13 October 2016

Riqueza Project Update

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- DIA drill permit application advances with receipt of Observations from MEM
- Review of all rock chip assay data pre-Inca and Inca (390 samples):
  - Confirms Humaspunco as high priority Zn-Ag-Pb drill area
  - Confirms Uchpanga as high priority Zn-Ag-Pb-Au drill area
- **Half of all rock chip assay results (195 of 390 samples) average:**
  - **12.54%** zinc (Zn)
  - **311g/t** or **9.43oz/t** silver (Ag)
  - **16.37%** lead (Pb)
- Channel-sampling program begins at Humaspunco East: Vein HV10 and HV9 completed to date
- Excavation of the Rita Maria old mine working to re-expose historic ore (peak Inca grades: **920g/t Ag, 3.65g/t Au**)
- October rock chip sample and mapping program commences next week

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Permit News

Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) is pleased to report that the Ministerio de Energía y Minas Republica del Perú (MEM) has issued "observations" regarding the Company's DIA drill permit application. The observations (or action items) appear largely administrative and/or seek minor levels of additional information from Inca. Importantly there are no material deficiencies with Inca's application and the observations have presented no difficulties for Inca's easy and expeditious response.

Equally as important, the receipt of observations heralds the completion of the main assessment phase of the DIA application. Once the company lodges its response to the observations the DIA will then enter the approval and granting process which is expected to continue into October and November.

"Pre-permitting exploration at Riqueza [described below] is generating plenty of good results" says Inca Minerals Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. "We are making valuable Zn-Ag-Pb discoveries that will almost certainly be added to the inventory of drill targets". Mr Brown travels to Peru today to continue this exploration effort (refer below).

Current Programs

The Company has commenced a multi-disciplined drill target assessment and prioritisation exploration program, which is incorporating results from channel-sampling and mapping (the **CSM Program**), ongoing rock chip sampling and mapping (the **RCM Program**), geophysics survey trials and targeted examination of past mine workings. These programs will assist in the design, configuration and prioritisation of drill holes prior to the commencement of the 14,000m drilling campaign at Riqueza.

The CSM Program commenced at Humaspunco East in September 2016. It is focussing initially on the EW-trending Zn-Ag-Pb veins of this richly mineralised area. As it progresses, it will cover most of the known mineralised veins and mantos occurring at Humaspunco. Detailed grade analysis includes grade trends along and across each vein/manto. Detailed geological information includes vein dimensions (total vein length, interval true widths and therefore average vein width), vein dip and strike, footwall and hanging-wall characteristics, sulphides and alteration. To date, veins HV10 and HV9 (in that order) have been mapped and sampled. Analysis of surface dimensions and assay results from sampling these veins are pending.

The RCM Program commenced in May 2016 and to date has resulted in the discovery of numerous new veins and manto occurrences at Riqueza (ASX announcements: 2 & 29 June; 14 July; 15 & 29 August; 8, 20 & 27 September 2017). It has been tremendously successful and has repositioned Riqueza as one of the most exciting Zn-projects currently held by an Australian-listed junior explorer. The Company has now created a data base of *circa* 390 rock chip sample assay results, combining 130 sets of assays from Inca, and 260 from previous exploration[1]. Analysis of this large assay data base confirms the very high prospectivity of the Humaspunco-Pinta and Uchpanga Prospect areas at Riqueza.

- **The average grade of 50% of the 390 rock chip samples is 12.54% Zn, 311g/t Ag (or 9.43oz/t Ag) and 16.37% Pb.**
- The top 40 average grade (presented in Table 1) is **21.50% Zn, 569g/t Ag (or 17.263oz/t Ag) and 27.44% Pb.**
- The new peak Ag result of Uchpanga from previous exploration is **2668g/t Ag (81 oz/t).**

IP (chargeability) was recently trialled by the Company at Humaspunco. Preliminary analysis of the data by the geophysics service provider reveals a good response to chargeability with anomalism apparent. At the time of writing the trial data is being prepared for independent modelling ahead of further possible trials at Humaspunco and Uchpanga.

Access to the Rita Maria old mine working is currently being improved to better expose the sulphide-bearing vein (or dyke) that was mined in the past. Rita Maria occurs at the western end of a 750m long gossan at Uchpanga. To date, samples of this mineralised vein-dyke have returned very high precious and base metal grades, including peaks of **920g/t Ag, 3.59g/t Au, 20.96% Zn and 16.71% Pb**. It is the intention of the Company to more accurately map the dip and strike of this mineralised body and, if possible, complete channel sampling across the mineralised body.

Assay results for samples featured in Photo Report (ASX announcement 8 September 2016)

The Company released a photo report from the August RCM Program on 8 September 2016. Assay results for rock specimens photographed and subsequently featured were reported on 20 & 27 September 2016. These previously released assay results are now paired with the relevant rock photo in this ASX announcement (Appendix 1).

[1] Previous work was completed by T. Walker in 2011 and was made part of the 43-101 Technical Report

Future Programs - Riqueza

With the recent progress of its drill permit application, the Company's transition from pure reconnaissance-style exploration to drill targeting and prioritisation at Humaspunco is well-timed. A fourth and possible final RCM Program commences next week to complete first-pass coverage at Humaspunco. The CSM Program will continue marking off the 36 known veins and 4 mantos over the next few months. Commencement of drilling will depend on the permit, not upon the completion of these RCM and CSM Programs. Notwithstanding this, results from the CSM Program concerning surface mineralisation will continue to greatly assist the drilling program into next year.

First pass coverage will continue at Uchpanga and across prospective reaches of the greater project area to uncover the full Zn-Ag-Pb-Au potential of the entire project. Further geophysics trials are being considered for Riqueza. Applications for eight additional concessions surrounding Riqueza are advancing. Once these are granted, the greater Riqueza project area will be 7,600 hectares. "Whilst drilling is underway, we will look to increase the inventory of mineralisation even greater than that we have achieved to date. A precursory examination of satellite imagery of the new areas reveals many many new targets" says Mr. Brown.

The Company is very pleased with the recent positive developments regarding the DIA permit. Once permitting is complete the Company will launch its first drill campaign at Riqueza. The drilling company has been notified of permit developments and a service agreement is being drafted in order that drilling can commence as soon as requisite approvals have been obtained.

Future Programs – Cerro Rayas

A rock chip sampling and mapping program is scheduled for the Company's second Zn-Ag-Pb project, Cerro Rayas in October. Cerro Rayas is located 15km NE of Riqueza and hosts the same Jumasha limestone sequence as Riqueza. Known high-grade Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation at Cerro Rayas is associated with veining. The purpose of the program is to investigate two groups of old mine workings which are located on a mineralised vein.

"Cerro Rayas is an exciting project with grades similar to, if not better than, Riqueza. By sheer weight of numbers Riqueza's veins and mantos justifiably merits our drilling focus. I am nevertheless confident that Cerro Rayas can produce significant discoveries over and above extant mineralisation and will also be drill tested in the near future.

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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 full time 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 full time employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 **BELOW:** Top 40 zinc, silver and lead assay results including all Inca and pre-Inca T. Walker rock chip sample program of 2011 (262 samples). **The top 40 average Zn is 21.50%, average Ag is 569g/t and average is Pb 27.44%.**

Sample #	Program	Zn	Zn
		PPM	%
M184120	Inca P3	>10000	34.08
5490	Inca P3	>10000	33.42
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	280300	28.03
M184115	Inca P3	>10000	26.08
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	260300	26.03
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	253200	25.32
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	250000	25.00
M184118	Inca P3	>10000	24.88
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	247800	24.78
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	247500	24.75
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	239800	23.98
5443	Inca P2	>10000	22.70
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	225600	22.56
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	223500	22.35
M184116	Inca P3	>10000	22.19
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	218500	21.85
5470	Inca P2	>10000	21.70
5403	Inca P1	>10000	20.96
M184123	Inca P3	>10000	20.86
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	203100	20.31
5468	Inca P2	>10000	20.20
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	200000	20.00
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	198100	19.81
M184119	Inca P3	>10000	19.74
M184114	Inca P3	>10000	19.66
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	196200	19.62
M184138	Inca P3	>10000	19.53
5494	Inca P3	>10000	19.39
5496	Inca P3	>10000	18.80
5420	Inca P1	>10000	18.07
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	176800	17.68
M184130	Inca P3	>10000	17.60
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	175100	17.51
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	175000	17.50
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	174400	17.44
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	173400	17.34
5419	Inca P1	>10000	17.22
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	170900	17.09
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	170700	17.07
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	170400	17.04
			21.50

Sample #	Program	Ag	Ag
		PPM	oz/t
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	2668	80.85
5403	Inca P1	920	27.88
5453	Inca P2	799	24.21
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	768	23.27
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	684	20.73
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	674	20.42
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	674	20.42
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	590	17.88
5449	Inca P2	583	17.67
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	564	17.09
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	561	17.00
5466	Inca P2	560	16.97
5497	Inca P3	540	16.36
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	537	16.27
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	530	16.06
M184123	Inca P3	524	15.88
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	511	15.48
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	499	15.12
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	497	15.06
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	496	15.03
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	476	14.42
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	473	14.33
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	468	14.18
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	463	14.03
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	457	13.85
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	455	13.79
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	450	13.64
M184114	Inca P3	439	13.30
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	439	13.30
M184113	Inca P3	427	12.94
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	419	12.70
5420	Inca P1	418	12.67
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	412	12.48
5499	Inca P3	405	12.27
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	405	12.27
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	402	12.18
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	401	12.15
5442	Inca P2	400	12.12
5441	Inca P2	397	12.03
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	393	11.91
		569	**17.26**

Sample #	Program	Pb	Pb
		PPM	%
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	487000	48.70
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	462300	46.23
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	455600	45.56
5420	Inca P1	>10000	44.41
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	387600	38.76
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	380300	38.03
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	347200	34.72
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	334700	33.47
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	305900	30.59
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	288600	28.86
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	287100	28.71
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	284700	28.47
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	274900	27.49
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	271100	27.11
M184120	Inca P3	>10000	27.04
M184125	Inca P3	>10000	26.60
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	261400	26.14
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	260000	26.00
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	251900	25.19
5499	Inca P3	>10000	24.97
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	249400	24.94
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	242400	24.24
5456	Inca P2	>10000	24.15
M184118	Inca P3	>10000	23.25
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	231700	23.17
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	230100	23.01
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	227500	22.75
5477	Inca P3	>10000	22.54
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	220200	22.02
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	218400	21.84
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	217200	21.72
5431	Inca P2	>10000	21.65
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	211100	21.11
M184123	Inca P3	>10000	20.96
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	209300	20.93
5443	Inca P2	>10000	20.70
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	206100	20.61
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	204100	20.41
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	202500	20.25
SRDG-series	T. Walker, 2011	201900	20.19
			27.44

Appendix 1

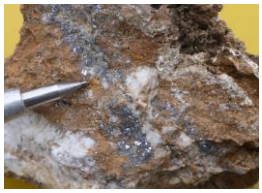

Photo 1: Mineralised vein sample. Fine matrix of sulphides (sphalerite – a zinc sulphide and galena – a lead sulphide) with Fe-oxides (red-brown) and barite (creamy white). Barite is a common gangue mineral in Zn-Ag-Pb ores in several types of deposits, especially replacement deposits, such as that at Humaspunco. Fe-oxides have developed as weathering products of sulphides and carbonates. ***17.03% Zn, 293g/t Ag, 13.07% Pb.***

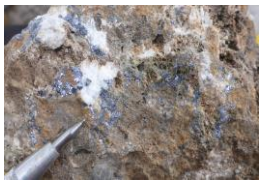

Photo 2: Mineralised manto sample. Fine matrix of sulphides (sphalerite and galena) with barite as gangue material, identified as highly altered Jumasha Limestone. ***8.86% Zn, 340g/t Ag, 6.85% Pb.***

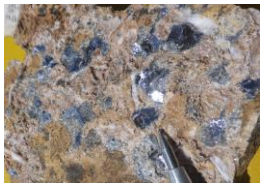

Photo 3: Mineralised *float* sample (not *in situ*) collected near an old mine working. Blebby galena (grey patches) and fine sphalerite. The sulphides here occur as matrix material in a mineralised breccia. Dolomitised limestone clasts are highly weathered and often lined by calcite (opaque white). ***7.77% Zn, 303g/t Ag, 11.48% Pb.***

Photo 4: Mineralised *float* sample similar to Photo 3. Blebby galena (grey patches) and fine sphalerite. The breccia is highly vuggy (cavities). ***19.93% Zn, 200g/t Ag, 14.76% Pb.***

Photo 5: Mineralised *float* sample. Very coarse galena (up to 1.3cm) and fine sphalerite with barite and calcite. In places galena makes up 50% of the rock, forming large crystalline masses. ***0.83% Zn, 405g/t Ag, 24.97% Pb.***

Photo 6: Mineralised vein sample from an old mine working. Very coarse galena (up to 1.3cm) and fine sphalerite with barite and calcite. ***34.08% Zn, 340g/t Ag, 27.04% Pb.***

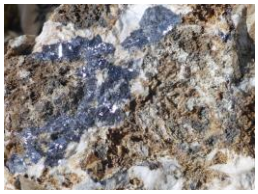

Photo 7: Mineralised manto sample from an old mine working. Very coarse galena (up to 1.0cm) and fine sphalerite with barite. The sulphides and barite here occur as matrix material in a mineralised breccia. ***7.35% Zn, 129g/t Ag, 10.83% Pb.***

Photo 8: Mineralised *float* sample from a manto mine working. Highly weathered, semi-gossanous rock specimen with fine grained sphalerite and galena forming a relatively hard matrix with relatively soft clast material. The clast material is altered Jumasha Limestone which is prone to weathering. ***26.08% Zn, 322g/t Ag, 11.88% Pb.***

Photo 9: Similar to Photo 8 -mineralised *float* sample from a manto mine working. Semi-gossanous rock specimen with fine grained sphalerite and galena forming a relatively hard matrix with relatively soft clast material. The clast material is Fe-oxide rich and is partially weathered away. The resultant texture is an intricate "lattice" of sphalerite and galena. ***7.20% Zn, 386g/t Ag, 26.60% Pb.***

Appendix 2

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 previously announced assay results coupled with 9 rock chip sample photos previously appearing in a Photo Report of 8 September 2016. Previously released assays also appear in this announcement as a table of top 40 assay results. No new assay results are released in this announcement.
	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. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	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. 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	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.	Rock chip sampling is a technique (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 out cropping within and proximal to 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) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying *cont…*	*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 rock chip sample locations were determined using a 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 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 rock chip location, rock was collected from an array of outcrop within a 0.5m to 2m radius.
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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The rock chip 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 refers to mineralisation at Riqueza identified by previous parties. The Company has previously cited these references.
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 9 samples has been previously provided in the 20 September 2016 and 27 September 2016 ASX announcements.
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.*	This announcement makes detailed reference to previously released mapping and assay results of the August Program at Riqueza. No new information is provided 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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