	0.78	>10000	2.47	2.47
M190368	10.8	--	10.8	6549	--	0.65	>10000	3.11	3.11
M190369	25.2	--	25.2	>10000	1.31	1.31	>10000	3.82	3.82
M190370	>100	116	116.0	>10000	9.81	9.81	>10000	4.83	4.83
M190371	31	--	31.0	>10000	1.65	1.65	>10000	1.5	1.50
M190372	30.9	--	30.9	>10000	4.25	4.25	>10000	4.71	4.71
M190373	42.7	--	42.7	>10000	5.35	5.35	>10000	4.34	4.34
M190374	23.3	--	23.3	>10000	1.73	1.73	>10000	3.83	3.83
M190375	40	--	40.0	>10000	3.8	3.80	>10000	6.71	6.71
M190376	15.7	--	15.7	>10000	1.49	1.49	>10000	2.72	2.72

Table 2: Assay Results – Riqueza (Uchpanga)

Sample #	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
	PPB	GPT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%
M190251	230	0.23	32	62	441	7,274	0.73	815	0.08
M190252	17	0.02	3	33	3,966	309	0.03	1,333	0.13
M190253	589	0.59	208	2,084	>10,000	38,100	3.81	14,400	1.44
M190254	216	0.22	25	175	7,180	6,242	0.62	3,235	0.32
M190255	217	0.22	14	140	>10,000	3,335	0.33	3,394	0.34
M190256	504	0.50	78	670	7,595	4,809	0.48	4,101	0.41
M190257	407	0.41	65	611	2,457	9,285	0.93	22,300	2.23
WM172984		**1.81**	**292**	1150	50,500		**8.93**		**8.51**
WM172984 repeat		**1.76**							**8.84**

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of rock chip sampling by the Company on one concession known as Nueva Santa Rita (located in Peru).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or hand-held XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	This announcement refers to 35 rock chip samples (individual rock chip and channel-sampling methods) taken from outcrop and old mine working during a recent mapping and sampling program.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample locations of those mentioned above were determined by hand-held GPS and by tape measurements (those within the mine workings). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice.
	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.	Rock chip sampling is a very widely used sampling technique in early exploration, typically combined with geological mapping to determine the presence of mineralisation at a specific location of geological interest. By virtue of its purpose, rock chip sampling is selective. Samples were also taken via channel-sampling methods conducted across visible mineralisation. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging cont…	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique was appropriate. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	N/A – sub-sampling procedures were not undertaken by the Company.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Individual rock chip and channel sampling are techniques (described above) that directly samples *in situ* rock. In the case of sampling subject of this announcement, the *in situ* rock comprises mineralised veins and mantos exposed in outcrop and in adits of previous mining operations.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of *in situ* rock and geological target at each sample location.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing of the samples for non-Au was four-acid digestion and HCl leach, which is considered a "complete" digest for most material types. Elemental analysis was via ICP and atomic emission spectrometry. Over 20% detection analysis includes additional titration analysis. Au techniques included Fire Assay with AA finish. The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing is considered industry best practice.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, hand-held XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	N/A - No geophysical tool or electronic device was used in the generation of sample results other than those used by the laboratory in line with industry best practice.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Blanks, duplicates and standards were used as standard laboratory QAQC procedures.
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) and SGS (Perth) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying *cont…*	*The use of twinned holes.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to the Company from SGS in two forms: EXCEL and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Company laptops which are backed up from time to time. Following critical assessment (including price sensitivity) when time otherwise permits, the data is entered into a database by a Company GIS personnel.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The sample locations were determined using hand held GPS and by tape measurements. The location of the adits were determined using hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS846-18L.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is achieved via the use of government topographic maps, in association with GPS and Digital Terrain Maps (DTM's), the latter generated during antecedent detailed geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The distribution of the rock chip samples and channel samples follows industry best practice and to a large degree was subject to the location of visible direct (sulphides) and indirect (alteration) signs of mineralisation.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Please refer immediately above. Note that no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation has been provided in this announcement. The sample population of that released in this announcement is insufficient to obtain an Exploration Target and additional sampling, to achieve this, would be required.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was applied, in so far as, at any one sample location, rock was collected; in the case of individual rock chip sampling, from outcrop within a 0.5m radius; in the case of channel sampling from outcrop in a linear range of 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The distribution of rock chip samples follows industry best practice.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was managed by Inca 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.*	The sampling regime was appropriate for outcrop conditions prevalent at this project location.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Tenement Type: Peruvian mining concession. Concession Name: Nueva Santa Rita. Ownership: The Company has a 5-year concession transfer option and assignment agreement ("Agreement") whereby the Company may earn 100% outright ownership of the concession.
	The security of the land tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Agreement and concession are in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement does not refer to mineralisation at Riqueza identified by previous parties.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area is that of a gently SW dipping sequence of Cretaceous limestones and Tertiary "red-beds", on a western limb of a NW-SE trending anticline; subsequently affected by a series of near vertical Zn-Ag-Pb bearing veins/breccia and Zn-Ag-Pb [strata-parallel] mantos.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole.* • *Down hole length and interception depth.* • *Hole length.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations shown in detail.	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A – no equivalents were used in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No representations of mineralisation width have been made in this announcement.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Plans showing the position of the old mine sites from which the samples were collected is presented in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its sampling program and relation of it to previously reported exploration referred to in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Some commentary in this announcement refers to results from a series of programs conducted between May and October 2016. Direct reference to an ASX announcement on 8 November 2016 is made in this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation that appear characteristic of this area.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	N/A: Refer above.

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