



15 October 2019

## **MULTIPLE TARGETS AT RIQUEZA IN INTERIM SOIL RESULTS**

### **IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT**

- *Description of interim soil sampling assay data*
- *Description of new geochemical targets generated in interim soil assay data*
- *Description of the broad geochemical anomalies generated in interim soil assay data*
- *A brief interpretation of the interim soil assay data*
- *Next Steps at the Riqueza Project*
- *Key words and ASX JORC 2012 compliance tables – Appendix 1*

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Interim soil sampling assay data received
- Large new target discovered with coincident copper (Cu), silver (Ag), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb) anomalies
- Cu-Ag-Mo-Zn-Pb anomaly coincides with strong airborne geophysics anomaly
- This new target, hereafter called the **Ajo Orjo Prospect** is approximately 2km x 2km and hosts:
  - Broad Cu, Ag, Mo, Zn and Pb geochemical anomalies
  - Strong magnetic and radiometric geophysical anomalies
- Broad Ag anomalism across the Uchpanga, Colina Roja, Pampa Corral and Cuncayoc Copper prospects
- Broad multi-element anomalism across the Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja prospects
  - Both Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja host coincident Cu, Ag geochemical signatures and large 3D modelled magnetic bodies
- Full geochemical data and interpretation available in approximately 2 to 3 weeks

Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of interim soil sample assay data of approximately 800 samples of a program-total 1,286 samples. The Company has created thematic maps, also commonly known as "heat maps" to graphically display the copper, silver, molybdenum, zinc and lead results over the area covered by the 800 samples (Figures 3 to 7). The heat maps show the distribution of each element by way of a colour scale. Relatively high values are coloured red, relatively low values are coloured in blue. No assay data *per se* is provided in this announcement. **No grade or grade projections are made in this announcement.**

The interim results reveal very broad-scale copper, silver, zinc and lead anomalism and multiple geochemical anomalies coinciding with known prospect areas. Several specific geochemical targets have been recognised, including the Ajo Orjo Prospect, or Ajo Orjo.

### **Ajo Orjo (New Target Area)**

Ajo Orjo is located in the southeast part of Riqueza, east of the Alteration Ridge and Cuncayoc Copper prospects. It occupies a broad area of overlapping Cu, Ag, Mo, Zn and Pb geochemical signatures (Figures 2 to 6), and also hosts a strong geophysical signature. The geophysical signature corresponds to the original airborne geophysical targets referred to as Ajo Orjo NS and Ajo Orjo EW, both priority-2 geophysics targets.



The occurrence of multiple element geochemical anomalies with strong surface and sub-surface magnetic and radiometric anomalies, in an area broadly covered by undifferentiated volcanics, is highly encouraging. That, Ajo Orjo is located on a distinctive northwest-southeast structural trend which hosts a known Au-Cu porphyry on the immediate next concession holding (partly owned by Anglo American) 10km to the southeast, adds considerable priority to this new prospect.

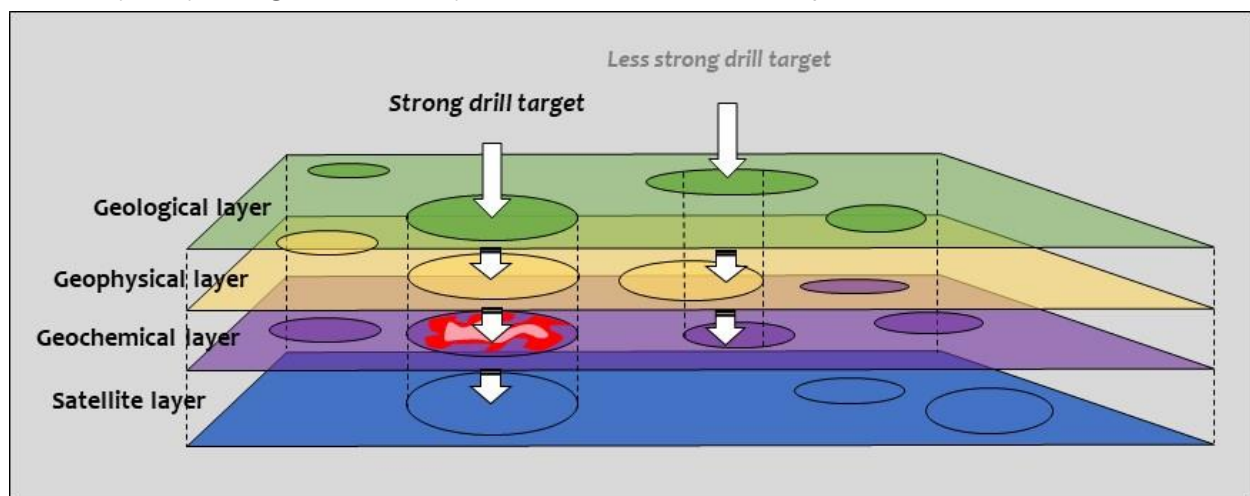
Based on South32-funded work completed to date the new Ajo Orjo Prospect hosts:

- Two Priority-2 airborne geophysics targets
  - Ajo Orjo NS target (strong magnetic near surface anomaly, broad magnetic high at depth, radiometric phyllic alteration halo)
  - Ajo Orjo EW target (strong magnetic near surface anomaly, broad magnetic high at depth, radiometric phyllic and K-alteration halos)
- AND NOW moderate Zn-Cu-Pb±Ag geochemical anomalies
- NOTE: The area has not been mapped and sampled in detail
- NOTE: The above mentioned, geophysical targets have not been 3D modelled.

**“Riqueza has turned up yet another highly encouraging prospect area in Ajo Orjo” says Inca’s Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. “The data is building a compelling case: coincident of copper, silver and molybdenum, *ex cetera*, strong magnetics and radiometrics, in a fairly well defined, four square kilometre area with a known porphyry on trend ten kilometres away.”**

These results are not only very encouraging but are a clear demonstration of the need follow a careful, well-ordered exploration pathway—to add various layers of geological knowledge to the initial geophysical data base that first identified a number of priority targets. “We need to remember that both Huasijaja and Ajo Orjo were both ranked as a priority-2 geophysical targets” says Mr Brown. “Subsequent 3D modelling and geochemical sampling has upgraded these targets significantly.”

Figure 1 **BELOW:** The concept of data layers and the generation of drill targets. Areas with an anomaly on each layer of data may become strong drill targets. As geochemical data is a direct measure of element concentrations, anomalies associated with this layer may be weighted more heavily than satellite anomalies, for example.



**Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja Prospects (Improved Target Areas)**

The Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja prospects are located in the southeast part of Riqueza, immediately east of the Alteration Ridge, and west of Ajo Orjo. It is unsurprising that Cuncayoc Copper has Cu and Ag geochemical anomalies. Recent mapping has discovered bonanza-grade Ag and high-grade Cu at Cuncayoc (ASX announcement dated 4 July 2019). These prospect areas also have Zn and Pb geochemical signatures most likely related to modest sulphide mineralisation noted in the mineralised veins (same ASX announcement as above). The Company believes these targets have increased in prospectivity as a result of the interim soil sample data.

Based on South32-funded work completed to date, the Cuncayoc Copper Prospect hosts:

- Priority-1 (**P-1**) and Priority-2 (**P-2**) airborne geophysics targets:
  - Cunayhuasi P-1 (strong magnetic near surface anomaly, broad magnetic high at depth),
  - Cuncayoc West P-2 (strong magnetic near surface anomaly, broad magnetic high at depth),
  - Cuncayoc East P-1 (strong magnetic near surface anomaly, broad magnetic high at depth);
- Large-scale 3D magnetic bodies that extend from surface to depth (ASX announcement dated 19 August 2019: *“New Targets Generated in Magnetic 3D Modelling - Riqueza”*);
- Multiple strongly mineralised, Cu-Ag-bearing veins and fault structures; (ASX announcement dated 4 July 2019: *“919 Grams/Tonne Silver at Cuncayoc – Riqueza”*)
- AND NOW Cu, Ag, Zn and Pb geochemical anomalies.

Work to date shows that the Huasijaja Prospect hosts:

- Priority-2 airborne geophysics target:
  - Huasijaja P-2;
- A single coherent large-scale 3D magnetic body extending from surface to depth, with a volume of 200million cubic metres (ASX announcement dated 19 August 2019: *“New Targets Generated in Magnetic 3D Modelling - Riqueza”*)
- AND NOW Zn and Pb geochemical anomalies.

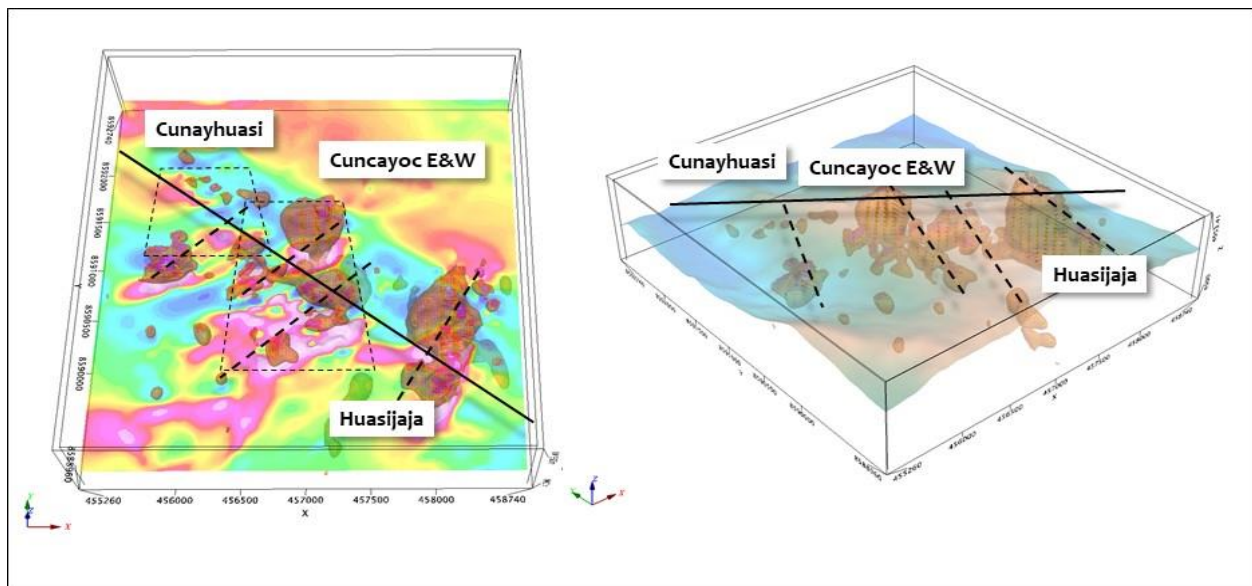


Figure 2 **ABOVE:** 3D total magnetic inversion models of Area 1 showing the individual NE-SW alignment of magnetic bodies arranged along a NW-SE regional trend. Modelled areas 2 & 3 are shown as dashed black lines (left). Diagram first appeared in ASX announcement dated 19 August 2019 *“New Targets Generated in Magnetic 3D Modelling - Riqueza”*.



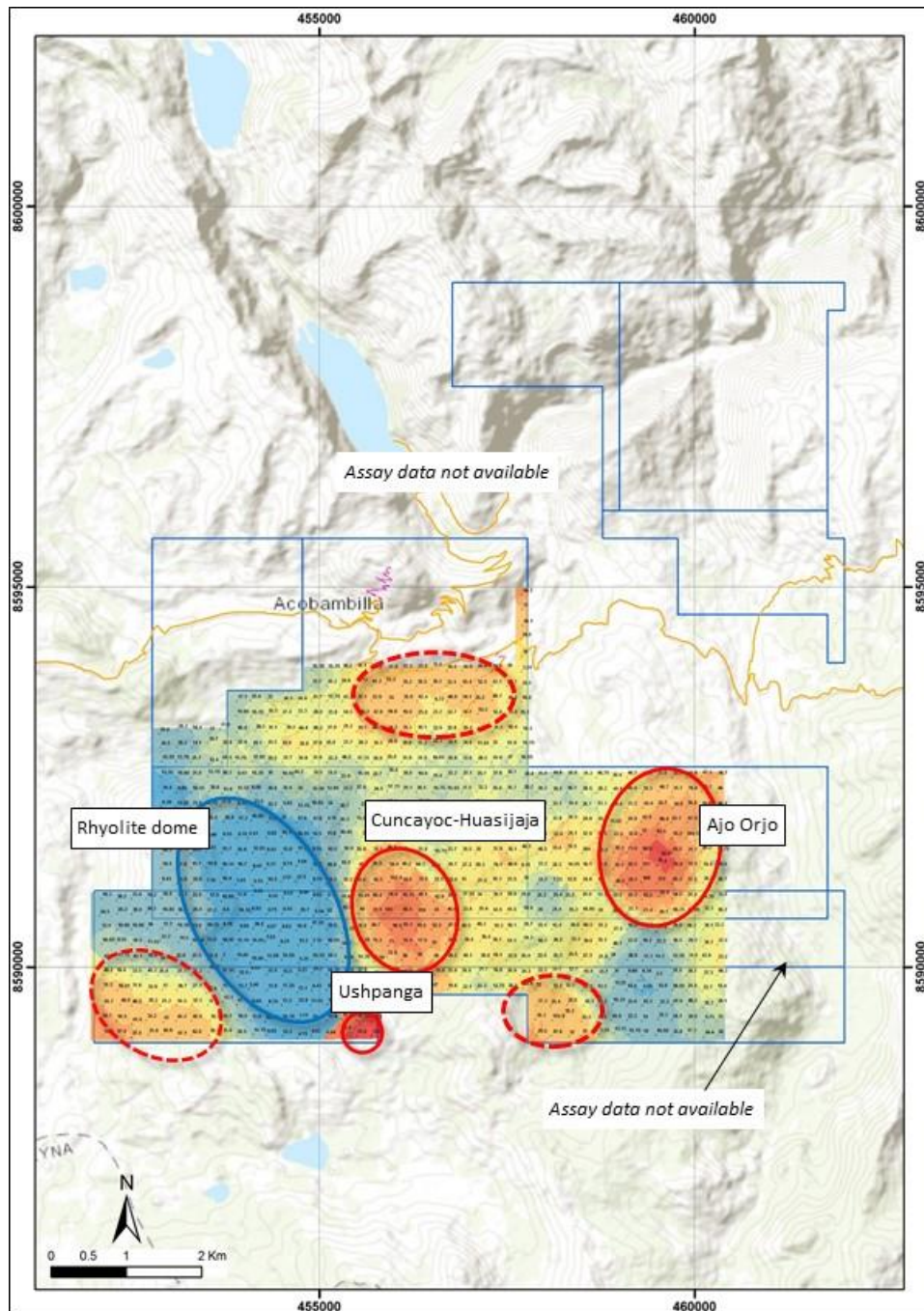


Figure 3 **ABOVE:** Heat map of the Riqueza Project showing interim Cu soil data. The data points are based on a 200m x 200m grid. Red areas indicate relatively high Cu values and blue areas indicate relatively low Cu values. The Ajo Orjo, Cuncayoc-Huasijaja and Ushpanga Cu high areas (highlighted) contrast to the large Cu low of the rhyolite dome (also highlighted). It is felt the Cu soil anomalies correspond to Cu-bearing structures (veins, faults) at surface, themselves representing conduits of mineralisation from greater depths. Refer to Table 1 (below) for colour-ppm codes.

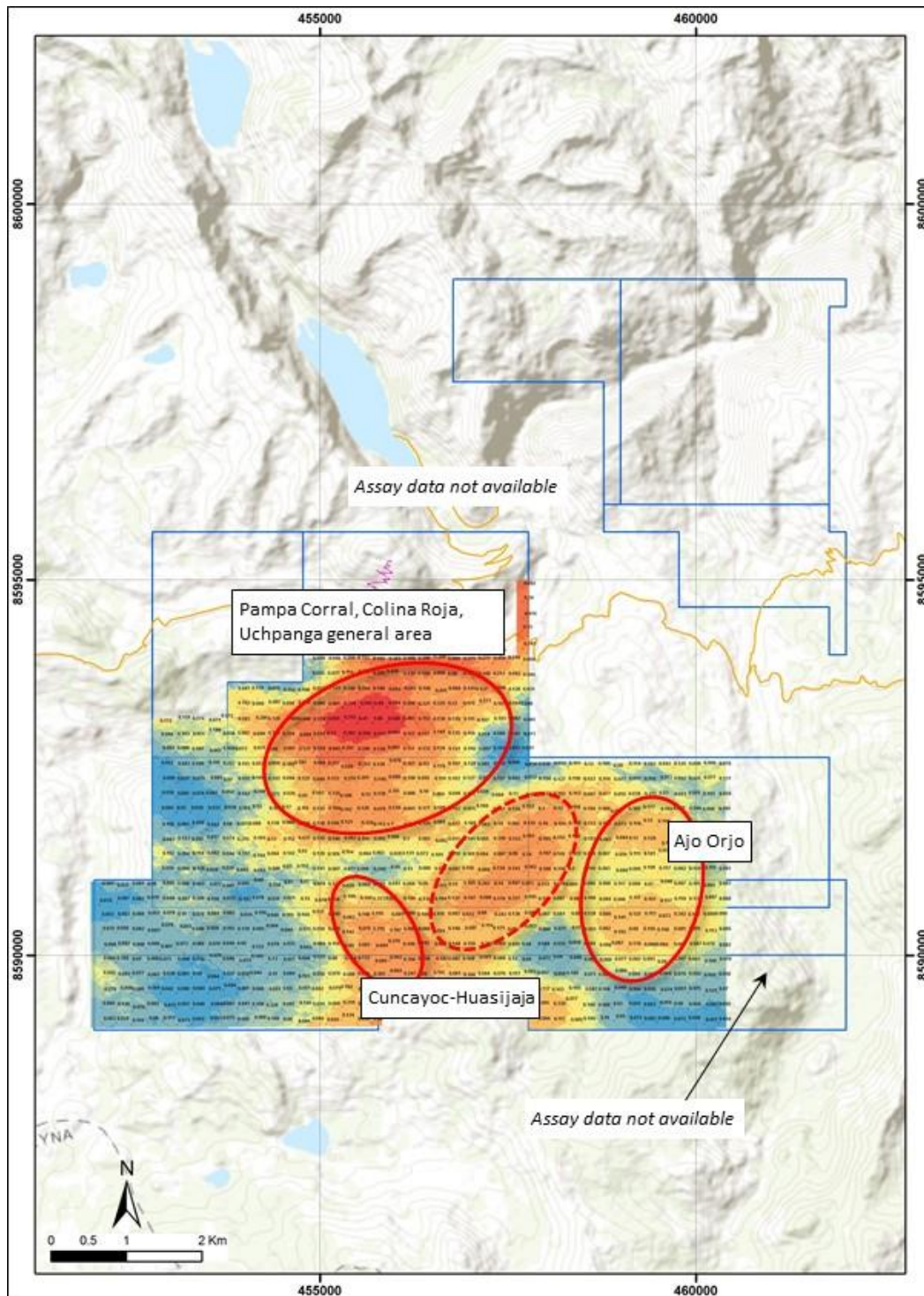


Figure 4 **ABOVE:** Heat map of the Riqueza Project showing interim Ag soil data. The data points are based on a 200m x 200m grid. Red areas indicate relatively high Ag values and blue areas indicate relatively low Ag values. Ag is anomalous over a very large area. Ag is often closely related to Zn-Pb replacement style mineralisation in limestone terrains (such as at Humaspunco – Riqueza). This part of Riqueza however is dominated by volcanics and known and modelled intrusive stocks. Therefore, the high Ag values are believed to reflect a broad halo associated with epithermal IS mineralisation. Refer to Table 1 (below) for colour-ppm codes.



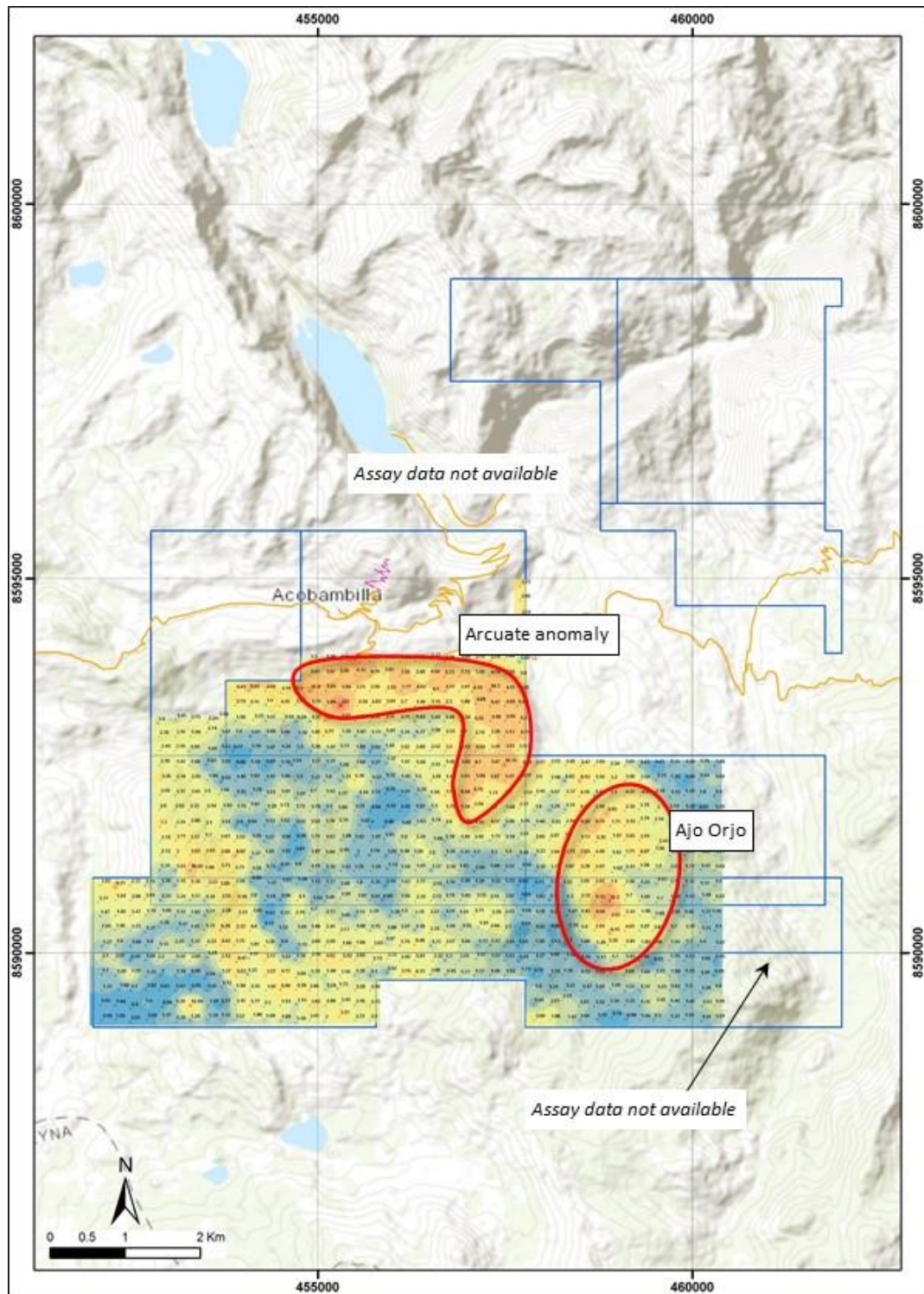


Figure 5 **ABOVE**: Heat map of the Riqueza Project showing interim Mo soil data. The data points are based on a 200m x 200m grid. Red areas indicate relatively high Mo values and blue areas indicate relatively low Mo values. Ajo Orjo is distinctive in having a Mo anomaly. Mo is a useful pathfinder for porphyry mineralisation, as it is often associated with the inner zone of copper mineralisation. Mo is uncommon in Ag-Pb-Zn replacement mineralisation. Refer to Table 1 (below) for colour-ppm codes.



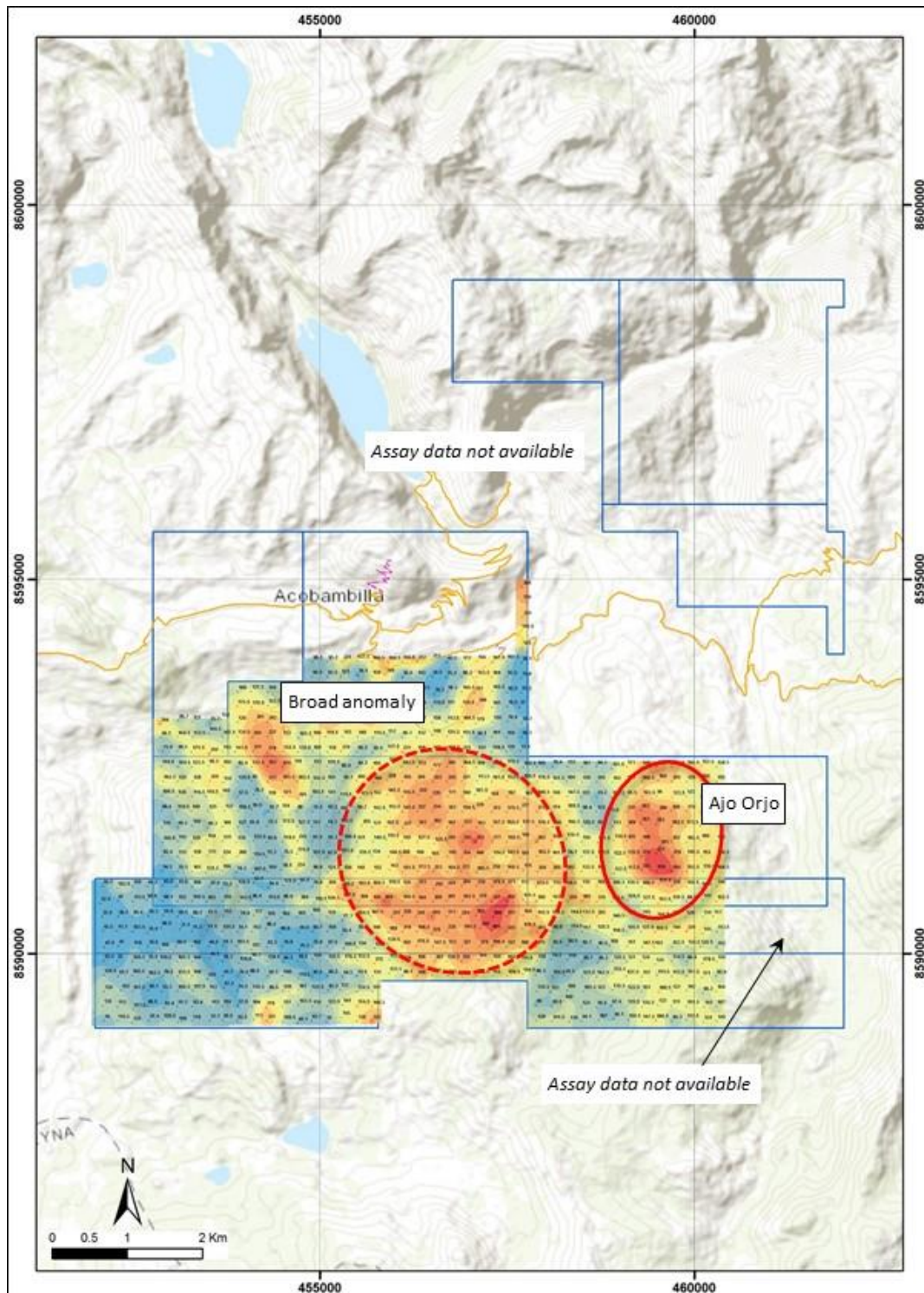


Figure 6 **ABOVE:** Heat map of the Riqueza Project showing interim Zn soil data. The data points are based on a 200m x 200m grid. Red areas indicate relatively high Zn values and blue areas indicate relatively low Zn values. Zn is anomalous over a very large area, which is believed to reflect a broad halo associated with epithermal IS mineralisation and/or porphyry mineralisation. Zn often occurs towards the periphery of porphyry systems. Zn is also closely related to Ag-Pb replacement style mineralisation in limestone terrains (such as at Humaspunco – Riqueza). This part of Riqueza is dominated by volcanics and known and modelled intrusive stocks. Refer to Table 1 (below) for colour-ppm codes.



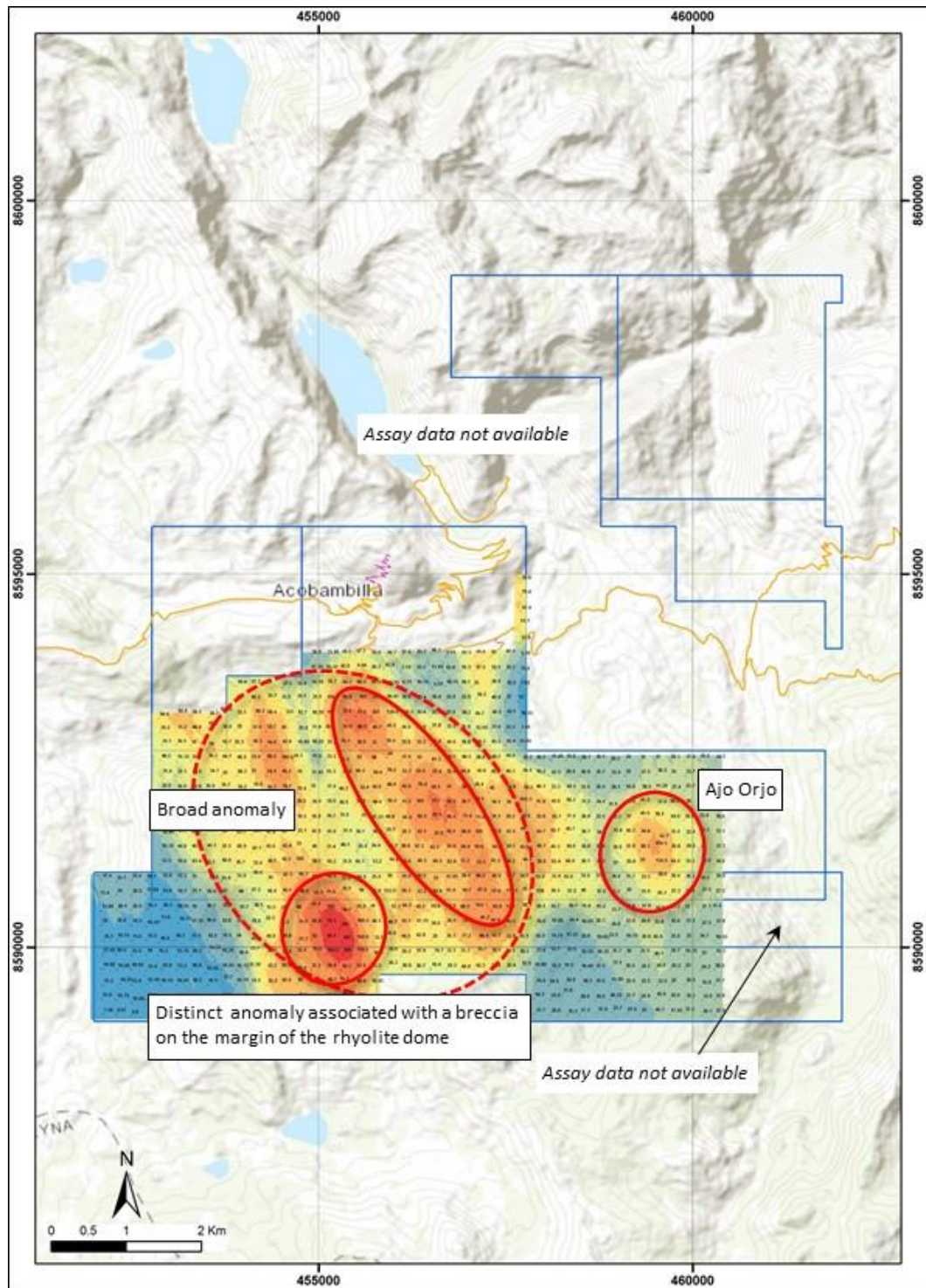


Figure 7 **ABOVE:** Heat map of the Riqueza Project showing interim Pb soil data. The data points are based on a 200m x 200m grid. Red areas indicate relatively high Pb values and blue areas indicate relatively low Pb values. Pb is anomalous over a very large area, which, like Zn, is believed to reflect a broad halo associated with epithermal IS mineralisation and/or porphyry mineralisation. Pb often occurs towards the periphery of porphyry systems. Zn is also closely related to Ag-Zn replacement style mineralisation in limestone terrains (such as at Humaspunco – Riqueza). This part of Riqueza is dominated by volcanics and known and modelled intrusive stocks. Refer to Table 1 (below) for colour-ppm codes.





Colour	Copper		Silver		Molybdenum		Zinc		Lead	
	ppm value range		ppm value range		ppm value range		ppm value range		ppm value range	
	8.41	16.66	0.004	0.05	0.52	1.27	45.97	82.39	5.39	17.67
	16.55	21.97	0.05	0.08	1.27	1.58	82.39	105.85	17.67	24.41
	21.97	25.39	0.08	0.09	1.58	1.72	105.85	120.97	24.41	28.12
	25.39	27.59	0.09	0.092	1.72	2.03	120.97	130.71	28.12	34.86
	27.59	31.01	0.092	0.10	2.03	2.78	130.71	145.82	34.86	47.14
	31.01	36.32	0.10	0.12	2.78	4.55	145.82	169.29	47.14	69.52
	36.32	44.57	0.12	0.17	4.55	8.73	169.29	205.71	69.52	110.27
	44.57	57.36	0.17	0.32	8.73	18.59	205.71	262.25	110.27	184.51
	57.36	77.23	0.32	0.70	18.59	41.88	262.25	350.01	184.51	319.72
	77.23	108.06	0.70	1.69	41.88	96.89	350.01	486.25	319.72	566.00

Table 1 **ABOVE:** Assay values (ppm) colour codes for Cu, Ag, Mo, Zn and Pb.

### Other Interim Geochemical Areas of Interest

**Copper** (Figure 3): There is a broad Cu anomaly across southern parts of the Riqueza Project that appears to have a vague northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest structural control. Highest values are centred above Ajo Orjo and Cuncayoc (already discussed) and at an area corresponding to the airborne geophysical target Ushpanga<sup>1</sup> P-1 south of Cuncayoc. The Ushpanga soil Cu anomaly corresponds to a known Cu occurrence located in proximity to a brecciated margin of the recently identified rhyolite dome (ASX announcement dated 20 June 2019, “*Intermediate Sulphidation System Identified at Riqueza*”). The strong northeast-southwest orientation mimics that of strongly Cu-Ag mineralised veins at Cuncayoc Copper.

Other areas with elevated copper levels in interim soil data include:

- The far southwest corner of the project. This area corresponds to the airborne geophysical targets Terciopelo P-3 and Yanaranra P-3 and;
- The Pampa Corral Prospect area, which hosts known intrusive stocks, Cu-skarn mineralisation and airborne geophysics target Pampa Corral P-2.

The recently recognised rhyolite dome at Alteration Ridge shows up as having distinctly low Cu. As alluded to above, Cu highs are located on the southwest, southeast and northeast margin of the dome.

**Silver** (Figure 4): There is a very large-scale Ag anomaly, covering an area roughly 5km x 5km, that extends across the Uchpanga, Colina Roja, Pampa Corral and Cuncayoc Copper prospects. Like Cu, Ag appears to have a vague northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest structural control.

The highest Ag values are centred above the Pampa Corral, Uchpanga and Colina Roja prospects.

**Molybdenum** (Figure 5): The highest values of Mo are centred above Ajo Orjo (already discussed). Another area with high Mo includes a roughly arcuate occurrence connecting Uchpanga, Colina Roja, Pampa Corral and Cuncayoc. Like Cu and Ag, Mo appears to be structurally controlled.

**Zinc and Lead** (Figures 6 & 7): The highest Zn values are centred above Ajo Orjo (already discussed). Highest Pb values are centred above the rhyolite dome. Generally, whilst there is broad correlation between Zn, Pb and Ag, the highs and lows do not correspond particularly well. In replacement deposits (Humaspunco, Riqueza) the Ag-Pb-Zn association is quite apparent. The metal distribution of these metals is believed more akin to metal zoning associated with epithermal-related deposits.

<sup>1</sup> The Ushpanga target is different to Uchpanga. The Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Mn Uchpanga Prospect is located approximately 3km north of Ushpanga.

***Interpretation of Interim Geochemical Data***

**Ajo Orjo:** Due to the coincidence of geochemical and geophysical anomalies within an area corresponding to un-mineralised volcanics, the Company believes Ajo Orjo is highly prospective for a mineralised intrusive stock. Soils in this area display elevated levels of Cu, Ag, Mo, Zn and Pb. The area displays strong magnetics at surface and at depth. The area displays both phyllic and K-alteration halos (radiometric signature). The area is 10km north-west of a known mineralised porphyry.

**Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja:** Like at Ajo Orjo, there is coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies in an area corresponding to un-mineralised volcanics, the Company believes Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja are highly prospective for mineralised intrusive stocks. Collectively, this area displays elevated levels of Cu, Ag, Zn and Pb and hosts multiple structurally controlled mineralised veins and structures (as described in previous ASX announcements). The area displays strong magnetics at surface and at depth. The magnetics have been 3D modelled, and large unaccounted magnetic bodies have been recognised. At Huasijaja, the 3D magnetic body has a volume of 200 million cubic metres.

***Next Steps at Riqueza***

Further to the Riqueza Update announcement (ASX Announcement dated xx October 2019 “Soil Sampling Completed”), the Company anticipates the final sample assay results in approximately 2 to 3 weeks. Following this, the complete set of data (1,286 samples each with 49 elements = 63,014 data points) will be analysed and interpreted. This will be done by an independent geochemical specialist.

The aim of the interpretation is to recognise porphyry and/or skarn geochemical halos and/or pathways (vectors). A “halo” may be described as a distinct geochemical *high*, such as a Cu or Mo high over a porphyry (for example). A “pathway” or vector may be described as a geochemical *gradient* towards a porphyry, such as a gradual increase in Ag, or gradual decrease in Zn (for example).

The mapping and sampling program that was concomitant with the soil sampling, is anticipated to continue. The efforts to date have been focussed on new mineralisation found at Cuncayoc and the surrounding areas of Alteration Ridge. This effort will now be broadened to include the new Ajo Orjo Target. The northeast corner of the project, hosting a concentration of P1 and P-2 geophysical targets will also be covered.

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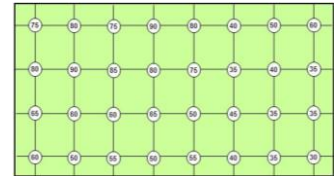
***Competent Person Statement***

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineralisation for the Greater Riqueza project area, 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 exploration results, 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.


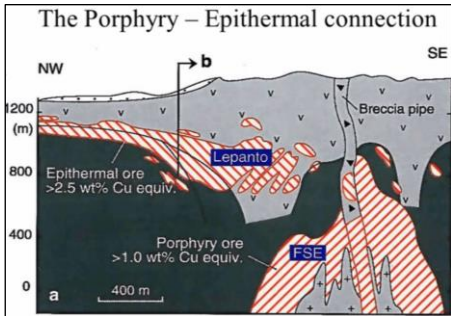


**Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement (order of appearance and cross reference)**

<u>Soil Sampling</u>	An exploration method to obtain <i>geochemical</i> data from the [upper] soil profile. This program type is often deployed over a grid, <i>grid sampling</i> , which may cover very large areas or very small area. It is usually deployed over targets relatively well defined.
<u>Grid Sampling</u>	A method of sampling whereby samples (typically soil samples) are taken from a prescribed grid-location often orientated to the cardinal points NS-EW. The grid spacing is arbitrary but can be from 10m to 10km depending on the purpose and survey area.
<u>Geochemistry(-ical)</u>	The study of the distribution and amounts of the chemical elements in minerals, ores, rocks, soils, water and the atmosphere.
<u>Geophysics(-ical)</u>	An exploration method using instruments to collect and analyse properties as magnetics, radioactivity, gravity, electronic conductivity, etc. Instruments can be located on surface (ground survey) or above the ground ( <i>airborne</i> survey).
<u>Airborne</u>	Said of a <i>geophysical</i> survey in which the <i>geophysical</i> tool is above the ground.
<u>Magnetics</u>	A measurement of the intensity of the earth's magnetic field caused by the contrasting content of rock-forming magnetic minerals in the Earth's crust. This allows sub-surface mapping of geology, including <i>structures</i> . An <i>airborne</i> survey is flown either by plane or helicopter with the magnetometer kept at a constant height above the surface.
<u>Radiometrics</u>	A measurement of the intensity of radio-elements potassium (K), uranium (U) and thorium (Th), specifically the gamma rays emitted by isotopes of these elements. All rocks and soils contain radioactive isotopes and almost all gamma-rays detected at surface are the result of radioactive decay of K, U and Th. Radiometrics is therefore capable of directly detecting potassic alteration which is associated with <i>hydrothermal</i> processing and formation of <i>deposits</i> .
<u>Thematic/Heat Map</u>	A plan showing <i>geochemical</i> data using false colours to illustrate the variation of the data. A Zn <i>heat map</i> may represent Zn high results in red (thus "heat") and Zn low results in blue.
<u>Undifferentiated Volcanics</u>	A reference to a volcanic rock that has not been described in terms of its lithology.
<u>Phyllic Alteration</u>	<i>Alteration</i> typically associated with hydrothermal activities in which quartz, sericite and pyrite are produced.
<u>K- Alteration</u>	<i>Alteration</i> that is characterised by the formation of new K-feldspar and/or biotite minerals. It typically represents the highest temperature form of <i>alteration</i> within <i>porphyry deposits</i> , forming in the core of the system and often within the <i>granite intrusion</i> itself.
<u>Alteration</u>	A process that involves the <i>alteration</i> of (change to) a rock, mineral or mineralisation by processes involving, but not limited to, the presence of <i>hydrothermal</i> fluids.
<u>Magnetic 3D Modelling</u>	A desk-top (computer-based) examination of magnetic data to produce three dimensional shapes to represent a magnetic feature/body.
<u>Porphyry (Deposit)</u>	A type of <i>deposit</i> containing ore-forming minerals occurring as disseminations and veinlets in a large volume of rock. The rock is typically porphyritic (a texture of large crystals in a fine groundmass). Porphyry <i>deposits</i> are economically very significant.
<u>Structure</u>	A very broad and widely used geological term but used at Riqueza to mean a large linear feature either a geological fault or a lineament.
<u>Fault</u>	A surface or zone of rock fracture along which there has been displacement.



**Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement (order of appearance and cross reference) cont.**

<u>Vein</u>	A tabular or sheet-like form of mineralisation, often resulting from in-filling a vertical or near-vertical fracture. They often cut across <u>Country Rock</u> .
<u>Mineralisation</u>	A general term describing the process or processes by which a mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock (or geological feature such as a <u>vein</u> , fault, etc...). In the strictest sense, <u>mineralisation</u> does not necessarily involve a process or processes involving <u>ore-forming minerals</u> . Nevertheless, <u>mineralisation</u> is very commonly used to describe a process or processes in which <u>ore-forming minerals</u> are introduced into a rock at concentrations that are economically valuable or potentially valuable.
<u>Intermediate Epithermal</u>	Please refer below, from Andrew Jackson (Sprott International). Said of <u>hydrothermal</u> processes occurring at temperatures ranging from 50°C to 200°C, and within 1,000m of the Earth's surface.
<u>Hydrothermal Sulphidation (IS)</u>	Pertaining to "hot water" usually used in the context of ore-forming processes.
	<div><div><p><b>Intermediate-sulfidation</b></p><p><b>Characteristics</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generally veins and breccias, like Low-sulfidation epithermals but coarser banding</li><li>• But may contain alunite like High-sulfidation epithermals</li><li>• In addition to gold, usually contain significant silver, lead (galena), zinc (sphalerite) at depth</li><li>• Gold and silver deposition is controlled by boiling. Base metals mainly by fluid mixing/cooling.</li></ul></div><div></div></div> <div><p><b>The Porphyry – Epithermal connection</b></p></div>
<u>Skarn (Deposit)</u>	A type of deposit that forms as a result of alteration which occurs when hydrothermal fluids interact either igneous or sedimentary rocks. In many cases, skarns are associated with the intrusion of granitic rocks, especially <u>Porphyry</u> intrusions, in and around faults that intrude into a limestone.
<u>Country Rock</u>	Rock that encloses or is cut by <u>mineralisation</u> . And more broadly, rock that makes up the geology of an area.
<u>Rhyolite(-ic)</u>	A classification of a group of igneous rocks generally porphyritic and exhibiting flow texture. <u>Rhyolitic</u> is a term describing <u>rhyolite</u> characteristics.
<u>Volcanic Dome</u>	A step-sided, rounded extrusion (quasi-intrusive) of highly viscous <u>magma</u> erupted from a volcano. The <u>dome</u> often occurs within the volcano's crater, which may be later eroded away leaving a high topographic <u>dome</u> feature.
<u>Magma</u>	Molten rock that can be extrusive (occurs at the Earth's surface) and <u>intrusive</u> (occurs below the Earth's surface).
<u>Intrusion(-ive)</u>	The rock or process of the emplacement of <u>magma</u> in pre-existing rock below the Earth's surface.
<u>Stock</u>	A body of rock, typically <u>intrusive</u> .

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## Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) exploration reporting requirements.

### SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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#### Criteria: Sampling techniques

##### JORC CODE Explanation

*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.*

##### Company Commentary

This announcement refers to the receipt of geochemical heat maps constructed for approximately 800 soil sample assay results (of copper, silver, molybdenum, zinc and lead). In this announcement the results are considered interim because the entire program data is not available and only five of the elemental suite of analysis has been provided. The 800 soil sample data points reflect sample locations of a project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m) involving the collection of 2kg of material from a 30cm x 30cm area at a depth of 5cm to 20cm. No assay results *per sae* of this sampling are referred to in this announcement.

##### JORC CODE Explanation

*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*

##### Company Commentary

Soil sampling protocols were followed for all of the 1,286 samples (inclusive of the 800 data points of this announcement). Each sample is representative of the upper horizons of the soil profile.

##### JORC CODE Explanation

*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.*

##### Company Commentary

The 1,286 soil samples (inclusive of the 800 data points of this announcement) were collected as part of the project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m) involving the collection of 2kg of material from a 30cm x 30cm area at a depth of 5cm to 20cm. No assay results, or reference to mineralisation associated with these 1,286 soil samples, are referred to in this announcement.

#### Criteria: Drilling techniques

##### JORC CODE Explanation

*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.).*

##### Company Commentary

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

#### Criteria: Drill sample recovery

##### JORC CODE Explanation

*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*

##### Company Commentary

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.



**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Logging**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*

**Company Commentary**

No new sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise “representivity” of samples.*



**Company Commentary**

No sub-sampling occurred in relation to the 800 data points referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

The 1,286 soil samples (inclusive of the 800 data points of this announcement) were collected as part of the project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m) involving the collection of 2kg of material from a 30cm x 30cm area at a depth of 5cm to 20cm. The 30cm x 30cm x 15cm volume of soil was mixed with large pieces of rock/debris removed by hand. A 2kg sample was retained.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*

**Company Commentary**

The sample size (2kg) is considered appropriate for the purposes of a grid soil geochemical survey.

**Criteria: Quality of assay data and laboratory tests****JORC CODE Explanation**

*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*

**Company Commentary**

In the generation of thematic maps that shows numerical assay results in a colour scale, the 1,286 soil samples (inclusive of the 800 data points of this announcement) were subject to: ME-MS61L super trace lowest detection limit four acid digest by ICP-MS (all elements except Au – not reported in this announcement), and 30g Fire Assay ICP-AES finish (for Au). These methods are considered appropriate for soil geochemical orientation programs.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

No geophysical tools, spectrometers, hand-held XRF instruments, etc were used in the generation of the assay data and subsequent geochemical heat maps referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

QAQC samples (standards and blanks) were inserted into the sample stream prior to submission to the laboratory, at a frequency of 1 QAQC sample per 30 samples.

**Criteria: Verification of sampling and assaying****JORC CODE Explanation**

*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*

**Company Commentary**

No intersections are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*The use of twinned holes.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*

**Company Commentary**

A soil sample database for primary data, including *inter alia*, coordinates, elevation, soil type, soil conditions, date, was updated and saved/stored daily.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*

**Company Commentary**

Assay data was adjusted in the generation of the geochemical heat maps referred to in this announcement. The adjustments are described in main body of this announcement, repeated below. Numerical assay data is bracketed in a series of value ranges. Each value range is assigned a colour in a colour scale: from low value-ranges being blue and high value-ranges being red. In the graphic representation of the data, the “heat map”, sample locations are allocated its colour. The display effect is a full colour plan with shades of blue through yellow, orange to red.

**Criteria: Location of data points****JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement refers to geochemical data of 800 of 1,286 soil samples. The 1,286 soil samples were collected as part of the project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m). Sample locations were predetermined on the basis of the 200m x 200m grid. Handheld GPS's were used to locate each prescribed sample location in the field.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Specification of the National grid system used.*

**Company Commentary**

WGS84-18L.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*

**Company Commentary**

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: Data spacing and distribution****JORC CODE Explanation**

*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement refers to geochemical data of 800 of 1,286 soil samples. The 1,286 soil samples were collected as part of the project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m).

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*



**Company Commentary**

No grade continuity, Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*

**Company Commentary**

No sample compositing was applied in the generation of the 1,286 samples.

**Criteria: Orientation of data in relation to geological structure****JORC CODE Explanation**

*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement refers to geochemical data of 800 of 1,286 soil samples. The 1,286 soil samples were collected as part of the project-wide grid soil sampling program (200m x 200m) covering approximately two-thirds of the entire project area. This coverage is considered to be unbiased in terms of location, region structures and known and unknown mineralisation.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Sample security****JORC CODE Explanation**

*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*

**Company Commentary**

Sampling security followed industry best practice.

**Criteria: Audits and reviews****JORC CODE Explanation**

*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*

**Company Commentary**

An audit sample-set were collected from 20 different sites (collecting geochemical data from the B-soil horizon and 5cm-20cm soil horizon sampled), with the purpose of testing the adequacy of the applied soil protocol (described above). The audit assay results validated the soil protocol.

**SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

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**Criteria: Mineral tenement and land tenure status****JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

Tenement Type: The Riqueza Project area comprises nine Peruvian mining concessions: Nueva Santa Rita, Antacocha I, Antacocha II, Rita Maria, Maihuasi, Uchpanga, Uchpanga II, Uchpanga III and Picuy.

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.

All other above-named concessions: The Company has direct 100% ownership.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

The Agreement and all concessions are in good standing at the time of writing.

**Criteria: Exploration done by other parties****JORC CODE Explanation**

*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement does not refer to exploration conducted by previous parties.

**Criteria: Geology****JORC CODE Explanation**

*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*

**Company Commentary**

The geological setting of the area is that of a gently SW dipping sequence of Cretaceous limestones, Tertiary “red-beds” and volcanics on a western limb of a NW-SE trending anticline; subsequently affected by an intrusive rhyolite volcanic dome believed responsible for a series of near vertical large scale structures and multiple and pervasive zones of epithermal related Au-Cu-Ag-Mn-Zn-Pb mineralisation.

**Criteria: Drill hole information****JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Data aggregation methods****JORC CODE Explanation**

*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. 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*

**Company Commentary**

Assay data was adjusted in the generation of the geochemical heat maps referred to in this announcement. The adjustments are described in main body of this announcement, repeated below. Numerical assay data is bracketed in a series of value ranges. Each value range is assigned a colour in a colour scale: from low value-ranges being blue and high value-ranges being red. In the graphic representation of the data, the “heat map”, sample locations are allocated its colour. The display effect is a full colour plan with shades of blue through yellow, orange to red.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*





**Company Commentary**

No metal equivalents are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.')*

**Company Commentary**

No mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are referred to in this announcement.

**Criteria: Diagrams**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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*

**Company Commentary**

Five plans showing the data points for each of the elements discussed in this announcement are provided in this announcement.

**Criteria: Balanced reporting**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

The Company believes this ASX announcement provides a balanced report of the status of exploration the subject of this announcement.

**Criteria: Other substantive exploration data**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*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.*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement makes reference to three previous ASX announcements dated: 20 June 2019, 4 July 2019 and 19 August 2019.

**Criteria: Further work**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*

**Company Commentary**

This announcement refers to geochemical data of 800 of 1,286 soil samples as part of the grid soil geochemical survey. By the nature of this exploration work, further work is necessary to progress the understanding of the project.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*

**Company Commentary**

Five plans showing the data points for each of the elements discussed in this announcement are provided in this announcement.

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