7 June 2017

23 MINERALISED ZONES IN LATEST DRILLING AT HUMASPUNCO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Very strong results in second (RDDH-002), third (RDDH-003) and fourth holes (RDDH-004) at Humaspunco with at least 23 mineralised intersections**
- **31 mineralised intersections to date in drill holes RDDH-001 – RDDH-004**
- **RDDH-004 intersects:**
  - **Manto sequence with combined down hole width of 18.0m that includes:**
    - **Upper manto horizon**
    - **Middle manto horizon & HV-08 intersection zone**
    - **Lower manto horizon**
  - **Veins HV-05, HV-07, HV-04, HV-03, HV-02 & HV-01**
  - **Two new vein structures**
- **RDDH-003 intersects:**
  - **Vein HV-17 (*interim logging only*)**
- **RDDH-002 intersects:**
  - **Veins HV-10, HV-09 and two new vein structures (ASX announcement 29/5/2017)**
  - **Veins HV-06, HV-08, HV-07 (HV-07 broadens to 19.5m down hole width)**
  - **Two new vein structures**
  - **New sub-volcanic (hypabyssal intrusion)**
- **Significant down hole thickness in mantos and veins with many veins widening with depth**
- **Many veins now known to extend >200m below surface**
- **Assays pending for RDDH-001/core sampling for RDDH-002/3/4 underway**

Manto in RDDH-004

Drilling at Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) Riqueza Project is progressing well. The Company has now completed drill holes planned for drill platform one (RDDH-001, RDDH-002, RDDH-003) and the first hole planned for drill platform two (RDDH-004) at the Humaspunco Prospect. A total of 31 mineralised structures have been intersected to date, including 23 in recent results (subject of this announcement) from RDDH-002, RDDH-003 and RDDH-004. A summary of the 31 mineralised intersections include:

- RDDH-004:
  - Three manto horizons
  - Seven known veins: HV-08, HV-05, HV-07, HV-04, HV-03, HV-02 and HV-01
  - Two previously unknown veins
- RDDH-003:
  - Vein HV-17
- RDDH-002 (See also ASX announcement 29 May 2017):
  - Five known veins: HV-10, HV-09, HV-06, HV-08 and HV-07
  - Four previously unknown veins
  - Sub-volcanic (or hypabyssal intrusion)
- RDDH-001 (See also ASX announcements 9 May, 11 May and 22 May 2017):
  - Eight known veins: HV-10, HV-09, HV-06, HV-08, HV-05, HV-07, HV-04 and HV-03.

Manto Mineralisation in RDDH-004

It is believed the upper manto sequence has been intersected in RDDH-004 (the first hole targeting manto mineralisation). Notwithstanding the need for detailed analysis of core orientation data, the manto intervals in RDDH-004 are in alignment with known mantos in outcrop and in exposures underground (Figure 5). Three manto horizons are believed intersected; an upper manto horizon at 6.8m down hole depth with a down hole width of 0.5m (Figure 1); a middle manto horizon at 11.25m down hole depth with a down hole width of 13.75m (Figure 1); and a lower manto horizon at 36.25m down hole depth with a down hole width of 3.8m. Based on vein projections (from surface), it is believed RDDH-004 also intersects HV-08 where the middle manto occurs.

Figure 1: **ABOVE** Composite core tray photos of RDDH-004 showing the upper manto horizon (left yellow box) and the middle manto horizon/vein HV-08 intersection (right yellow box). Galena crystal aggregates, fractures and veinlets are visible in an otherwise strongly Fe-oxidised mineralised interval.

Within the 33.25m thick upper manto sequence (taken from the top of the upper manto to the bottom of the third manto) the manto horizons have a combined down hole thickness of 18.05m. This is a significant result and very encouraging.

Vein Mineralisation in RDDH-001 to RDDH-004

The known HV-series of mineralised veins that occur at surface at Humaspunco are well represented in the first four drill holes at Humaspunco:

- ***All the surface veins*** (HV-01 to HV-10) have been identified in drilling.
- Many of these veins appear to ***broaden significantly at depth***.
- Many of these veins appear in three drill holes and ***extend more than 200m below surface***.

In addition to the known surface veins, new veins are also being discovered with at least six new vein structures identified in drilling to date (Figure 5).

Description of Manto and Vein Mineralisation in Drilling

Preliminary core logging shows that the style of mineralisation is variable in appearance depending on preservation. In general, where the mineralised drill core is weathered (typically in the shallow parts of each hole), vein/manto mineralisation tends to be distinctively red-brown in colour. Relict fresh sulphides occur within broader envelopes of Fe-Mn oxides and box-work gossans. Smithsonite (zinc carbonate), malachite (copper carbonate), rhodochrosite (manganese carbonate) are also present in these oxidised intervals. Where mineralisation is fresher (more typically in the deeper parts of each hole) sulphides include galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and pyrite (iron sulphide). Such sulphides may occur as disseminations, fracture-fillings, veinlets or as crystal aggregates.

The sulphides tend to occur in uneven concentrations ("blebs") across each mineralised interval, from trace amounts to common. The Company expects grades to vary considerably as a consequence (as is the case in surface channel-sampling results at Humaspunco, where blebby mineralisation was apparent).

Gangue minerals include calcite and barite. The gangue minerals may occur as large veins (up to 40cm width), veinlets, fractures or fracture-linings, or as matrix material within breccias. At least two generations of such veining are apparent with evidence of calcite veinlets cross-cutting (therefore post-dating) earlier veinlets. In general, there is an apparent decrease in barite content in the mineralised veins with depth.

Figure 2: **ABOVE** Core photo at 90.5m in RDDH-004. This is typical of mineralisation at shallow depths in drilling at Humaspunco. Relict galena (grey-silver) with Fe-oxides (red-brown) and calcite and barite (cream-coloured), which mostly comprise the gangue minerals.

Figure 3: **ABOVE** Core photo at 115.8m in RDDH-004. An example of mineralisation at modest depths in drilling at Humaspunco. Fe-oxides (red-brown) and cream-coloured minerals which mostly comprise the gangue minerals (calcite and barite).

Sub-volcanic (Hypabyssal Intrusion)

A highly chloritized, pyrite-bearing sub-volcanic (hypabyssal intrusion) has been identified in RDDH-002 between down hole depths of 223.4m and 328.0m. It has a significant down hole width of 104.6m and (as an intrusive) believed to cut across and therefore post-date the Jumasha Formation limestone. It contains calcite and rhodochrosite concretions ("eyes") and veinlets and disseminated pyrite.

In a previous announcement (12 April 2017) the first discovery of an intrusion at Riqueza was made approximately one kilometre south of Humaspunco. The occurrence of the second (shallow) intrusion in RDDH-002 now indicates that intrusive activity occurs at (or beneath) Humaspunco itself. The occurrence of pyrite within this intrusion; within its upper and lower contacts; and within veins that cut across it, indicates hotter mineralising conditions than those prevailing nearer the surface at Humaspunco.

Figure 4: **ABOVE** Core tray photo of the sub-volcanic. It is strongly chloritized (green colouring) and hosts disseminated pyrite. It is a complex rock with multiple zones of brecciation, intervals of intense "eyes" (concretions and/or volatile infillings), alteration and veining.

Table 1: Drill Hole Parameters

Hole	Hole Parameters				Platform	Hole Depth (m's)
	Azimuth	Dip	Coordinates			
RDDH-005	35°	60°	455904	8594395	SRP-18	200.00
RDDH-006	17°	65°	454617	8592910	SRP-20	50.00
RDDH-007	0°	90°	454617	8592910	SRP-20	80.00
RDDH-008	17°	65°	454529	8592933	SRP-19	50.00
RDDH-009	0°	90°	454529	8592933	SRP-19	174.45
RDDH-001	215°	45°	456091	8595226	SRP-01	360.00
RDDH-002	215°	75°	456091	8595226	SRP-01	410.00
RDDH-003	35°	45°	456091	8595226	SRP-01	192.50
RDDH-004	215°	45°	456026	8595128	SRP-02	250.00
						1766.95

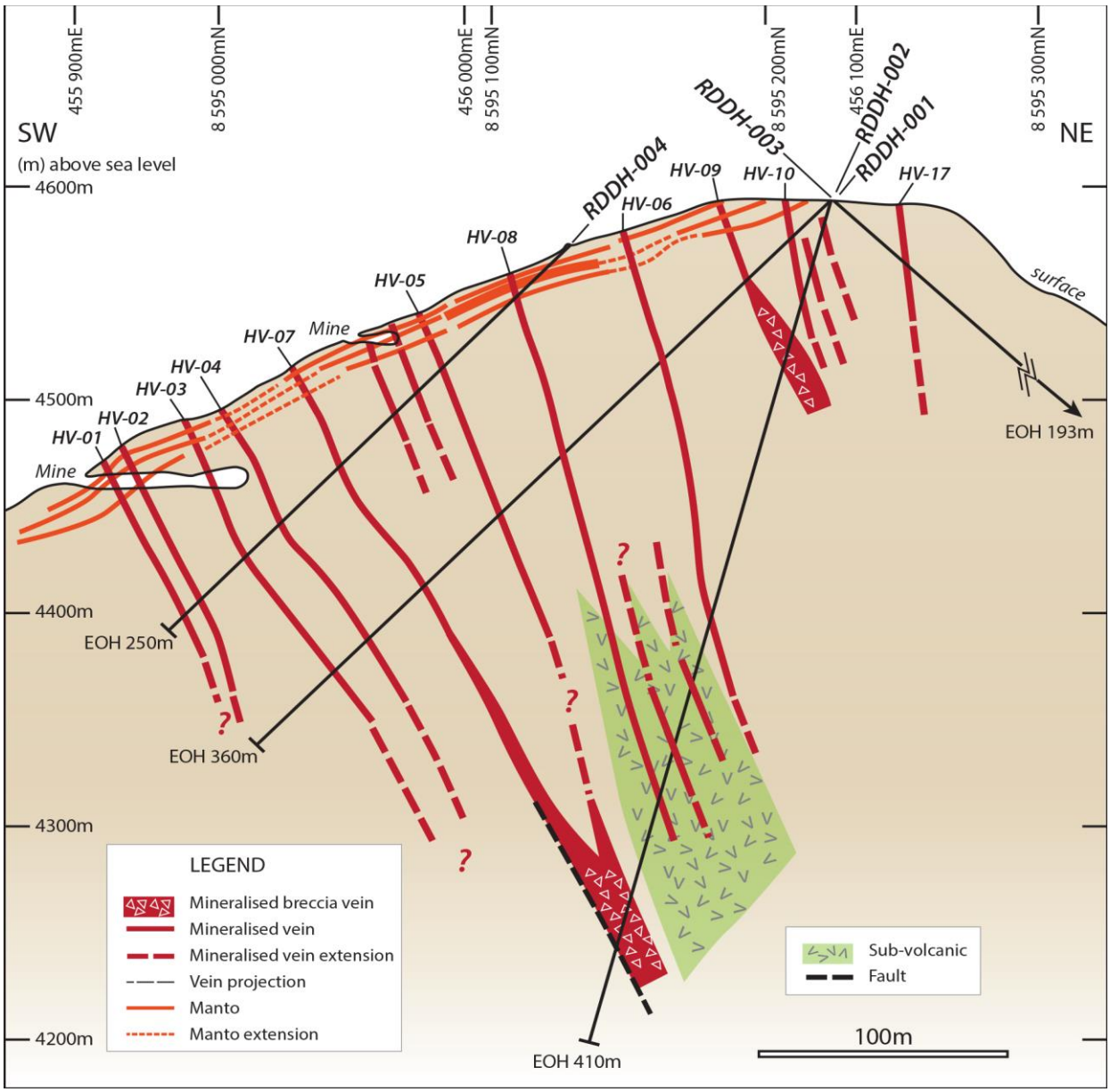

Figure 5: **ABOVE** Schematic SW-NE cross section through Humaspunco Hill showing the reach of RDDH-001 to RDDH-004 (drilling completed). Collared north of the mantos, both RDDH-001 and RDDH-002 were designed to intersect HV-10 (north) to HV-03 (south). Drill hole RDDH-004 is the first of planned drill holes designed to intersect both known mantos and the known veins located south of drill platform 2. The section schematically illustrates the general widening of certain veins and the vertical extent of the vein system, upwards of 300m. The section also shows the relative position of the sub-volcanic and its spatial relationship with the cross-cutting (post-dating veins).

The logging of drill core from drill holes RDDH-002 – RDDH-004 is underway and the Company is currently waiting on assay results from RDDH-001. The Company's next drill holes are planned to test the Callancocha Structure where mineralised veins, some at least 5m across, were identified in systematic sampling.

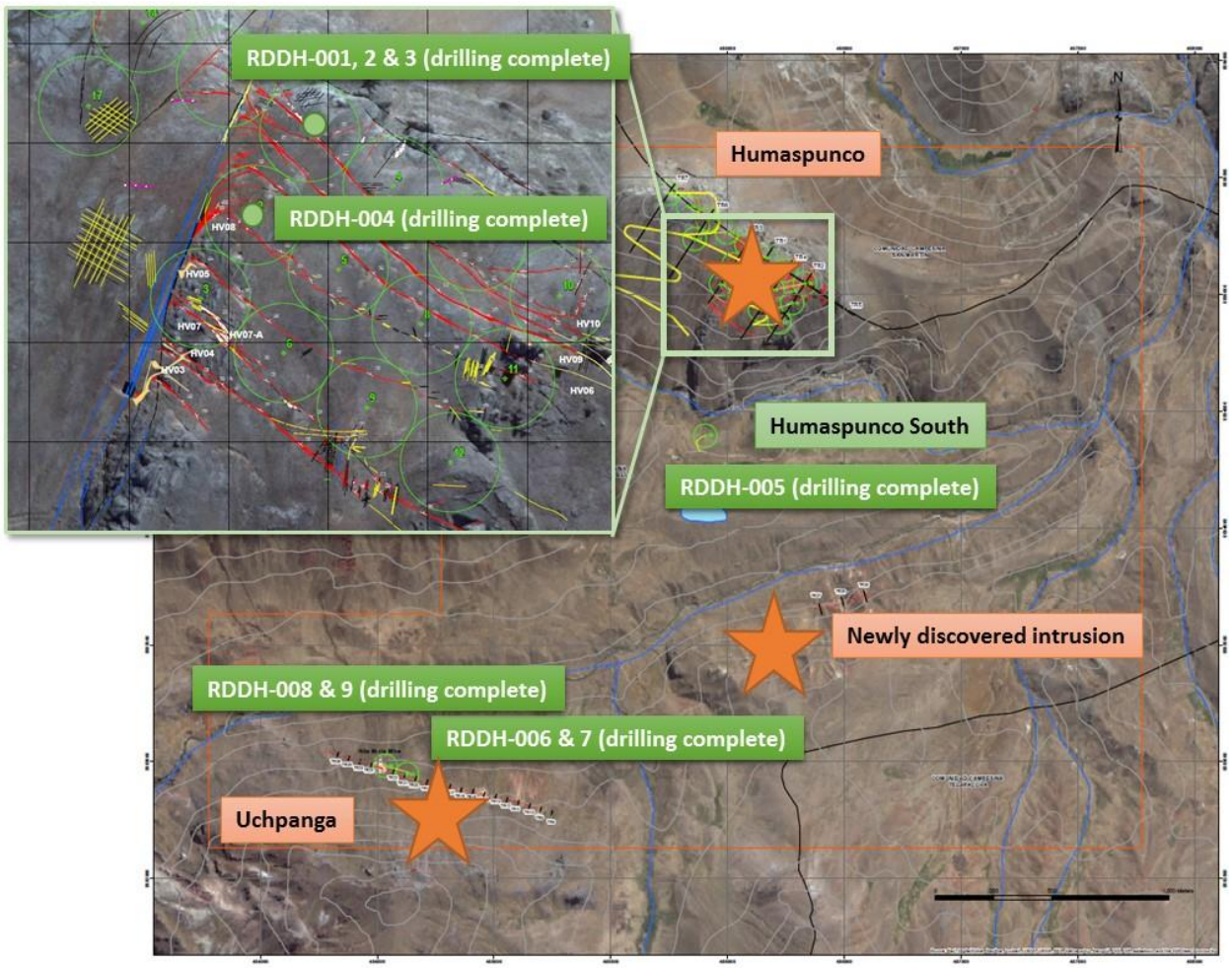

Figure 6: **ABOVE** Drill hole location plan showing relative position of drill holes at Humaspunco (RDDH-001 to RDDH-004), Humaspunco South (RDDH-005) and at Uchpanga (RDDH-006 to RDDH-009).

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.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of drilling results (core logging results and core photos) 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 does not refer to any new sample assay results. Various metal minerals are referred to in the context of vein, manto and breccia intervals noted in preliminary core logging with a selection of photos provided to illustrate visible mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	This announcement does not refer to any sample results.
	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.	This announcement does not refer to any sample results. Mineralised intervals are mentioned in this announcement which are described in terms of their down hole width and mineral assemblage.
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.).*	This announcement includes core photos from various diamond core holes. The announcement does not refer to any metal grade associated with these holes. The drilling technique used is diamond core from surface to end-of-hole. The core diameter used is HQ (63.5mm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core barrel and core length measurements were made. No significant core loss was experienced.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No significant core loss was experienced.
	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 – refer above. With no sample loss, no bias based on sample loss would occur.
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.*	On-site geologist(s) log structure, lithology, alteration, mineralisation on a shift basis. Core recoveries are noted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core photos were taken for every core-tray.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging cont…	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	100% of the core hosting zones of mineralisation were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core sample assay results were mentioned in this announcement. Notwithstanding this, in the broader context of the drill program (described above) core will be sawn in half. One half will be bagged and labelled, the remaining half will be returned to the core tray
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – future sampling of the current drill program (described above) will be core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sampling will follow industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures will be undertaken.
	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.	The core sawing orientation will be such that apparent mineralisation will be equally represented in both halves of the core. Sample intervals will be determined by either down-hole vein and manto intervals or by whole-metre intervals, and be collected as either one or part metre samples. In the case of vein and manto sampling, sampling will be subject to visible signs of mineralisation. In all cases, measures to ensure representative sampling will take place.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes will be adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of mineralisation visible in the core. Where vein and manto intervals are sub-one metre, sampling will be sub-one metre.
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.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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 drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying cont…	*The use of twinned holes.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
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 drill hole location was 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.*	Exploration results mentioned in this announcement include preliminary results of core logging and drill core photos.
	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
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.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	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.	Several mineralised intervals recorded in drill holes were mentioned in this announcement. The predicted and actual down hole intervals of the targeted veins correspond to a high degree. Therefore, by extension, the angle of the mantos/veins appear same/similar at surface as underground. In this way, the angle of the hole to mineralisation is known and any bias may be corrected in later reporting.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A – No drill core assay results are referred to in this announcement.

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 exploration conducted 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.*	Drill hole parameters: Refer to Table 1 (in-text).
	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 – drill parameters are provided in Table 1 (in-text).
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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').*	The orientation of the zones of mineralisation encountered in the drill hole referred to in this announcement are reasonably well known for reasons discussed above. Nevertheless, the drill core is orientated and, once geotechnical logging has been completed, true thicknesses can be calculated thus providing further detail.
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.*	A plan and cross section are provided showing the position of the drill hole subject of 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 exploration results 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 reference to information contained in four previous ASX announcements that described results of RDDH-001 and RDDH-002, dated: 9 May 2017, 11 May 2017, 22 May 2017 and 29 May 2017.
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 appearing in the drill hole subject of this announcement.
	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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