



9 December 2019

## FURTHER STRONG COPPER, SILVER AND ZINC AT RIQUEZA

### IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

- Discussion of assay results from recent mapping and sampling program
- Description of mineralisation – Yanacolipa and Cuncayoc-Ajo Orjo Areas
- Highlighted assays (Tables 1 & 2) and complete assay results (Table 5)
- Work to date (Tables 3 & 4), conclusions & next steps
- Key words and ASX JORC 2012 compliancy tables – Appendix 1

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results from recent rockchip and channel sampling program received with bonanza grade Ag and strong copper grades recorded
- Best results:
  - **1,214g/t Ag<sup>1</sup>, 1.34% Cu, 1.23% Pb, 2.02% Zn** in breccia – channel sample BM-00103 (0.5m x 0.25m)
  - **519g/t Ag, 1.37% Pb** in breccia – channel sample BM-00102 (0.80m x 0.25m)
  - **4.84% Cu, 78g/t Ag** in breccia – channel sample BM-00081 (0.70m x 0.25m)
  - **4.31% Cu, 37g/t Ag** in breccia – channel sample BM-00099 (0.40m x 0.25m)
  - **3.34% Cu** in mineralised zone – channel sample BM-00073 (0.40m x 0.25m)
  - **31.36% Zn** in breccia – channel sample BM-00061 (0.10m x 0.25m)
- Results confirm geochemical areas **Yanacolipa Ag-Pb-Zn±(Cu)** and **Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo Cu-Zn-Ag±(Pb±Mo)** host strong mineralisation

Inca Minerals Limited's (**Inca** or the **Company**) has received assay results and descriptions of rock samples collected during a mapping and sampling program which was completed recently at Riqueza (ASX announcement of 2 December 2019). A total of 95 samples were collected from the Yanacolipa and Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo geochemical areas.<sup>2</sup>

Assay results are positive with multiple strong grades of Cu+Zn+Mo and Cu+Ag recorded in the Yanacolipa and Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo geochemical areas respectively (Tables 1, 2 & 3; and Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4). The assay results are consistent with the levels of visible sulphide/oxide-dominant mineralisation (chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, galena and smithsonite) described in the 2 December 2019 ASX announcement. Mineralisation is very typically associated with breccia bodies occurring in both areas.

Peak values of Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn include:

- **Cu: 4.84%** in sample BM-00081 (0.7mx0.25m)
- **Ag: 1,214g/t** in sample BM-00103 (0.5mx0.25m)
- **Pb: 2.05%** in sample BM-00035 (1.0mx1.0m)
- **Zn: 31.36%** in sample BM-00061 (0.10mx0.25m)

<sup>1</sup> Ag = silver, Cu = copper, Pb – lead, Zn – zinc, Mo – molybdenum, Au = gold

<sup>2</sup> Note that the third of the new geochemical areas described in the 2 December 2019 ASX announcement, Pampa Corral-Colina Roja, was not sampled in this recent mapping program (the subject of this announcement).



**Rockchip Results from the Yanacolipa Geochemical Area**

Of the 95 rockchip and channel samples collected during the ongoing mapping and sampling program (the subject of this announcement) 63 were taken from the Yanacolipa geochemical area (Figures 1 & 2). Assay results (Tables 1 & 3) reveal significant levels of Cu, Zn and Mo.

Table 1 **BELOW:** Anomalous rockchip and channel sample assay results for the Yanacolipa geochemical area. A larger format assay table with sample location coordinates is provided in Table 5.

Sample Number	Targeted feature	Sample Dimensions		Cu	Cu	Ag	Ag	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Zn	Mo
		Length	Width	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	CON21B	ICM40BR
				ppm	%	ppm	g/t	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
BM-00013	Breccia	0.20	0.25	47	-	0.52	-	575.3	-	14000	1.4	-	22.84
BM-00035	Breccia	1.00	1.00	9.6	-	0.12	-	20600	2.06	15000	1.5	-	2.39
BM-00037	Breccia	0.60	0.25	73.4	-	0.45	-	1290.1	-	15500	1.55	-	6.29
BM-00059	Andesite (fractured)	0.50	0.25	12630	1.263	1.43	-	4.8	-	132	-	-	1.86
BM-00061	Breccia	0.10	0.25	175.6	-	2.84	-	455.3	-	313600	>20	-	31.36
BM-00062	Breccia	0.30	0.25	46.6	-	0.79	-	113.4	-	5024	-	-	6.38
BM-00066	Breccia	0.10	0.25	20.3	-	2.15	-	3844.3	-	13500	1.35	-	6.27
BM-00068	Breccia	0.10	0.25	24020	2.402	1.99	-	19.7	-	102	-	-	18.99

The mineralisation recorded in anomalous samples in the Yanacolipa area (as listed in Table 1) is hosted in brecciated (or highly fractured) limestone and/or andesite. The Jumasha Formation limestone is the dominant geology which has been intruded by andesitic sills. Samples BM-00013, 35 and 37 are from structure-related breccias and brecciated limestones with calcite veins and/or veinlets with Fe-oxides. These samples contain >1% Zn, anomalous levels of Pb and Mo. Sample BM-00059 is a chlorite-altered fractured andesite with Fe/Mn-oxides and contains >1% Cu. Samples BM-00061, 62 and 66 are from a clast-supported breccia. The clasts are sub-rounded to angular limestone and the matrix is calcite with Fe-oxides. These samples contain >1% Zn with a maximum of 31.36% Zn (in BM-00061) and elevated Mo. Sample BM-00068 is of a breccia with angular clasts of andesite with a volcanic-glass matrix. It contains >2% Cu and elevated levels of Mo.

Importantly, the Zn-Pb-Mo bearing breccia samples BM-00013, 35 and 37 are located within the Pucamachay P-1 /Yanacolipa P-2 airborne geophysical target areas, north and east of the Ag-Pb-Zn soil bullseye soil geochemical target (Figure 1). Equally importantly, the Cu-Zn-Mo bearing breccia samples BM-00059, 61-62, 66 and 68 are located within the Puymanpata P-1 airborne geophysical target areas, southwest of the Ag-Pb-Zn soil bullseye soil geochemical target (Figure 1). This indicates that the Ag-Pb-Zn soil anomaly is not related to specific outcrops of mineralisation but perhaps to an underlying pervasive form of mineralisation, and also, that the surrounding satellite form of mineralisation may be related to the brecciated margins of the pervasive system. This is considered to be characteristic of limestone-hosted skarn deposits, among other forms of carbonate replacement mineralisation.

Figure 1 **RIGHT:** Cut and pasted section of Figure 5. The Ag-Pb-Zn anomaly (highlighted within the red dashed circle) is surrounded by airborne Puymanpata P-1magnetics targets, Pucamachay P-1, Chuge P-1, Puymanpata P-1 and Yanacolipa P-2.

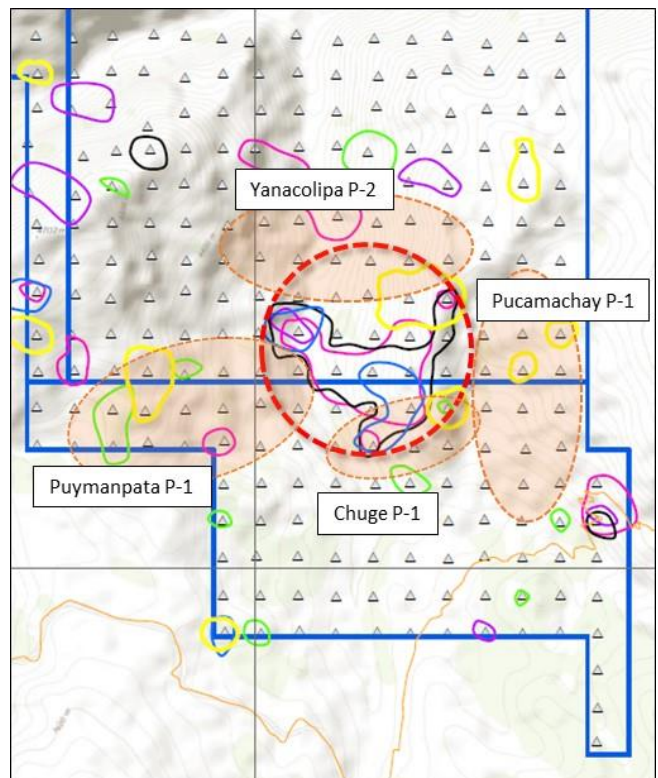
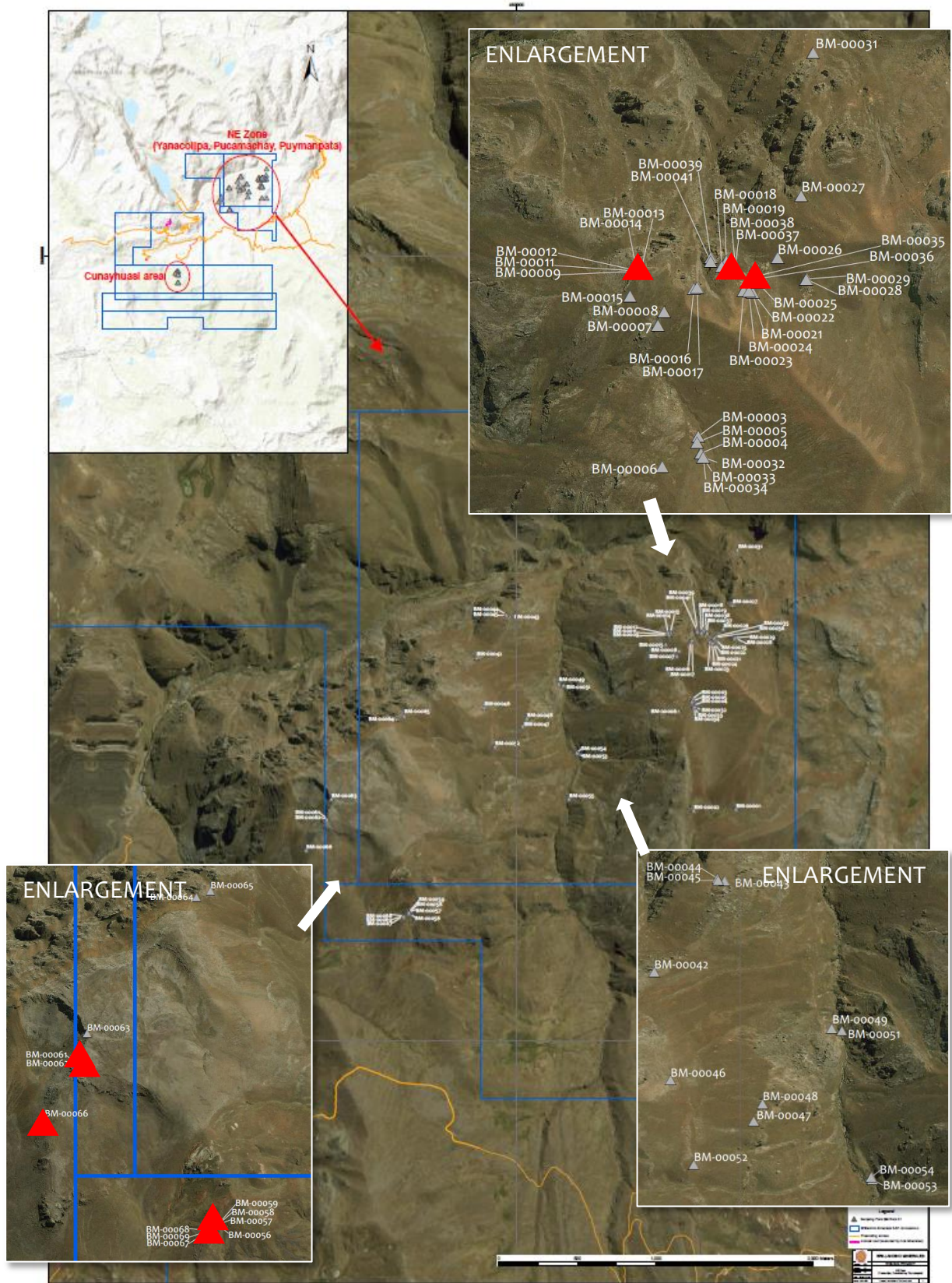




Figure 2 **BELOW**: Sample Location Plan of the Yanacolipa Area. Red triangles highlight mineralised samples discussed in text.





**Cuncayoc Copper -Ajo Orjo Geochemical Area**

Of the 95 rockchip and channel samples collected (the subject of this announcement) 32 were taken from the Cuncayoc Copper -Ajo Orjo Geochemical Area (Figures 3 & 4), and specifically from the Cuncayoc Copper Prospect area. Assay results (Tables 2 & 3) reveal significant levels of Cu and Ag associated with visible zones of oxide-dominated mineralisation.

Table 2 **BELOW:** Anomalous rockchip and channel sample assay results from the Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo geochemical area. A larger format assay table with sample location coordinates is provided in Table 5.

Sample Number	Targeted feature	Sample Dimensions		Cu	Cu	Ag	Ag	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Zn	Mo
		Length	Width	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	CON21B	ICM40BR
				ppm	%	ppm	g/t	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
BM-00071	Fracture zone with oxides	0.25	0.25	3654	--	36	36	152.7	--	81	--	--	2.08
BM-00072	Fracture zone with oxides	0.25	0.25	20180	2.018	31	31	128.6	--	189	--	--	2.4
BM-00073	Mineralised zone with oxides	0.40	0.25	33380	3.338	23	23	138	--	50	--	--	3.12
BM-00074	Fracture zone with oxides	1.00	0.25	11380	1.137	11	11	107.8	--	87	--	--	3.38
BM-00078	Mineralised zone with oxides	0.20	0.25	13030	1.303	9.11	--	82.6	--	60	--	--	2.74
BM-00081	Breccia with oxide fractures	0.70	0.25	48440	4.844	78	78	102.6	--	136	--	--	4.62
BM-00082	Breccia with oxide fractures	0.40	0.25	12550	1.255	14	14	56.1	--	65	--	--	3.03
BM-00084	Alteration	0.70	0.25	11160	1.116	7.73	--	47.7	--	136	--	--	2.01
BM-00086	Alteration zone with oxides	1.00	0.25	20110	2.011	11	11	53.7	--	130	--	--	2.89
BM-00087	Veinlets with oxides	0.60	0.25	21730	2.173	12	12	93.3	--	202	--	--	1.63
BM-00088	Fracture zone with oxides	1.00	0.25	17240	1.724	7.87	--	62.1	--	162	--	--	2.09
BM-00089	Fracture zone with oxides	0.80	0.25	15910	1.591	7.48	--	78.1	--	126	--	--	2.46
BM-00093	Fault zone with oxides	0.20	0.25	10570	1.057	7.64	--	52.1	--	299	--	--	2.24
BM-00095	Fracture zone with oxides	0.30	0.25	21640	2.164	32	32	105.7	--	233	--	--	3.09
BM-00096	Fracture zone with oxides	0.30	0.25	26920	2.692	68	68	89.2	--	163	--	--	4.22
BM-00097	Fault zone with oxides	0.60	0.25	13230	1.323	14	14	36.5	--	94	--	--	2.44
BM-00098	Fault zone with oxides	0.60	0.25	21170	2.117	16	16	32	--	65	--	--	2.19
BM-00099	Alteration zone with oxides	0.40	0.25	43410	4.341	37	37	45.5	--	108	--	--	2.95
BM-00102	Breccia	0.80	0.25	9629	--	519	519	13700	1.37	8881	--	--	3.66
BM-00103	Breccia	0.50	0.25	13840	1.384	1214	1214	12300	1.23	20200	2.02	--	7.43

Mineralisation reflected in the anomalous samples collected in the Cuncayoc Copper Prospect is consistently associated with fractured and/or brecciated volcanic rocks of the Casapalca Formation with very common Fe-Mn oxides, less frequently with calcite veins/veinlets and argillic alteration. Of the 32 samples taken from this 500m area, 26 samples (or 80%) contain >0.1% Cu and 18 samples (or 56%) contain >1.0% Cu. This broad level of Cu anomalism is very encouraging. Other noteworthy results include the **bonanza grade Ag in sample BM-00103, 1,214g/t Ag which occurs with 1.38% Cu, 1.23% Pb and 2.02% Zn.** This specific sample relates to a brecciated volcanic.

Importantly, the Cu-Ag bearing samples BM-00071 through to BM-00103 are located within the Cunayhuasi P-1 airborne geophysical target area and are north of the Cuncayoc-Ajo Orjo geochemical area (Figure 5). By this, they occur above the recently modelled large 3D magnetic body, which is thought to be an intrusive associated with the Cunayhuasi P-1 target.

Figure 3 **RIGHT:** Cut and pasted section of Figure 5. Several areas are highlighted. The important areas are the Cuncayoc Copper and Huasijaja Prospects (centred larger red dashed circle) and the Ajo Orjo Prospect (to the right).

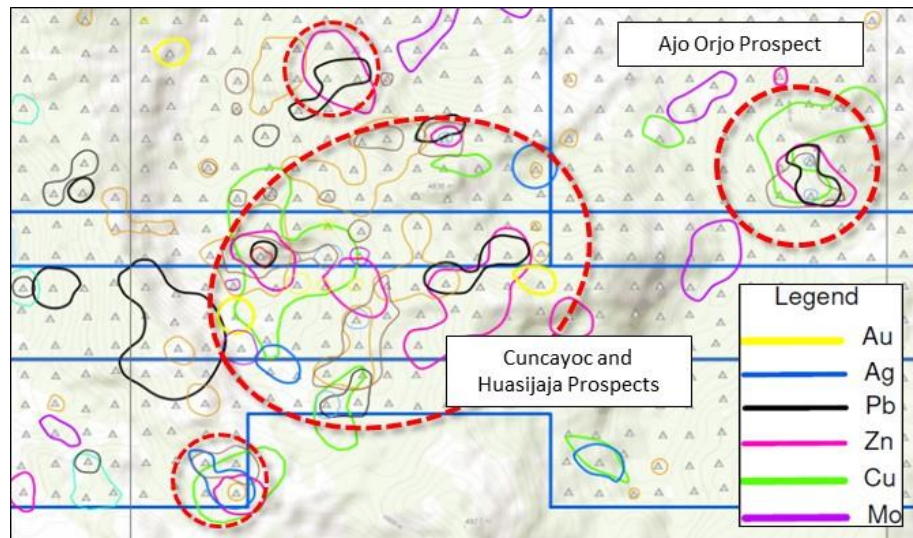




Figure 4 **BELOW**: Sample Location Plan of the Cuncayoc Copper Area.

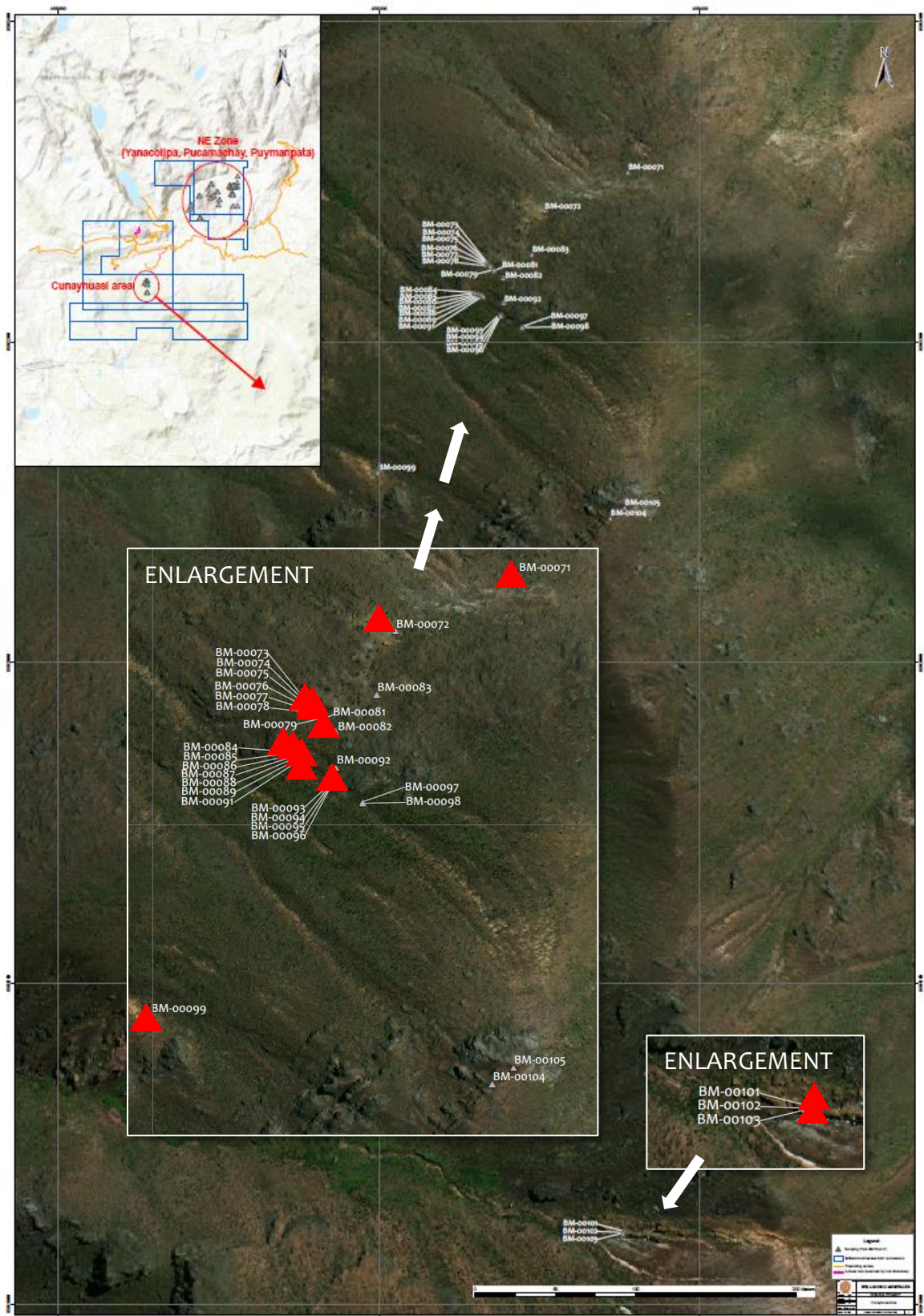
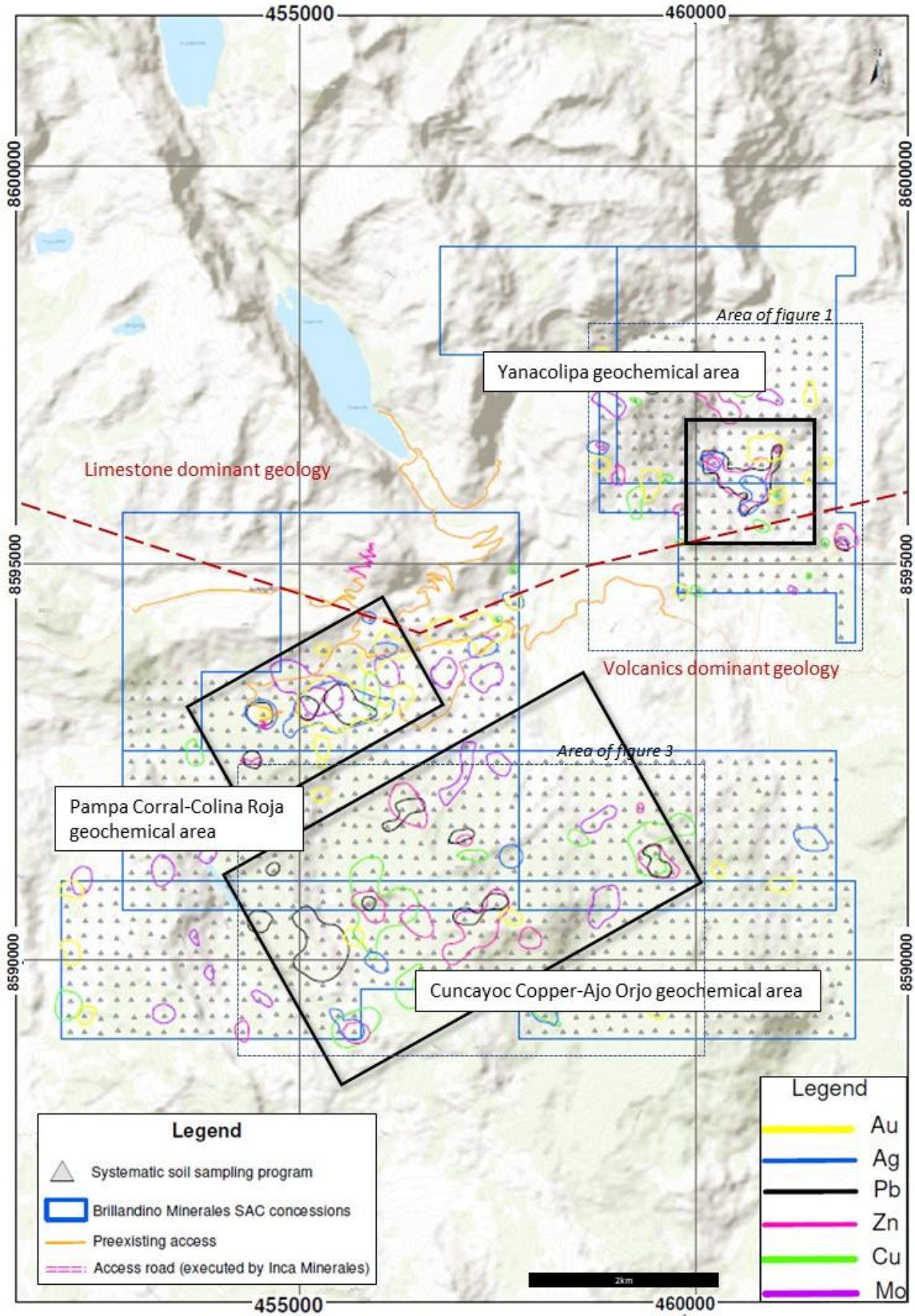




Figure 5 **BELOW**: Soil geochemical anomaly map of the Riqueza Project area showing Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo (as per legend). The three geochemical areas are indicated. Each coloured shape represents anomalous levels of that element.





### Conclusions and Next Steps

Zn-Pb-Mo mineralisation in outcrop is now known for the first time in the northeast part of Riqueza. This mineralisation is associated with brecciated limestones and/or andesite sills. Mineralisation hosted in brecciated andesite sills illustrates that mineralisation occurred after the andesite sills were emplaced and during brecciation. The possible sequence of broad geological events that have affected NE Riqueza therefore includes the intrusion of the Jumasha limestone by andesite sills (and most probably dykes), followed by a hydrothermal event that had caused localised limestone decarbonisation and silicification, pervasive brecciation and Zn-Pb-Mo mineralisation (Figure 6).

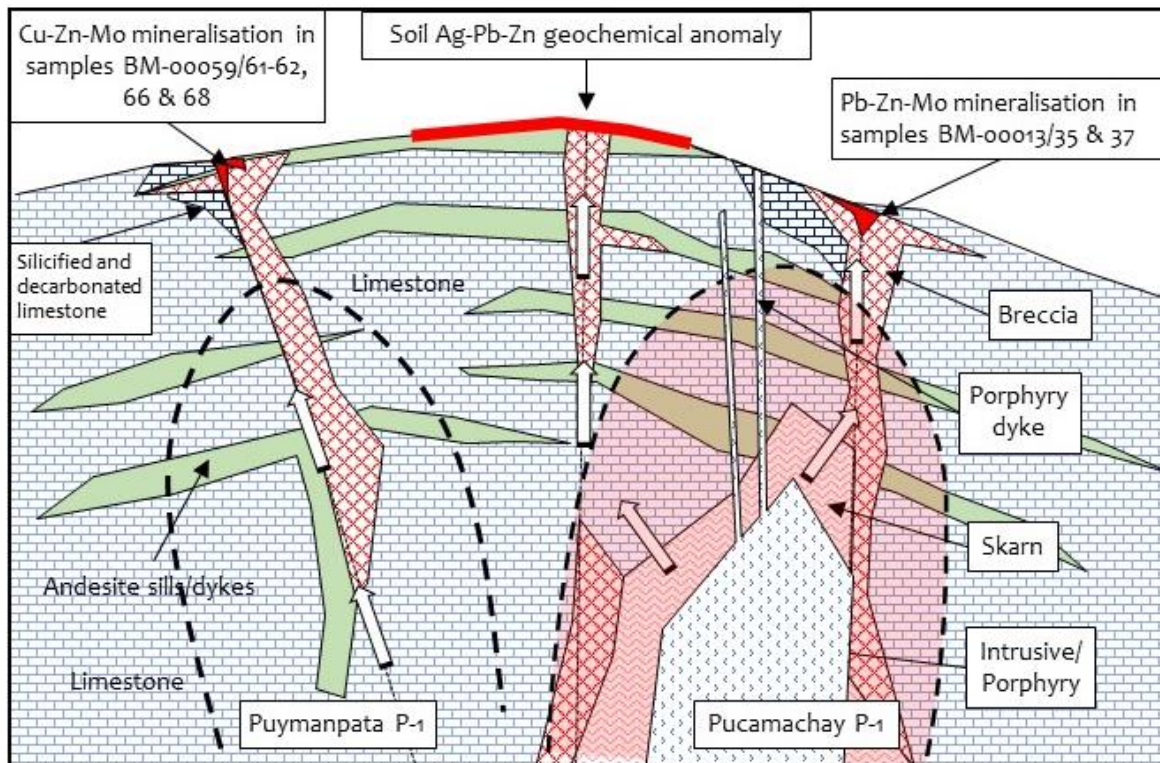


Figure 6 **ABOVE:** A schematic SW-NE cross section through the NE part of Riqueza, showing the known features: the soil Ag-Pb-Zn bullseye soil geochemical anomaly; the known zones of mineralisation associated with brecciated limestones and/or andesite sills; silicified and/or decarbonated limestone; the porphyry dyke, breccias, faults, the Puymanpata P-1 and Pucamachay P-1 airborne geophysical anomalies (with a 3D magnetic body associated with the latter); and a hypothetical (causative) skarn and porphyry intrusion. 3D magnetic modelling has not been carried out at Puymanpata P-1. The white arrows indicate hypothetical heat flow, fluid movement and mineralisation upwelling.

The mapping and sampling results of the Cunayhuasi P-1 airborne geophysical target are highly encouraging and provides the impetus to continue similar works over the adjacent Cuncayoc West P-2, Cuncayoc East P-1 and Huasijaja P-2 airborne geophysical targets and the Ajo Orjo P-2 airborne geophysical targets, further to the east. All these targets occur within the Cuncayoc-Ajo Orjo geochemical area (Figure 5).

It is strongly believed that a separate large mineralisation event (to that which has affected the NE area) has affected the central and south-central parts of Riqueza. This broad area hosts the Pampa Corral-Colina Roja and Cuncayoc-Ajo Orjo soil geochemical areas; strong Cu-Ag mineralisation over a 500m strike length in the Cuncayoc Copper Prospect; multiple other mineralised Prospects (Colina Roja, Uchpanga); multiple P-1/P-2 airborne geophysical targets with unaccounted 3D magnetic bodies at Cuncayoc, Huasijaja and Ajo Orjo; a rhyolite dome and several intrusive stocks at Pampa Corral and inferred intrusive stocks in 3D modelling at several other locations. Evidence is mounting for a large epithermal/porphyry event(s).



The process of compiling and assessing the multiple data sets has begun with the finalisation of the Soil Program. This announcement is an illustration of the assessment process to be deployed—combining airborne geophysical data and recent soil and rockchip geochemical, geological mapping and magnetics 3D imaging data. Further analysis will be considerably more inclusive, using all data sets and will be sufficiently detailed to derive well defined and prioritised target areas, for possible follow-up drilling. Low-cost mapping and sampling will continue the search for mineralisation, alteration, presence of intrusions, *ex cetera*, to assist assessments and target refinements.

A combined Induced Polarisation and resistivity (IP) ground-geophysical survey is being designed to provide sub-surface information to better define the highest priority targets. Mapping and sampling will also take place within the proposed IP survey areas to refine the targets even further.

Figure 7 **BELOW**: Proposed ground geophysical IP and Resistivity Survey for early 2020. Four large areas are targeted, the Cuncayoc geochemical area, the Pampa Corral-Colina Roja geochemical area and two targets within the Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo geochemical area, Cuncayoc Copper Prospect and the Ajo Orjo Prospect. Also indicated are the soil geochemical areas of Yanacolipa and Pampa Corral-Colina Roja have been enlarged in area in take in additional soil geochemical anomalies warranting IP coverage (refer to Figure 5).

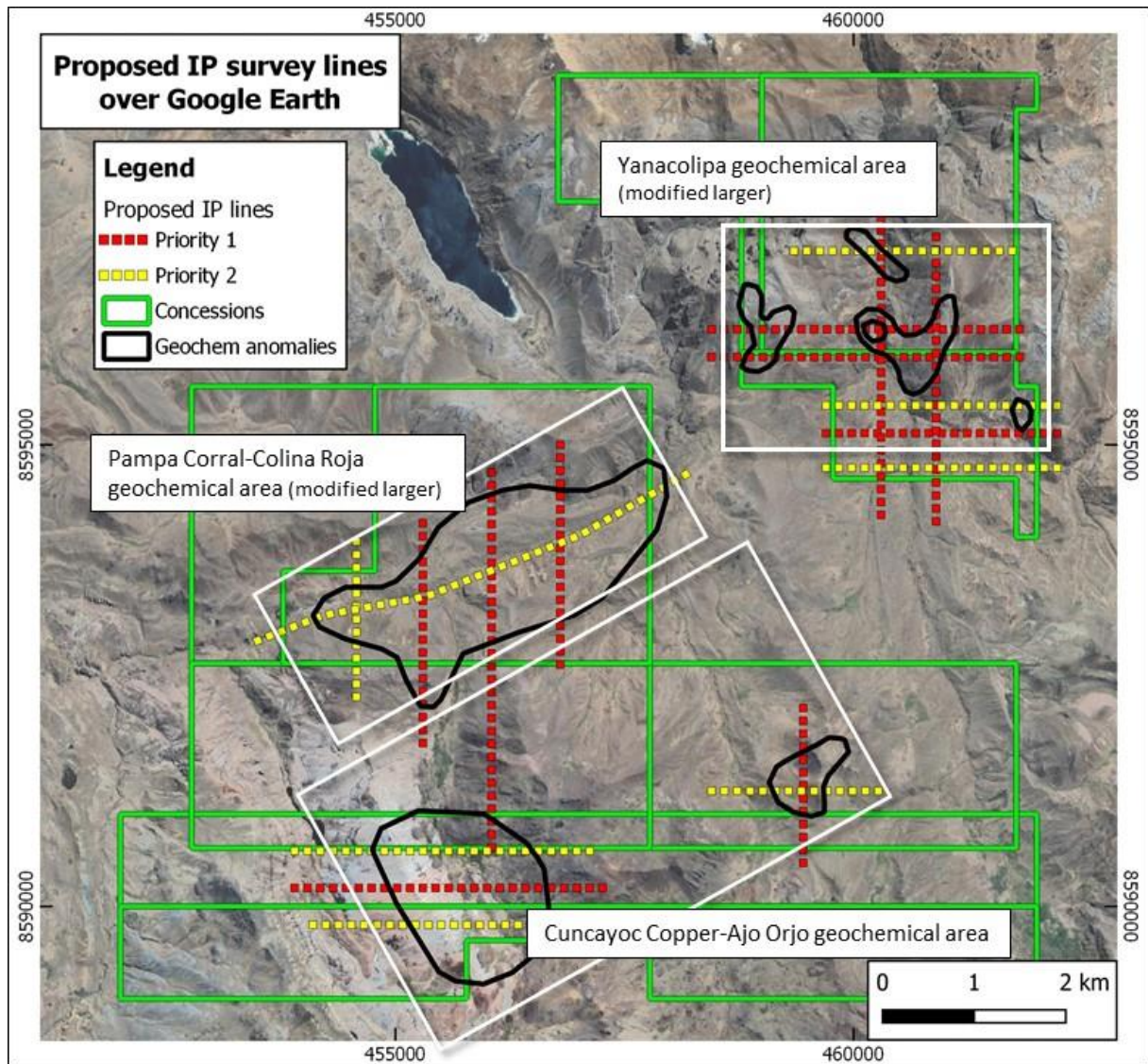






Table 3 **RIGHT**: Inca-funded exploration summary showing the form of mineralisation identified at each of the Company’s seven named prospect area. Inca’s exploration focus prior to South32’s participation was Ag-Pb-Zn carbonate replacement mineralisation (hosted in veins, mantos, breccias).

Inca-funded Exploration (2016-2018)				
Prospect Names	Mapped	Sampled	Drilled	Mineralisation
Humapunco	✓	✓	✓	Ag-Pb-Zn±Cu
Pinto	✓	✓		Ag-Pb-Zn±Cu
<b>Uchpanga</b>	✓	✓	✓	<b>Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Mn</b>
<b>Colina Roja</b>	✓	✓		<b>Au-Ag-Pb-Zn</b>
<b>Pampa Corral</b>	✓	✓		<b>Cu</b>
Alteration Ridge	✓	✓		Cu
<b>Cuncayoc Copper</b>	✓	✓		<b>Cu-Ag-Pn-Zn</b>

Table 4 **BELOW**: South32-funded exploration summary showing the work completed to date. The coloured rows (green, blue and yellow) highlight the most prospective areas identified to date. They correspond to the geochemical areas first described in the 2 December 2019 ASX announcement, and which will be subject to an IP ground geophysical survey (as first mentioned in this announcement). The airborne magnetics and radiometrics geophysical survey (**AMAGRAD**) targets are cross referenced to Inca prospect areas (where there is correspondence). The upper case “P-1/2/3” refers to “priority”, the upper case “P” refers to planned exploration.

South32-funded exploration (2019)											
AMAGRAD targets		Inca prospect equivalents	Mapping coverage		Sampled	Mineralisation in outcrop	Satellite coverage	3D magnetics coverage	Soil covergae	Geochemical area	IP coverage (2020)
Name	Rating		Reconn	Detailed							
Puymantata	P-1	N/a	✓	✓	✓	Ag-Zn±Mo	✓		✓	Yanacolipa	P
Chuge	P-1	N/a	✓	✓	✓	Ag-Zn±Mo	✓		✓	Yanacolipa	P
Pucamachay	P-1	N/a	✓	✓	✓	Ag-Zn±Mo	✓	✓	✓	Yanacolipa	P
Yanacolipa	P-2	N/a	✓	✓	✓	Ag-Zn±Mo	✓		✓	Yanacolipa	P
Pabellon	P-1	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Chuspi Orjo	P-1	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓		✓	Pampa Corral-Colina Roja	P
Picuy	P-1	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓		✓	Pampa Corral-Colina Roja	P
Pampa Corral	P-2	Pampa Corral	✓	✓	✓	Cu	✓		✓	Pampa Corral-Colina Roja	P
Uchpanga	P-3	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓		✓	Pampa Corral-Colina Roja	P
Cunayhuasi	P-1	Cuncayoc Copper	✓	✓	✓	Cu-Ag±Pb±Zn	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Cuncayoc East	P-1	Cuncayoc Copper	✓	✓	✓	Cu-Ag±Pb±Zn	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Cuncayoc West	P-2	Cuncayoc Copper	✓	✓	✓	Cu-Ag±Pb±Zn	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Ushpanga	P-1	Alteration Ridge	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Parionilla North	P-1	Alteration Ridge	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓		✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Parionilla South	P-1	Alteration Ridge	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓		✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Ajo Orjo E-W	P-2	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Ajo Orjo N-S	P-2	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Huasijaja	P-2	N/a	✓	P	P	subject to mapping	✓	✓	✓	Cuncayoc Copper-Ajo Orjo	P
Chojepite	P-1	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Shego N	P-2	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Shego S	P-2	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Ipillo	P-2	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Huitico	P-2	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Cachillusca	P-2	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Puci Orjo	P-2	Alteration Ridge	✓				✓		✓		
Palcacancha	P-3	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Yanaranra	P-3	N/a	✓				✓		✓		
Terciopelo	P-3	N/a	✓				✓		✓		

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Table 5 BELOW: Rockchip Sample Locations, Descriptions and Assays Results.

Table with columns: Sample Number, Sample Type, Coordinates (E, WGS84, N, UTM), Elevation (m), Area, Geochemical Area, Targeted feature, Sample Dimensions (Length, Width), Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Ag (ppm), Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm), Zn (AAAS), Zn (ICM), Zn (CON), Mo (ppm).



Table 5 BELOW: Rockchip Sample Locations, Descriptions and Assays Results cont...

Table with columns: Sample Number, Sample Type, Coordinates, Elevation, Area, Geochemical Area, Targeted feature, Sample Dimensions (Length, Width), Au, Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Zn, Zn, Zn, Mo. Rows include sample IDs like BM-00054, BM-00055, etc., and their corresponding assay results.

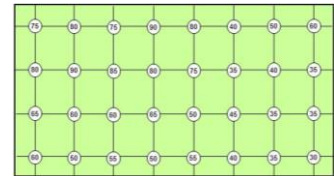


### Competent Person Statement

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 (copied from the 2 December ASX Announcement)

<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>Magnetic 3D</u>	A desk-top (computer-based) examination of magnetic data to produce three dimensional
<u>Modelling</u>	shapes to represent a magnetic feature/body.
<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>ASTER</u>	Or <u>A</u> dvanced <u>S</u> paceborne <u>T</u> hermal <u>E</u> mission and <u>R</u> eflection radiometry is satellite-based remote sensing tool that is mounted on the Terra satellite (joint NASA-Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japanese Space Systems operated). ASTER is part of the Earth Observing System (EOS) that measures land surface temperature, reflectance and elevation. Through modelling the nature of Earth’s reflectance mineral occurrences may be interpreted (all minerals reflect light in a particular wavelength pattern).
<u>Limestone</u>	A calcium carbonate sedimentary rock typically formed of ancient shallow marine deposits such as coral reefs and reef-related deposits.
<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>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>Skarn (Deposit)</u>	A type of <i>deposit</i> that forms as a result of <i>alteration</i> which occurs when <i>hydrothermal</i> fluids interact either igneous or sedimentary rocks. In many cases, <i>skarns</i> are associated with the <i>intrusive granitic</i> rocks, especially <i>porphyry intrusions</i> , in and around <i>faults</i> that intrude into <i>limestone</i> .
<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>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 <i>Country Rock</i> .
<u>Sill</u>	A tabular igneous <i>intrusion</i> that parallels the planar structure of the surrounding rock.






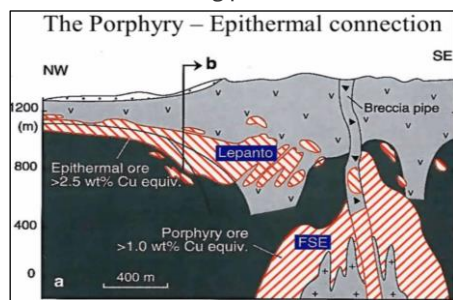
Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement (copied from the 2 Dec ASX Announcement) cont...

- Dyke A tabular igneous *intrusion* that cuts across the planar structure of the surrounding rock.
- Fault A surface or zone of rock fracture along which there has been displacement.
- Breccia Broken or fragmented rock. *Breccia veins* are narrow fissures containing numerous rock fragments. The rock fragments are called clasts and the space between the clasts is called the matrix. In *Porphyry* mineralised *breccias* can often form a large percentage of the ore.
- Monzonite A classification of an intermediate light/dark *intrusive* igneous rocks with little amount of quartz.
- Gabbro A classification of a group of dark basic *intrusive* igneous rocks.
- Ore-forming Minerals Minerals which are economically desirable, as contrasted to *gangue minerals*.
- Gangue Minerals Valueless minerals in ore.
- Chalcopyrite Copper iron sulphide with the chemical formula  $CuFeS_2$  with 34.63% Cu by mol. weight.
- Malachite Copper carbonate with the chemical formula  $Cu_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$  with 57.48% Cu by mol. weight.
- Azurite Copper carbonate with the chemical formula  $Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$  with 55.31% Cu by mol. weight.
- Galena Lead sulphide mineral with the chemical formula  $PbS$  with 86.60% Pb by mol. weight.
- Smithsonite Zinc carbonate mineral with the chemical formula  $ZnCO_3$  with 52.15% Zn by mol. weight.
- Alteration A process that involves the *alteration* of (change to) a rock, mineral or *mineralisation* by processes involving, but not limited to, the presence of *hydrothermal* fluids.
- Decarbonation A process where calcium of a limestone, for example, is lost/altered.
- Silicification A process where a rock becomes silica-rich either through alteration during hydrothermal processes and/or weathering processes. In the context of this announcement, limestone is silicified.
- Chlorite A group of phyllosilicate minerals that are/may be associated with the *alteration* of dark igneous rocks. In the field *chlorite* is often dark green in colour.
- Epidote A common secondary mineral that is often a product of *hydrothermal alteration*. In the field *epidote* is often apple green in colour.
- Quartz One of the most common minerals on Earth. *Quartz* is often a product of *hydrothermal alteration*.
- Calcite A common carbonate mineral with the chemical formula  $CaCO_3$ .
- Fe-oxides A group of oxide minerals containing iron (Fe), including but not limited to haematite, limonite and goethite.
- Mn-oxides A group of oxide minerals containing manganese (Mn), including but not limited to pyrolusite, franklinite, jacobsonite.
- Mineralisation 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 *vein*, fault, etc...). In the strictest sense, *mineralisation* does not necessarily involve a process or processes involving *ore-forming minerals*. Nevertheless, *mineralisation* is very commonly use to describe a process or processes in which *ore-forming minerals* are introduced into a rock at concentrations that are economically valuable or potentially valuable. Please refer below, from Andrew Jackson (Spratt International).
- Intermediate
- Epithermal Said of *hydrothermal* processes occurring at temperatures ranging from 50°C to 200°C, and within 1,000m of the Earth's surface.
- Hydrothermal
- Sulphidation (IS) Pertaining to "hot water" usually used in the context of ore-forming processes.

**Intermediate-sulfidation**

**Characteristics**

- Generally veins and breccias, like Low-sulfidation epithermals but coarser banding
- But may contain alunite like High-sulfidation epithermals
- In addition to gold, usually contain significant silver, lead (galena), zinc (sphalerite) at depth
- Gold and silver deposition is controlled by boiling. Base metals mainly by fluid mixing/cooling.



**Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement (copied from the 2 Dec ASX Announcement) cont...**

<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 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>Intrusion(-ive)</u>	The rock or process of the emplacement of <u>magma</u> in pre-existing rock below the Earth's surface.
<u>Bonanza Grade</u>	An informal term denoting very high-grade ore or <u>mineralisation</u> . Grades in excess of 900g/t Ag reported in this announcement may be considered <u>bonanza grade</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 95 new assay results taken during a mapping program conducted at the Company's Riqueza Project in Peru. The mapping program was the subject of a prior ASX announcement of 2 December 2019 (refer below). The sample method was either rockchip sampling or channel sampling. Each sample is clearly indicated which of these methods were used.

##### 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

In the case of rockchip sampling, multiple locations from a radius of <3m of the targeted rock (and/or mineralisation/structure/alteration zone) were sampled to generate a single sample. In the case of channel sampling, the channel length was determined by the apparent width of targeted rock (and/or mineralisation/structure/alteration zone). Tape measurements were used in combination with a hand-held GPS. Individual channel samples were <1.0m in length.

##### 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

Channels perpendicular to the exposed mineralisation within trenches or across outcrop were used to obtain continuous samples approximately 2kg in weight and between 0.25m and 1.0m long.

#### 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**

Channel sampling follows industry best practice.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

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

**Company Commentary**

No sub-sampling procedures were undertaken.





**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 orientation of the channels were aligned perpendicular to the visible zone of mineralisation.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

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

**Company Commentary**

The sample sizes are adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of mineralisation visible in the trenches and subsequent channels.

**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**

The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing of the channel samples for non-Au was 4-acid digestion and HCl leach, which is considered a complete digestion for most material types. Elemental analysis was via ICP and atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing is considered industry best practice.

**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**

N/A – No geophysical tool or electronic device was used in the generation of the channel sample results other than those used by the laboratory in line with industry best practice.

**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**

Blanks, duplicates and standards were used as standard laboratory procedures. The Company also entered blanks, duplicates and standards as an additional QAQC measure.

**Criteria: Verification of sampling and assaying**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

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

**Company Commentary**

The sample assay results are independently generated by SGS Del Peru (SGS) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.

**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**

Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to the Company from SGS in two forms: Excel and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Company laptops/desktops/iPads which are backed up from time to time. Following critical assessment (e.g. price sensitivity, *inter alia*), when time otherwise permits, the data is entered into a database by Company GIS personnel.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*

**Company Commentary**

No adjustments were made.

**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**

The sample locations were determined using hand held GPS.

**JORC CODE Explanation**

*Specification of the grid system used.*

**Company Commentary**

WGS846-18L.

**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**

Regarding channel sampling, the channels were spaced so as to form a continuous line of sampling within each trench, or across each outcrop perpendicularly across the known mineralisation with individual samples taken <1m lengths along each channel.

**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 had been applied to generate assay results subject of this announcement.



**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**

Assay results subject of this announcement are believed associated with structure-hosted epithermal mineralisation. The area of visible mineralisation exposed in the new trenches/outcrop were accurately mapped.

**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**

Sample security was managed by the Company in line with industry best practice.

**Criteria: Audits and reviews**

**JORC CODE Explanation**

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

**Company Commentary**

Where considered appropriate, assay data is independently audited. None were required in relation to assay data subject of this announcement.

**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**

No weighted averages, maximum/minimum truncations and cut-off grades were applied to assay reporting in this announcement.

**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**

The orientation of the zones of mineralisation encountered in the trenches/outcrop are relatively well known through concurrent detailed mapping, therefore the widths are considered true widths.

**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**

Plans are provided showing the position of the samples subject of 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 the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its exploration results referred to in 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 one previous ASX announcement dated: 2 December 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**

By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation appearing in the trenches/outcrop subject of this announcement.

**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**

Refer above.

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