



12 April 2017

INTRUSION WITH MINERALISED MARGINS DISCOVERED AT RIQUEZA

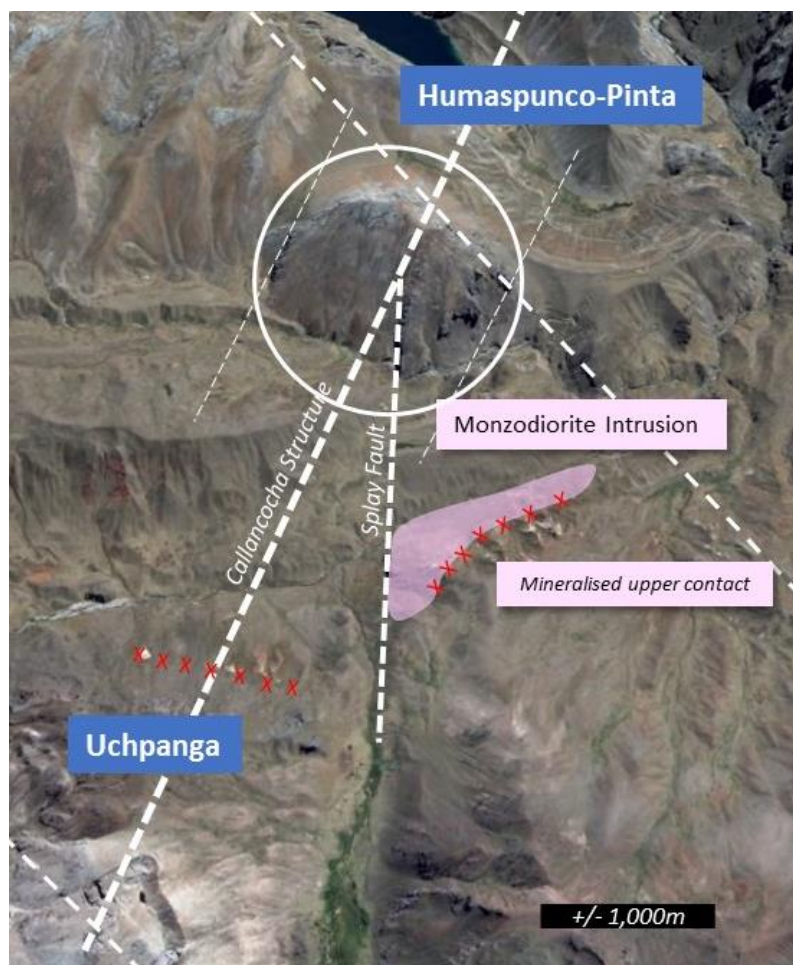
“I have just returned from Peru and am pleased to report that drilling is continuing steadily, despite prevailing difficult weather conditions. Whilst on site, I was shown our latest discovery at Riqueza—a large monzodiorite intrusion with a mineralised limestone upper contact. Centred less than one kilometre south of Humaspunco and less than one kilometre east of Uchpanga, intrusive stocks, such as this, are believed to be the engine-room of mineralisation at Riqueza.”

Inca Minerals Limited Managing Director Mr Ross Brown

- Large 2,000m long monzodiorite intrusive stock identified at Riqueza
- Upper contact with limestone sequence highly gossanous with visible secondary copper mineralisation
- Drilling continues steadily at Riqueza
- Applications on three of the eight new Riqueza concessions progress to final stages

Whilst drilling continues at Riqueza, Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has expanded reconnaissance mapping and sampling to include areas intersected by important mineralisation-controlling structures such as the Callancocha Structure. As part of this exercise a large monzodiorite intrusion was identified south of Humaspunco (Figure 1). It is approximately 2,000m long in the EW direction and approximately 200m long in the NS direction. It is open-ended to the north and east.

Figure 1 (RIGHT) Satellite image covering the Humaspunco-Pinta and Uchpanga area showing the location of the new monzodiorite intrusion, mineralised upper contact and major structures.



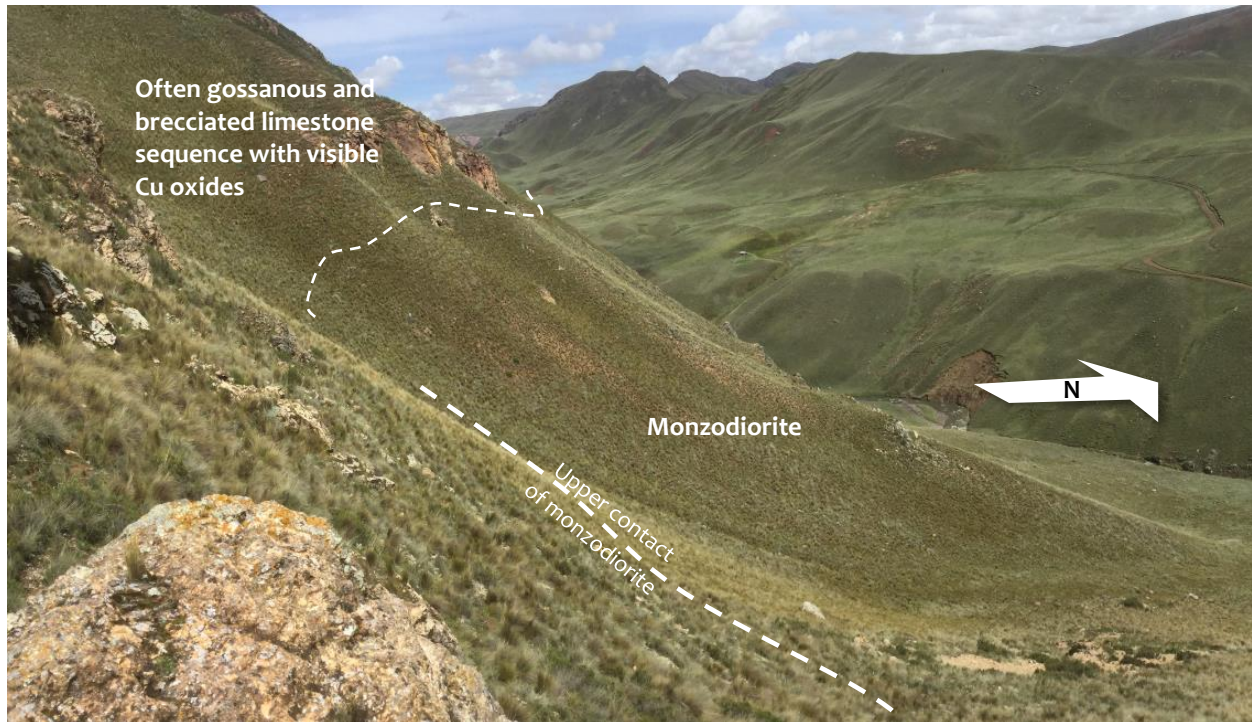


Figure 2: **ABOVE** Photo facing west across the monzodiorite intrusion and contact limestone sequence. The limestone is gossanous and commonly brecciated. Cu-oxides are visible at several locations along the contact.

The limestone sequence that occurs along the upper contact of the monzodiorite intrusion is gossanous and commonly brecciated. This is indicative of mineralising processes being present along the monzodiorite-limestone contact; where gossans indicate the occurrence of sulphides and the Cu-oxides [directly] indicate the presence of copper mineralisation.

Skarn mineralisation is a characteristic style of mineralisation that occurs in limestones that are intruded by igneous intrusions. In the Peruvian Andes, skarns may contain economic levels of copper and zinc. The mega-sized Antamina Cu-Zn mine is a large skarn deposit with approximate reserves of 750Mt at 1% Cu, 0.5% Zn.

Importance of Discovery

The Company has discovered a monzodiorite intrusive stock at Riqueza. Outcropping across a north-facing hill side (Figures 1 and 2), the monzodiorite stock and possible others (deeper) stocks associated with it, are thought to be responsible for 1) the development of the replacement Zn-Ag-Pb deposit at Humaspunco-Pinta; 2) for the development of the hydrothermal Zn-Ag-Pb-Au-(Cu-Mn) deposit at Uchpanga, and 3) the possible development of skarn mineralisation in the vicinity of the stock itself. This is entirely consistent with the intrusive-related replacement model put forward for Riqueza and entirely consistent with several of the mines near-by—all intrusive related replacement and skarn deposits.

Additional mapping and sampling is planned to better understand and define the intrusion and associated contact mineralisation.



“The discovery of an intrusive stock at Riqueza is a hugely positive outcome for the Company as it strongly affirms the intrusive-related replacement deposit credentials of the project—just like the half dozen mines in the local area” says Mr Brown. “It is additionally exciting that a new large drill target may subsequently be defined.”

Riqueza occurs within a NW-SE trending mineral-belt which, over a strike length of 150km, hosts eight economically important deposits (Figure 3). Riqueza is situated mid-trend, with five mines to the NW and three mines to the SE. The eight deposits contain significant concentrations metals including zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold. Mineralisation types include limestone-host replacement, intrusive-hosted and skarn types.

Drilling Update

Drilling is continuing at Riqueza despite unprecedented rainfall and storm activity. The Company is conducting orientated-diamond core drilling to provide valuable information concerning the frequency, orientation and true-thickness of mineralised veins and mantos that are anticipated to occur in drilling based on projections from the surface results. Whilst the core orientation process does not affect the drilling rates, geo-technical measurements (of the orientated core) are an exacting and time consuming process under the prevailing weathering conditions and must be completed prior to core logging and sampling. For safety reasons the Company has also elected to increase sample batch sizes in order to reduce the volume of traffic between the project and Lima while weather conditions remain inclement. This may result in the first series of core assay results not becoming available prior to the end of the month.

“While we’d all prefer assay results as soon as possible, the highest standards of OH&S and drill core data collation are being maintained at Riqueza. The wet season usually finishes in early April and, once it does, we can recapture any minor delays that may occur” says Mr Brown.

As previously announced the Company has two drill rigs on site. At present, one rig is located at Uchpanga and the other rig is located at Humaspunco. A winch system to move the [skid-mounted] drill rig has been established at Humaspunco to significantly reduce access track building and ground disturbance, commensurately shortening set up time whilst increasing site safety.

Update on New Riqueza Concessions

Applications for three of the eight new Riqueza concessions have progressed beyond public notification and have now entered the final stages for granting. Legal proofing, INGEMMET notification and registering title in the register are the remaining steps before an anticipated granting in early June 2017. The other five new applications are at public notification stage.

Photo-record of HV-series of EW veins at Humaspunco

Photos from the Detailed Mapping and Systematic Sample program (**DMASS**) have recently become available. A selection of these are presented below in Appendix 1. Holes to be drilled from the ridge of Humaspunco Hill, inclined to the south, are anticipated to test the underground extension of a number of these EW veins.



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.

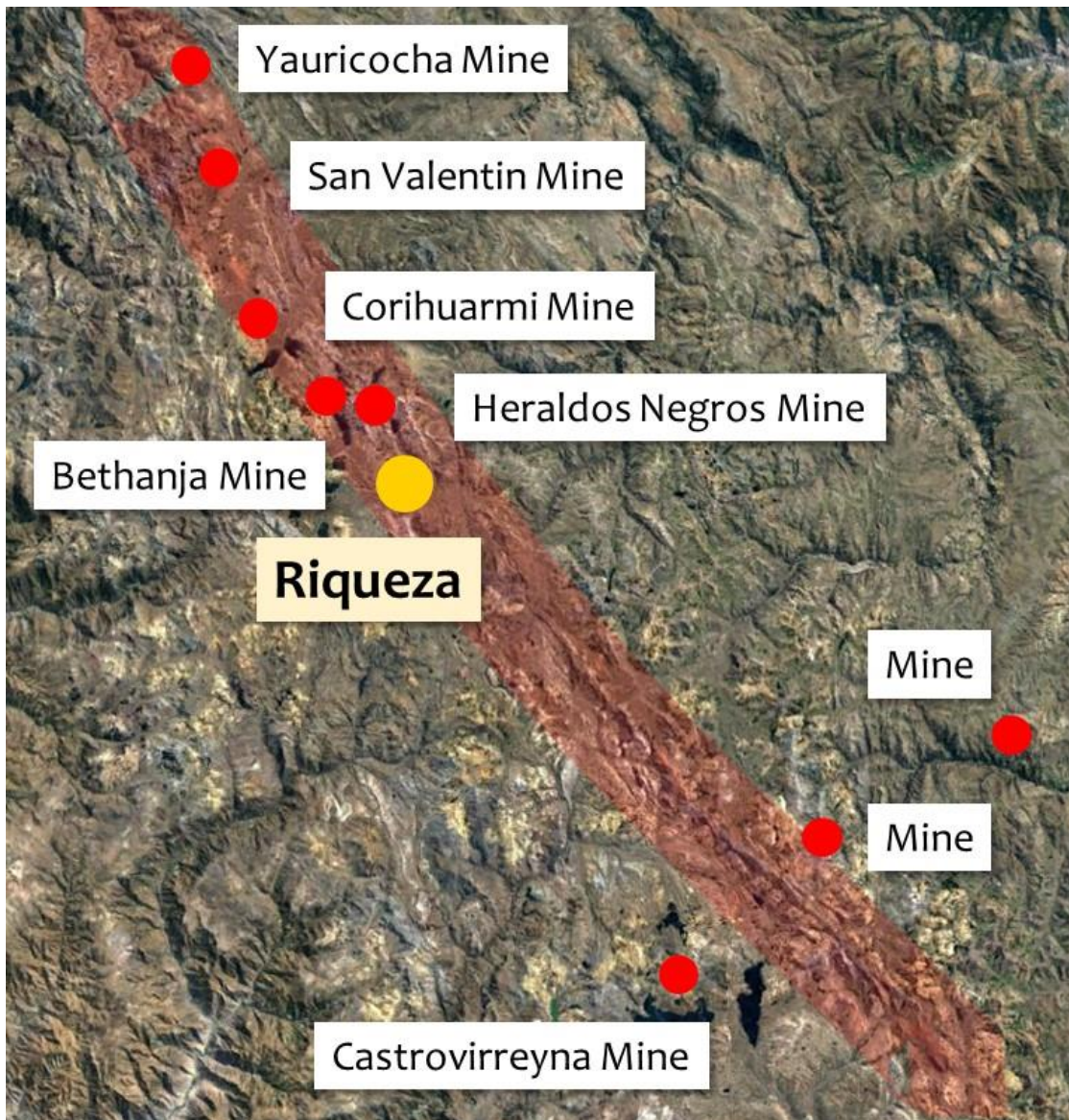


Figure 3: ABOVE Location of Riqueza and eight near-by mines.



Appendix 1: Photo Library of HV-series of veins of Dmass

Vein HV-10



Vein HV-09



Vein HV-08



Vein HV-07

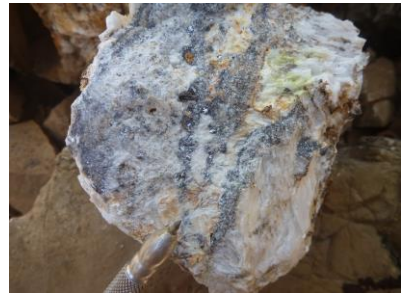


Vein HV-06





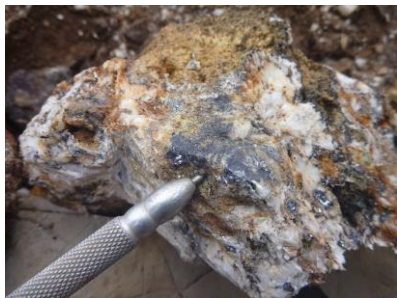
Vein HV-05



Vein HV-04



Vein HV-03



Vein HV-02



Breccia at HV-04 and HV-07 intersection



NOTE: Vein HV-01: Dmass ongoing at time of writing.



Appendix 2

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of mapping results, and specifically, the identification by the Company of certain rock types and outcrops containing secondary (visual) mineralisation on one concession known as Nueva Santa Rita (located in Peru).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<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 hand-held XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	This announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	This announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	This announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Whilst this announcement discusses the continuation of a diamond-core drilling program, the announcement does not refer to any drill core logging or assay results.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise “representivity” of samples.</i>	N/A – sub-sampling procedures were not undertaken by the Company.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Location of data points	<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>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	This announcement does not refer to any sample assay results. In any case, geo-location is achieved using WGS846- Zone 18S.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Exploration results included in this announcement include preliminary mapping results, and specifically, the identification of certain rock types and outcrops containing secondary (visual) mineralisation. Data spacing is a function of first-pass geological traverses.
	<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>	Please refer immediately above. Note that no grade, or any type of mineral resource has been provided in this announcement.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	The Agreement and concession are in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	This announcement does not refer to exploration conducted by previous parties.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	<p>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.</p>	N/A – no drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	<p>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.</p>	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	N/A – no equivalents were used in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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’).</p>	N/A - this announcement does not refer to any sample assay results or to mineralised widths/ lengths.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Plans are provided showing the position of the new rock type and mineralisation subject of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its exploration results referred to in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	This announcement does not make substantial reference to other exploration data.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation that appear characteristic of the channel-sampled veins. The Company is drill testing to achieve this.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	N/A: Refer above.
