



16 June 2020

THIRD ROUND OF INTEGRATED RESULTS FROM RIQUEZA

IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

- Review of mapping and sample results from the NE Area of Riqueza
- Initial integration of these results with AMAGRAD and geochemical targets and *interim* IP profiles
- An assessment of the NE Area in terms of the presence of a Cu-porphyry/Cu-Zn skarn system
- Broader conclusion as to the presence of a Cu-porphyry system at Riqueza and next steps
- Presentation of schematic sections of a Cu-porphyry system showing its internal architecture
- Sample location plan and assay tables (Appendix 1 & 2)
- Competent Person Statement, Key words and ASX JORC 2012 compliance statements (Appendix 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Several copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), molybdenum (Mo) ± gold (Au) bearing breccias identified in mapping and sampling program at the NE Area of Riqueza
- Sample assay results of note include:
 - 2.77% Cu over 0.35m channel true width (ctw) (BM-00766)
 - 2.76% Cu over 0.4m ctw (BM-00798)
 - 2.41% Cu over 0.4m ctw (BM-00068) SEE PHOTO RIGHT
 - 31.36% Zn, 33.9ppm Mo, 10ppb Au over 0.1m ctw (BM-00061)
 - 34.79% Pb, 6.33% Zn, 151ppm Mo over 0.4m ctw (BM-00772)
 - 0.12g/t Au (120ppb Au), 0.13% Pb, 1.0% Zn, 39.37 Mo over 1.0m (BM-00776)
- 4.4sqkm area now defined by mineralisation, geochemical anomalism, AMGRAD targets, 3D inversion models and *interim* IP profile targets
- Upper parts of a possible Cu porphyry/Cu-Zn skarn system indicated
- Materially increased prospectivity for possible Cu-porphyry/Cu-Zn skarn system in the NE Area
- Independent final IP interpretation and Riqueza drill target proposal anticipated within two weeks



Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) has completed the third review of mapping and sampling results of the NE Area of Riqueza. The first and second reviews were completed for the SW Area and Ajo Orjo Areas, reported to the market previously (ASX announcement 27 May 2020 and 8 June 2020 respectively). This third review is the final one in this series (areas are shown in Figure 3).

The mapping and sampling program was designed to cover targets generated in airborne magnetic and radiometric (**AMAGRAD**), soil geochemical and induced polarisation (**IP**) geophysical field programs.

The results of this third review are once again highly encouraging. The Company has identified mineralisation in limestone and andesitic sills (Figures 1, 2 and 8) that is coincident with AMAGRAD targets (Figures 3 and 5), geochemical anomalies (Figures 4 and 5) and interim IP profile targets (Figure 7). Including peak values of 2.77% Cu, 34.79% Pb, 31.36% Zn, 151ppm Mo and 0.12g/t Au, the mineralisation is interpreted as representing the possible upper parts of the Cu-Zn skarn-Cu porphyry system (Figures 9 and 10).

An important difference between the NE Area and the south-central area (SW and Ajo Orjo) is that the NE Area is dominated by limestone of the Jumasha Formation, not volcanics, and as such is prospective for carbonate-replacement skarn mineralisation, as well as Cu-porphyry mineralisation.



NE Area Mapping and Sampling Results

The NE Area was mapped and sampled by Inca geologists during an ongoing program to follow up on areas of interest generated in other exploration programs. Multiple mapping traverses were completed which approximately 300 samples taken. 245 sample assay results are available and discussed in this announcement. Sample locations are provided in Appendix 1 and the assay results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn are provided in Appendix 2. The remaining sample assay results are anticipated within two weeks.

Mapping has revealed a folded sequence of Jumasha Formation limestone intruded by andesitic sills in contact with red-beds of the Casapalca Formation to the south. Several breccias have been identified that occur within the folded sequence which are mineralised and altered (propylitic). In the Puymanpata P-1 AMAGRAD area, an andesitic sill lies between the Jumasha limestone and the Casapalca red-beds. This sill in turn has been intruded by a later timed andesitic porphyritic dyke. This is of particular interest in terms of the interim IP profile interpretation.

Three style of mineralisation in the NE Area falls are recognised; Breccia hosted Cu mineralisation (ore-forming minerals include chalcopyrite, malachite, chrysocolla) with pyrite and Fe-Mn oxides (Figure 1 and Figure 2); Brecciated hosted Pb-Zn-Mo±Au mineralisation (ore-forming minerals include galena, sphalerite, smithsonite) with calcite veinlets, and Fe-oxides in limestone; and iii) Cu-Pb mineralisation (ore-forming mineral includes galena) as veinlets and disseminations (Figure 1).

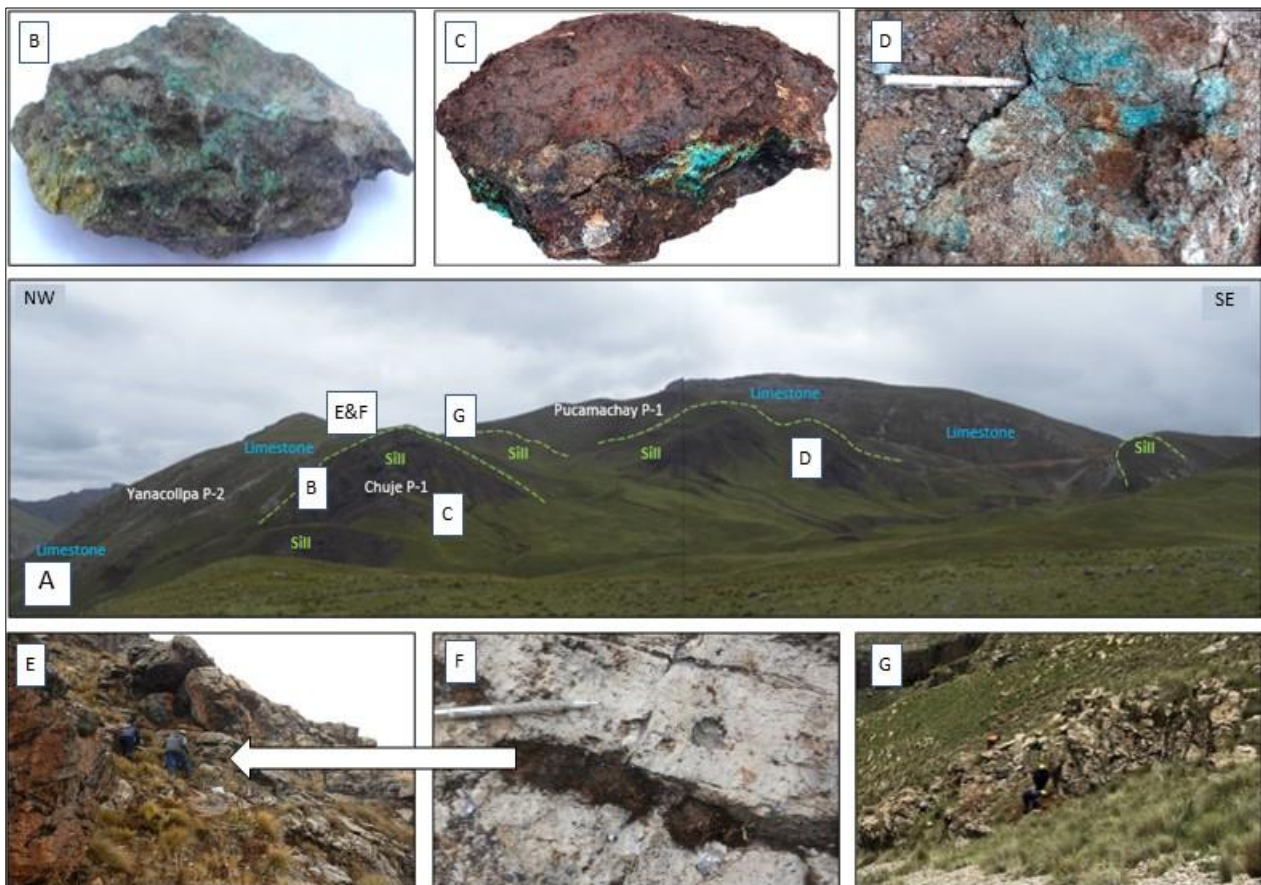


Figure 1 **ABOVE Photo A:** Panoramic view facing north of the NE Area; **Photo B:** Cu mineralisation (malachite and chrysocolla) in an andesitic sill; **Photo C:** Cu mineralisation (malachite and chrysocolla) with Fe-oxides in an andesitic sill; These sites correspond to the Chuje P-1 AMAGRAD target; **Photo D:** Cu mineralisation (malachite and chrysocolla) with Fe-oxides (limonite and jarosite) in an andesitic sill; **Photo E & F:** Outcrop and sample of disseminated Pb mineralisation (galena) with Fe-oxides (haematite) in limestone. **Photo G:** Outcrop of brecciated porphyritic andesite sill.



The breccias that contain Cu mineralisation are typically clast-supported comprising fragments (clasts) of andesite and quartz vein material surrounded by a calcite and volcanic glass matrix. The matrix contains secondary Cu mineralisation (malachite and chrysocolla) and remnant disseminated Cu sulphide (chalcopyrite) and pyrite mineralisation (Figure 2).

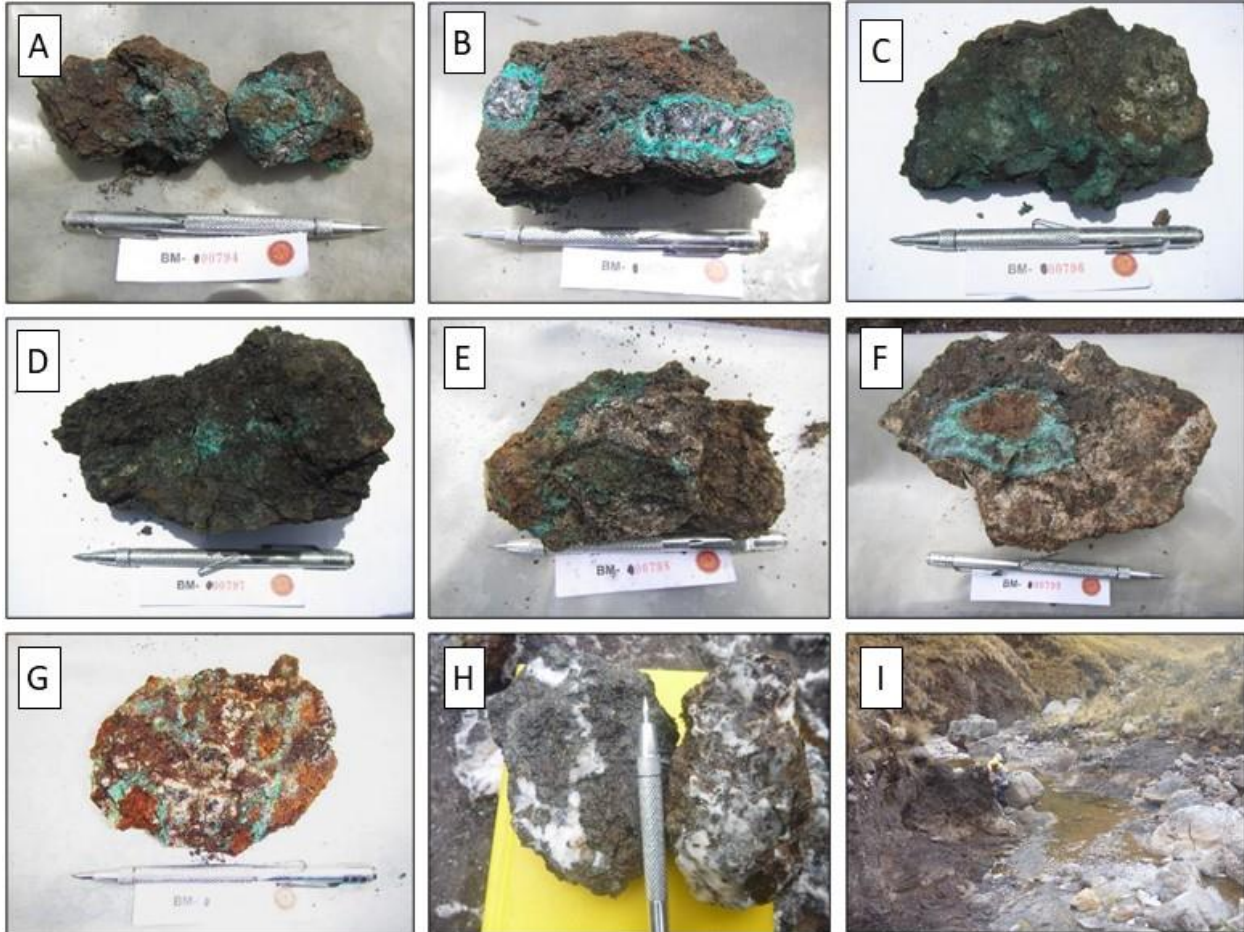


Figure 2 Sample photos. Examples of breccias with consistently high levels of Cu. **ABOVE TOP Photos A to C:** BM-00794 to BM-00796; **ABOVE MIDDLE Photos D to F:** BM-00797 to BM-00799 (refer also to Appendix 2); **ABOVE BOTTOM Photo G:** BM-00766. BM-00766 contains remnant chalcopyrite and pyrite. Its gossanous nature indicates weathering of primary sulphides; **Photos H&I:** Another breccia with andesite and quartz clasts and calcite matrix (white) with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite – less weathered (less red in colour) than the sample in G (BM-00766).

Item	Au ppb	Cu %	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Mo ppm
# samples	245	245	245	245	245	245
Minimum	0.5	<0.001	0.01	0.0001	0.0002	1.2
Maximum	120	2.77	5.29	34.79	31.36	151

Table 1 **ABOVE:** Maximum and minimum gold (Au)¹, Cu , Ag, Pb, Zn and Mo values from sampling in the NE Area. Refer to Appendix 2 for complete assay results.

¹ 100 parts per billion is equivalent to 0.1 parts per million, which also equals 0.1 grams per tonne (g/t).

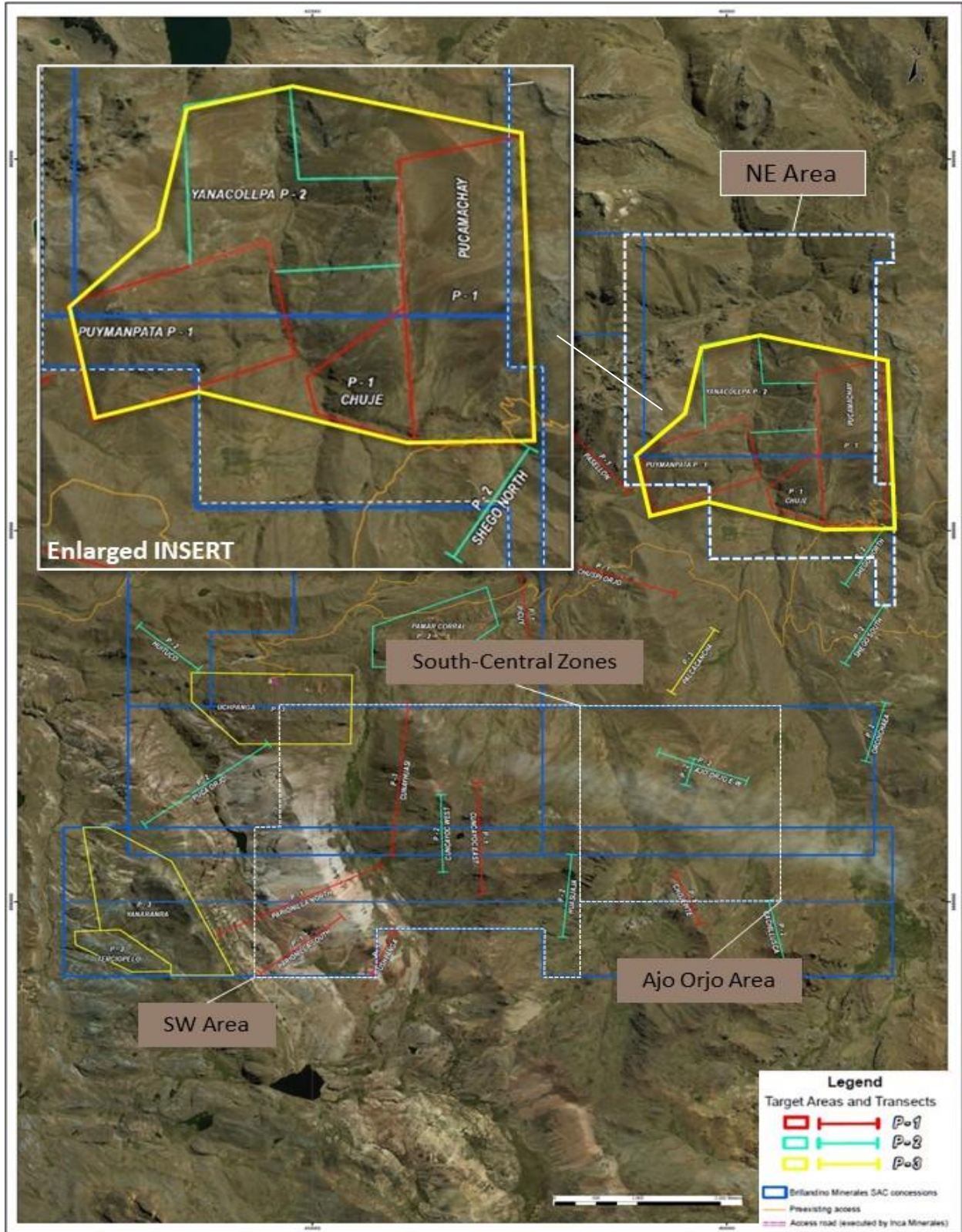


Figure 3 ABOVE: Satellite plan showing the three mapping and sampling areas and positions of the AMAGRAD targets. The NE Area has three P-1 and two P-2 AMAGRAD targets defining a very large zone of interest (yellow solid line). INSERT: Enlargement of this area of interest.

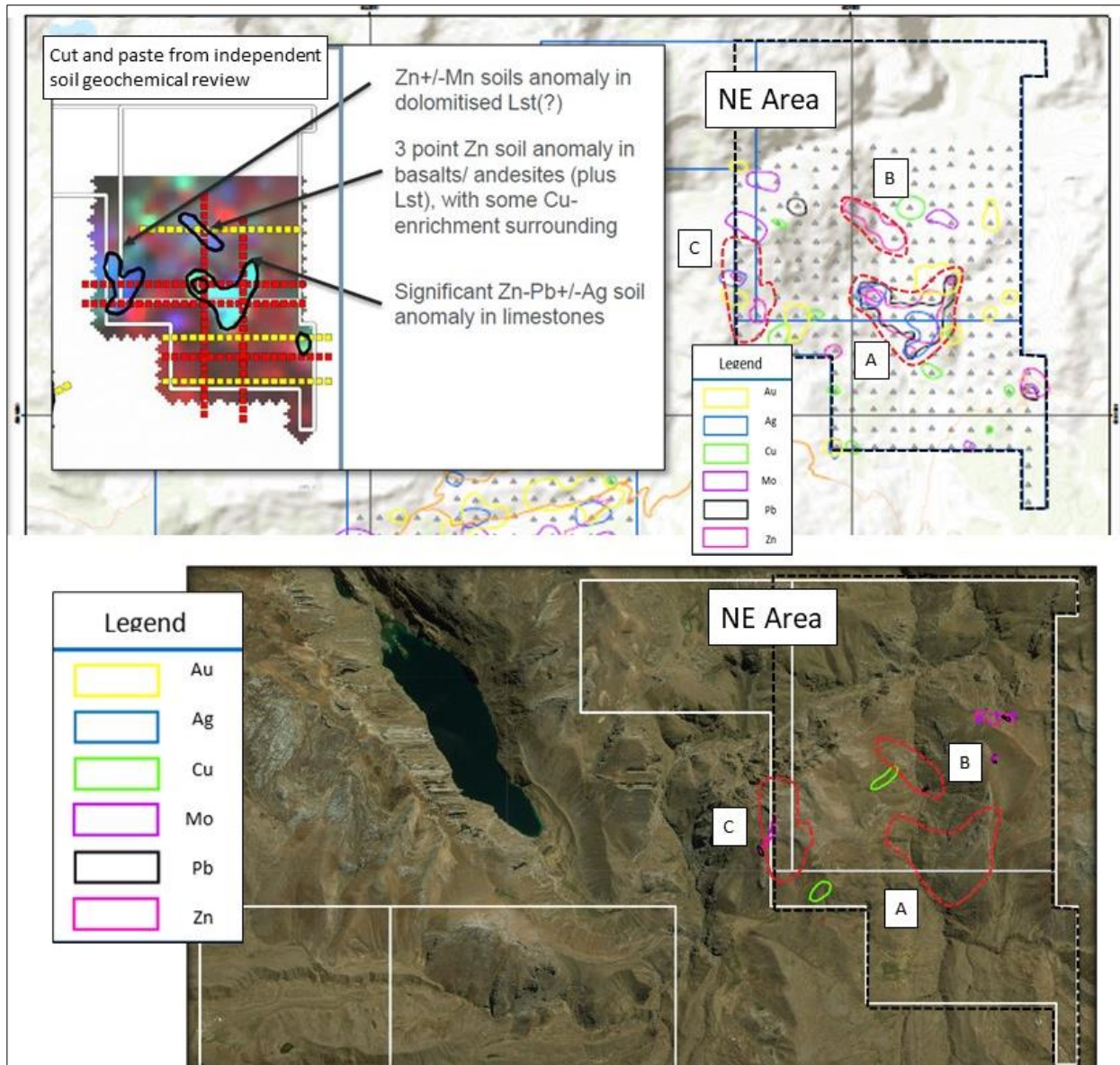


Figure 4 **ABOVE TOP:** Plan showing the soil geochemistry results on the soil sample location grid (ASX announcement 15 October 2019). **INSERT** Independently generated geochemical anomalism. **ABOVE BOTTOM:** A satellite plan of the approximate upper half of the plan above, showing the rock chip results and the soil geochemical halos A, B, C (red dashed lines). The rockchip anomalies do not coincide with soil chemistry anomalies, which may mean either additional mineralisation is to identified and/or that the soil chemistry is representing mineralisation from below. The legend is the same for both plans.

The exploration programs conducted at the NE Area have generated meaningful results in terms of target generation. These are listed below and are further discussed in Importance of Results.

- **Mapping and sampling program:** Mineralised breccias and limestone (Figures 1, 2 and 8) and a limestone sequence with high levels of intrusion, including andesitic sills and late stage porphyritic dykes.
- **AMAGRAD program:** Three P-1 and two P-2 AMAGRAD targets (Pucamachay P-1, Puymanpata P-1, Chuje P-1, Shego North P-1, Yanacolipa P-2 that form a large single target approximately 4.4sqkm in size, incorporating strong magnetic signatures at surface and at depth, multiple radiometric alteration halos (phyllitic and potassic), and multiple interpreted possible intrusions (Figures 3 and 5).



- Soil geochemical program: Notable geochemical targets including significant Pb+Zn±Ag, Zn+Mn and Cu-Zn anomalism (independent review); Ag+Pb+Zn±Cu±Mo (internal review) (Figure 4).
- 3D magnetic inversion modelling program: Unaccounted magnetic bodies (INSERTS Figure 5).
- IP program: Large interim IP profile targets (Figure 7).

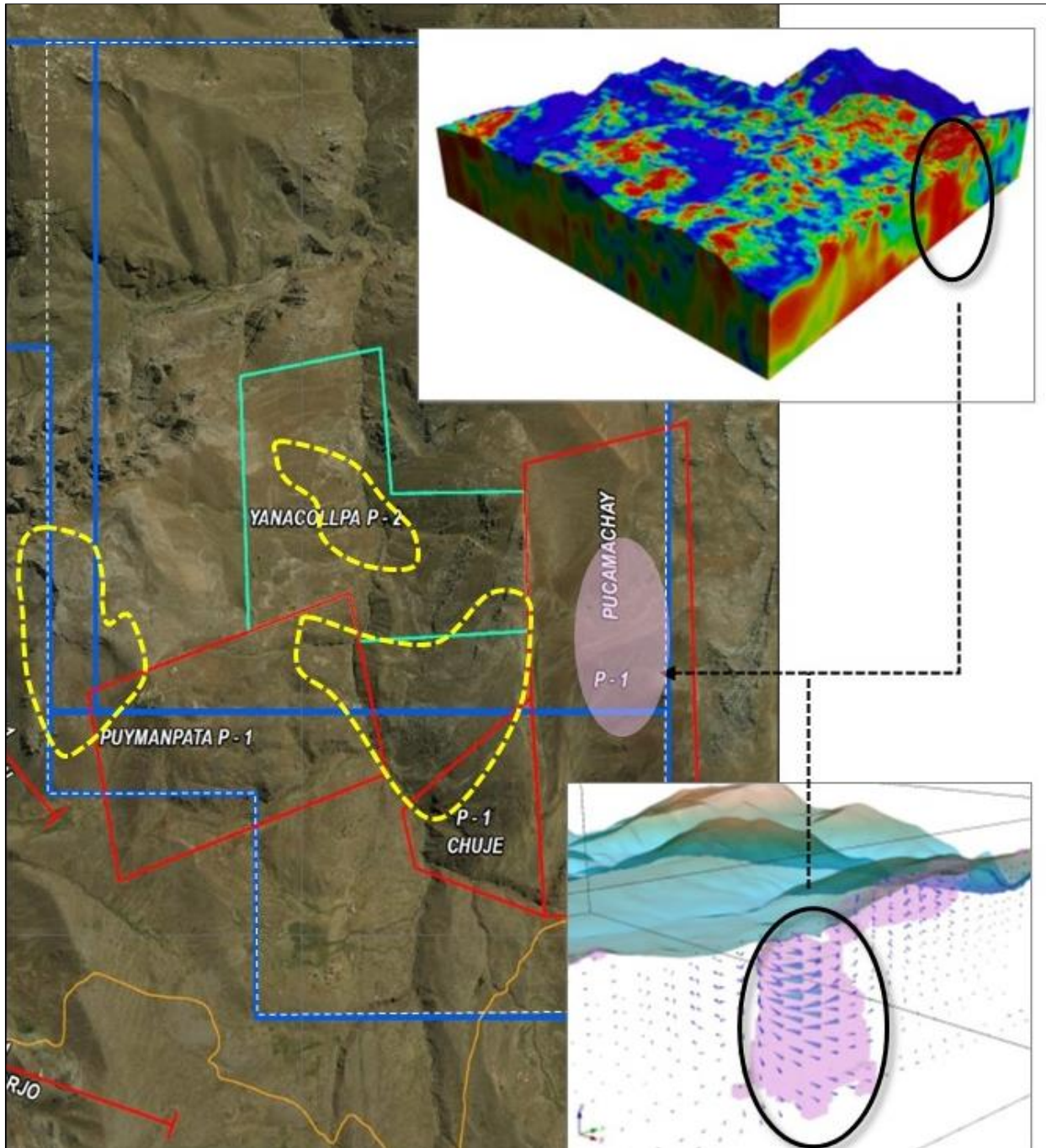


Figure 5 **ABOVE**: Satellite image plan of NE Area showing the AMAGRAD targets area (red and green solid lines), the soil geochemical anomalies (yellow dashed lines) and the approximate location of the Pucamachay P-1 AMAGRAD target 3D magnetic inversion model. It is interesting to note the juxtaposition of the geochemical and geophysical anomalies, not precisely coincident but overlapping to define a very large target area. **INSERTS** 3D modelling of the Pucamachay P-1 MAGRAD target. The 3D model is interpreted to over a 1.4km depth.

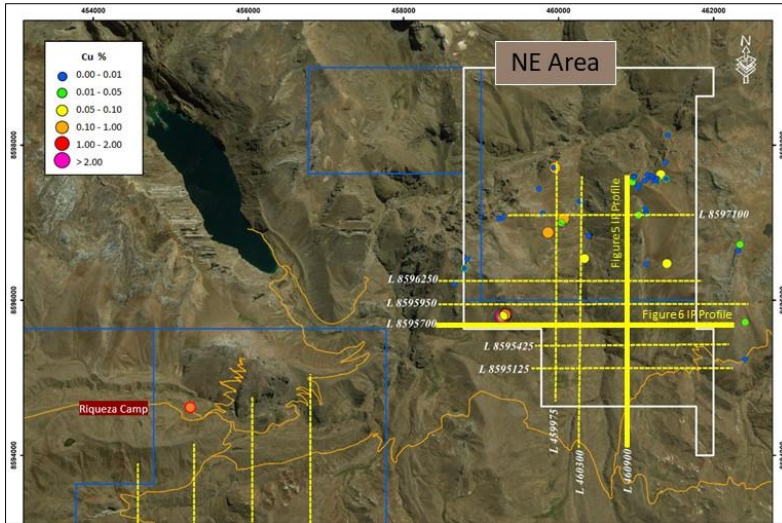


Figure 6 ABOVE: Satellite location plan showing the sample locations in the NE Area highlighting the Cu results. The IP coverage is shown (yellow lines) and the specific IP profiles mentioned in this announcement, in Figure 7 are highlighted (thick yellow lines). Numbered sample locations are provided in Appendix 1.

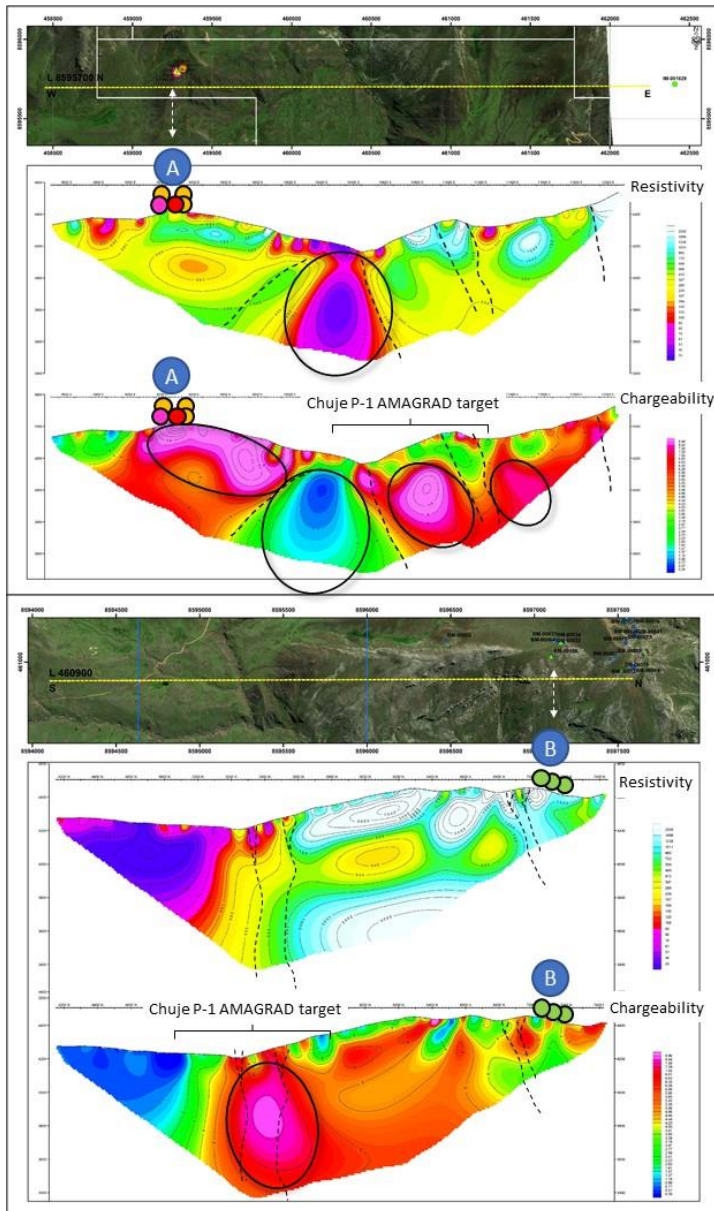


Figure 7 LEFT TOP: Stacked EW orientated IP Profile L8595700 (Resistivity and Chargeability) where west is left, and east is right (Figure 6). LEFT BOTTOM: NS orientated IP Profile L460900 (Resistivity and Chargeability) where south is left, and north is right (Figure 6). Interim IP profile targets are indicated (solid black lines), as well as interpreted structures (dashed black lines) and sample locations (coloured dots). The Chuji P-1 AMAGRAD target is indicated on both profiles. The ridge top area marked A, returned several good Cu grades in sampling, including 2.41%Cu (Page 1), 1.26% (Figure 8 C) in mineralised sills that also corresponds to the Puymanpata P-1 AMAGRAD target. The area marked B corresponds to elevated Pb-Zn levels in limestones. The indicated IP profile target on the NS chargeability profile is located on/close to the Jumasha-Casapalca contact, where a porphyritic dyke has intruded an andesitic sill.



Conclusions - Cu-Zn Skarn Potential for the NE Area

Inca has completed the third of three in-house reviews in which mapping and sampling program results are integrated with AMAGRAD, 3D magnetic inversion modelling imagery, soil geochemistry and interim IP profiles. The review, the subject of this announcement, was for the NE Area.

The NE Area comprises a thick sequence of limestone, which has been intruded by andesitic sills and porphyritic dykes. Mineralised breccias are present within the limestone sequence and sills that contain significant levels of Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo and Au. Disseminated Cu-Pb also occurs within the limestone sequence. Unmineralized limestones typically have very low levels of metals such as these. It is believed that the combination of these metals is indicative of the presence of a Cu-Zn skarn system (Figures 9 and 10). Additional occurrences of mineralisation are indicated by several Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo geochemical anomalies (halos).

The NE Area also hosts AMAGRAD targets (both magnetic and radiometric features), 3D inversion models and interim IP profile targets that are broadly coincident and overlapping with the mineralisation described above. The occurrence of geophysical anomalies, to depths of >1.4km, is indicative of intrusive activity and possible development of deeper Cu-Zn skarn and Cu-porphyry mineralisation.

Combined surface anomalism (Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo and Au mineralisation, soil geochemical halos, radiometric alteration halos) and sub-surface anomalism (magnetics and IP) provide a compelling argument for the possible presence of the Cu-Zn skarn and Cu-porphyry at the NE Area.

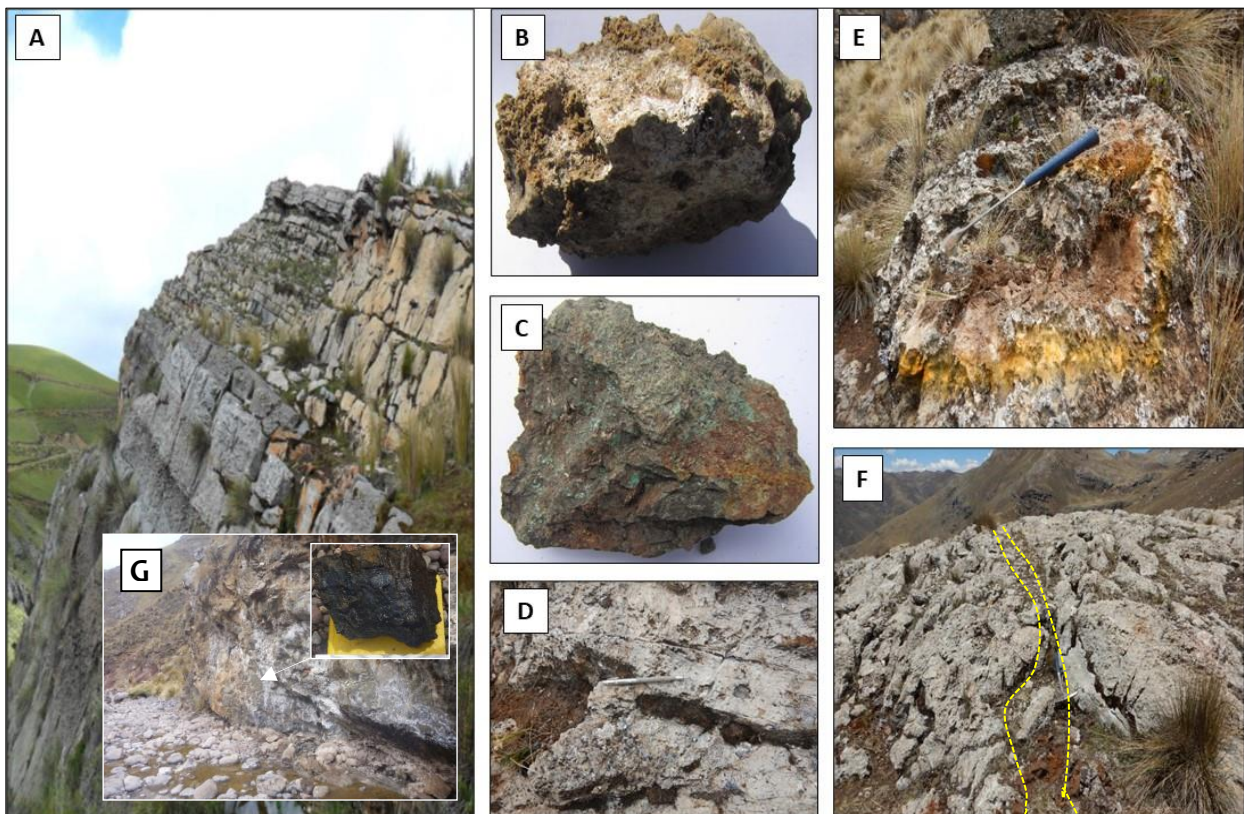


Figure 8 **ABOVE Photo A:** Jumasha Formation limestone, characteristically massive to thinly bedded, light to dark grey in colour; **Photo B:** Brecciated limestone with Zn and Ag mineralisation within the matrix at 31.36% Zn, 2.84g/t Ag; **Photo C:** mineralised andesite (that has intruded the limestone) with Cu mineralisation at 1.26% Cu; **Photo D:** Pb and Zn sulphides disseminated through the limestone layers 0.12% Pb and 1.50% Zn; **Photo E:** Another example of brecciated limestone with 2.06% Pb and 1.50% Zn; **Photo F:** A narrow breccia structure with Zn mineralisation and Fe-Mn oxides at 1.40% Zn. **INSERT G:** Outcrop of limestone and dark grey limestone rock sample with remnant disseminated chalcopyrite.



Conclusions – Au-Ag Epithermal, Cu Porphyry and Cu-Zn Skarn Potential for Riqueza

The mapping and sampling results of the NE, SW and Ajo Orjo Areas have now been reviewed alongside AMAGRAD, soil geochemical, 3D inversion modelling, and interim IP profile target data. It is concluded that results of all programs are indicative of a large intrusive-related mineralised system being present at Riqueza. The three large mapping area (the subject of the past series of three integrated results ASX announcements) and the additional prospect areas (Humaspunco-Pinto, Uchpanga, Pampa Corral) are all characteristic, and make up vital parts of, a well preserved Cu-porphyry system as per the Sillitoe 2010 model (Figures 9 and 10).

It is therefore concluded that Riqueza is highly prospective for the occurrence of three forms of large-scale mineralisation: i) Au-Ag epithermal mineralisation; ii) Cu-Ag±Au±Mo porphyry mineralisation, and iii) Cu-Zn skarn mineralisation. It should be noted that large Cu-porphyry systems commonly host multiple mineralised porphyry bodies, so that in the context of Figures 9 and 10, there are multiple “pink coloured centres”. This too is a possibility at Riqueza.

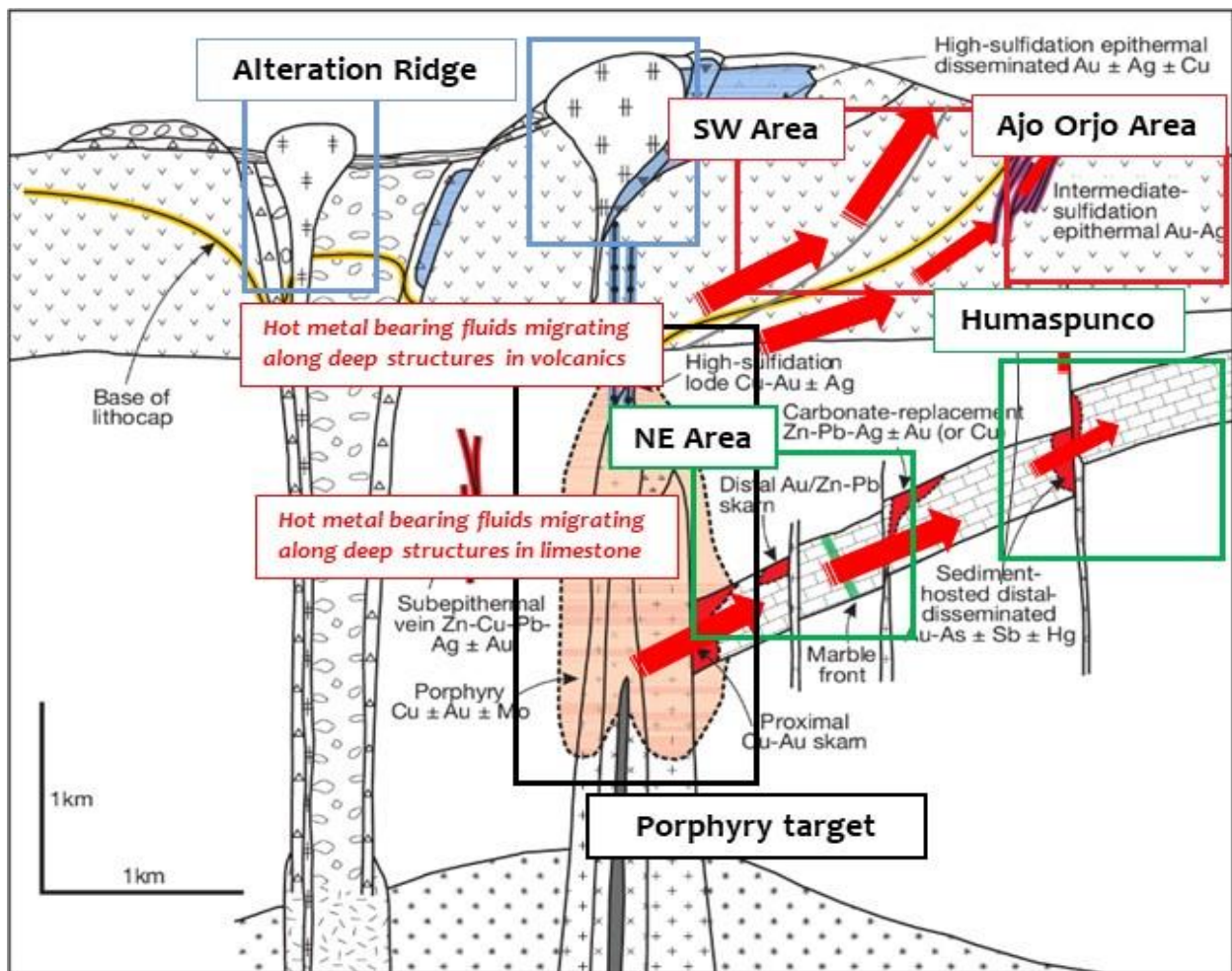


Figure 9 ABOVE: Geological model of a Cu-porphyry from Sillitoe (2010). Many of the components that make up a well-preserved epithermal-porphyry-skarn system are now recognised at Riqueza. The rhyolite dome at Alteration Ridge is likened to the dacite domes of the Sillitoe model (blue boxes). The SW and Ajo Orjo Areas are believed analogous to the epithermal parts of the system (red boxes), and the NE Area is believed to be the distal parts of a limestone-dominated skarn. And finally, the carbonate replacement veins, mantos and breccias of Humaspunco are further distal from the hotter skarn. With exception of the rhyolite dome, all areas are potential drill targets as well as a “central” Cu±Au porphyry (black box).

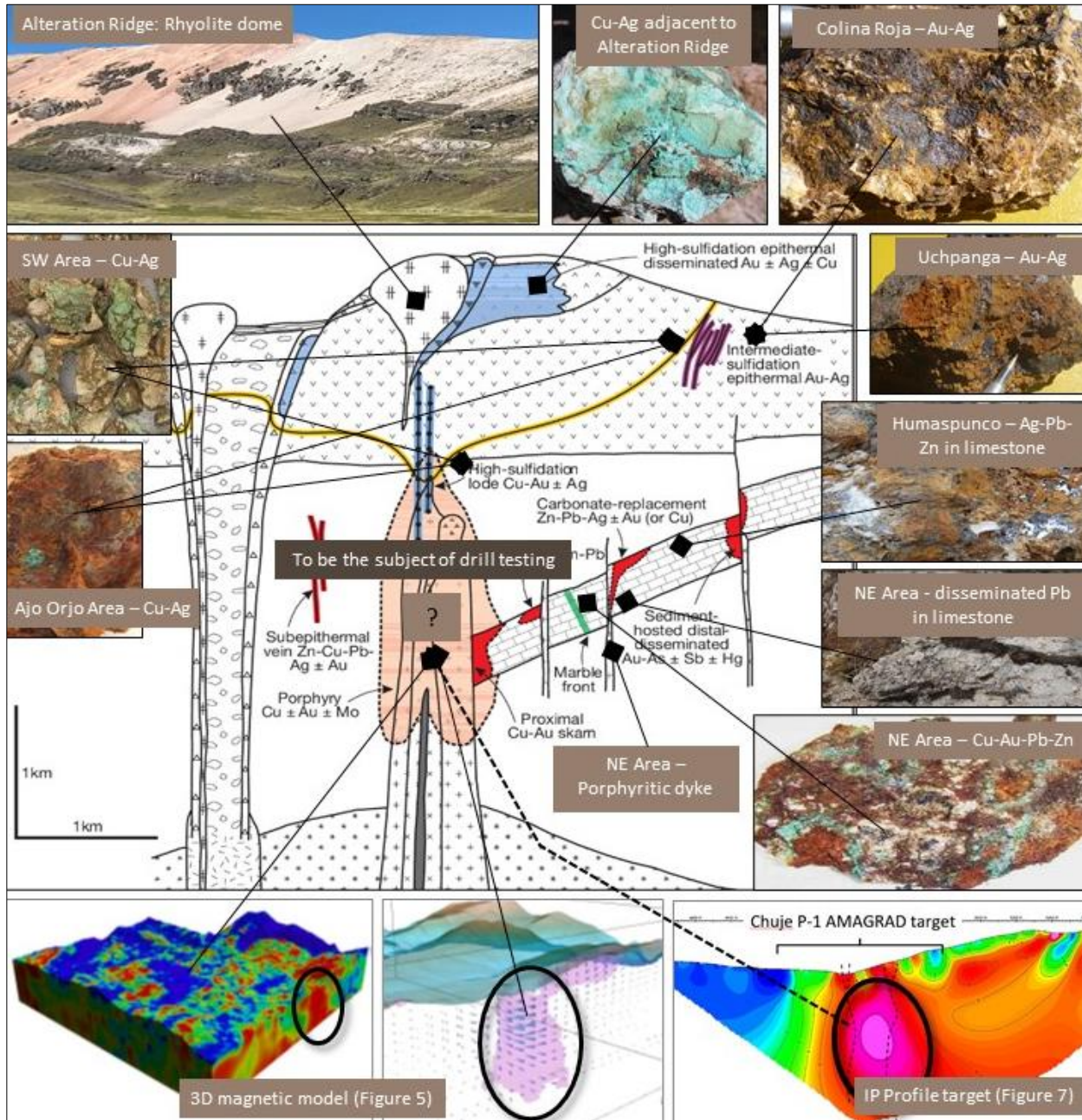


Figure 10 **ABOVE:** A modification of the Sillitoe (2010) Cu-porphyry model from Figure 9 emphasising the metal zoning represented in the various prospects of Riqueza. The photos of mineralisation from each prospect are referenced to the “matching” parts of the model. The geophysical targets (magnetic models and IP) are “matched” with the possible Cu-porphyry, they possibly indicate.

Next Steps

The final IP interpretation will be incorporated into an independent drill targets recommendation report and be available within two weeks. This combined report is currently being compiled by an expert consultancy.

As soon as the combined IP interpretation and drill targets recommendation report is received and reviewed by Inca, it is Inca’s intention to begin the processes of drill permitting. A drill permit service provider has already been identified, informally engaged and preparatory actions commenced.



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineralisation for Riqueza located in Peru, is based on information reviewed and 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

<u>Airborne Geophysics(-ical)</u>	Said of a <i>geophysical</i> survey in which the <i>geophysical</i> tool is above the ground. 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>Magnetic Survey</u>	Measures variations in 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 mapped of geology, including <i>Structures</i> . An airborne survey is flown either by plane or helicopter with the magnetometer kept at a constant height above the surface.
<u>Radiometric Survey</u>	Or gamma-ray spectrometric survey measures concentrations 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. <i>Radiometrics</i> is therefore capable of directly detecting potassic alteration which is associated with hydrothermal processing and formation of deposits.
<u>AMAGRAD Induced polarization</u>	Acronym for A irborne M agnetic and R adiometric survey. (IP) is the Earth’s capacity to hold an electric charge over time. IP measures the voltage decay curve (or loss) after the injected current is shut off. The higher the IP, the longer over time the charge is held (or retained) (<i>chargeability</i>). IP decays (or fades away) over a period of time, typically a few seconds but sometimes up to minutes, and will eventually disappear. Rocks, and more relevantly, mineralisation, have IP signatures that can be recognised in the data. IP <i>chargeability</i> is a derivative of <i>resistivity</i> —in order to measure IP, resistivity is first measured. IP is measured at the end of a resistivity cycle. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DC electric current is transmitted into the ground through two electrode stakes that are driven into the ground. The resulting electric potential field is measured between two other electrode stakes.• Raw measured data—i.e., apparent <i>resistivity</i> values—are inverted to produce a model of the true subsurface resistivity distribution.• A time component is added to derive IP.• IP <i>chargeability</i> and <i>resistivity</i> false-colour “heat” profiles are a way of presenting IP data.
<u>IP Survey</u>	A ground geophysical method involving the measurement of the slow decay of voltage in the ground following the cessation of an excitation current pulse.
<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>Porphyry (Deposit)</u>	A type of <i>deposit</i> containing <i>ore-forming minerals</i> 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). <i>Porphyry deposits</i> are economically very significant.
<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 <i>Porphyry</i> intrusions, in and around faults that intrude into a limestone.
<u>Deposit</u>	A <i>deposit</i> is a naturally occurring accumulation or concentration of metals or minerals of sufficient size and concentration that might, under favourable circumstances, have economic value (Geoscience Australia). It is not a defined term in the JORC Code 2012 for Australasian Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).



Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement cont...

Mineralisation

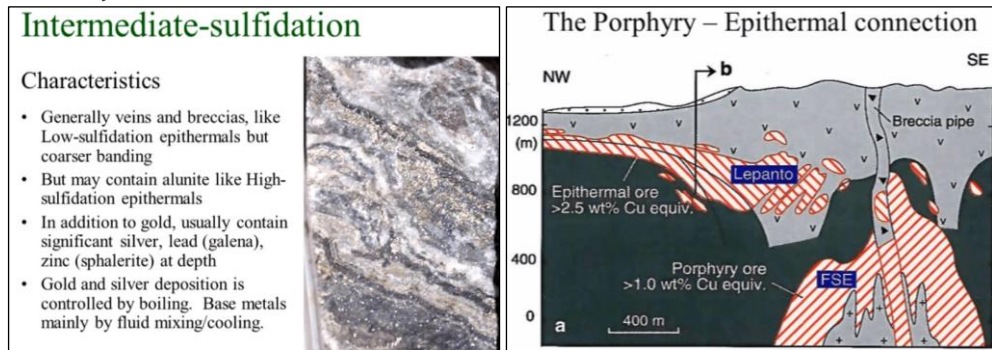
A general term describing the process or processes by which a mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock (or geological feature such as a *vein*, fault, etc...). In the strictest sense, *mineralisation* does not necessarily involve a process or processes involving *ore-forming minerals*. Nevertheless, *mineralisation* is very commonly used 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. The potential *mineralisation* occurring at Riqueza is *epithermal*, *porphyry* and porphyry-related.

Epithermal

Said of *hydrothermal* processes occurring at temperatures ranging from 50°C to 200°C, and within 1,000m of the Earth's surface.

Intermediate Sulphidation

Please refer to inserts immediately below (from Andrew Jackson, Sprott International). Commonly abbreviated IS.



Hydrothermal

Of, or pertaining to “hot water” usually used in the context of *ore-forming* processes.

Carbonate

A process in which carbonate minerals are “replaced” by another mineral or minerals.

Replacement (Deposit)

A *Manto* is a form of *Carbonate Replacement* inasmuch as the carbonate minerals of a limestone layer are “replaced” by ore-forming minerals like sphalerite and galena.

Limestone

A calcium carbonate sedimentary rock typically formed by ancient coral reefs.

Volcanics

A large group of igneous rocks that are derived from magma of various compositions that area extruded and cooled at the surface.

Andesite(-istic)

An igneous rock in composition between basalt and *rhyolite*. Though described as a volcanic igneous rock as a constitute of a sill, it is “sub-volcanic” being emplaced not at the surface, but just below it.

Porphyritic

Said of a texture of an igneous rock where the large crystals are set in a groundmass of very fine crystals. In this context, *porphyritic* does not refer or describes *porphyry mineralisation*. Confusingly, porphyry mineralisation is typically hosted in *porphyritic* igneous rocks.

Sill

A tabular igneous *intrusion* that parallels the planar structure of the surrounding rock.

Dyke

A tabular igneous *intrusion* that cuts across the planar structure of the surrounding rock.

Red-beds

A sequence of oxidised sediments that are typically red (Fe-rich) in colour.

Rhyolite Dome

A steep sided, rounded extrusion (quasi-intrusive) of highly viscous magma erupted from a volcano. Domes often occur within volcano craters, which may be later eroded away leaving a high topographic dome feature.

Rhyolite(-ic)

A classification of a group of igneous rocks generally porphyritic which exhibit flow texture. *Rhyolitic* is term describing *rhyolite* characteristics.

Intrusion (-ive)

The process of emplacement of *magma* in pre-existing *country rock*.

Country Rock

Rock that encloses or is cut by *mineralisation*. And more broadly, rock that makes up the geology of an area.

Ore-forming Minerals

Minerals which are economically desirable.

Chalcopyrite

Copper iron sulphide with the chemical formula $CuFeS_2$ with 34.63% Cu by mol. weight.

Malachite

A hydrated copper oxide with a chemical formula: $Cu_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$; 57.48% Cu mol weight.

Azurite

A hydrated copper oxide with a chemical formula: $Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$; 55.31% Cu mol weight.

Chrysocolla

A hydrated copper aluminium oxide with a chemical formula: $(Cu,Al)_2H_2Si_2O_5(OH)_2.n(H_2O)_2$; 33.86% Cu mol weight.

Sphalerite

Zinc sulphide mineral with the chemical formula ZnS with 64.06% Zn by mol. weight.

Smithsonite

Zinc carbonate mineral with the chemical formula $ZnCO_3$ with 52.15% Zn by mol. weight.

Galena

Lead sulphide mineral with the chemical formula PbS with 86.60% Pb by mol. weight.

Pyrite

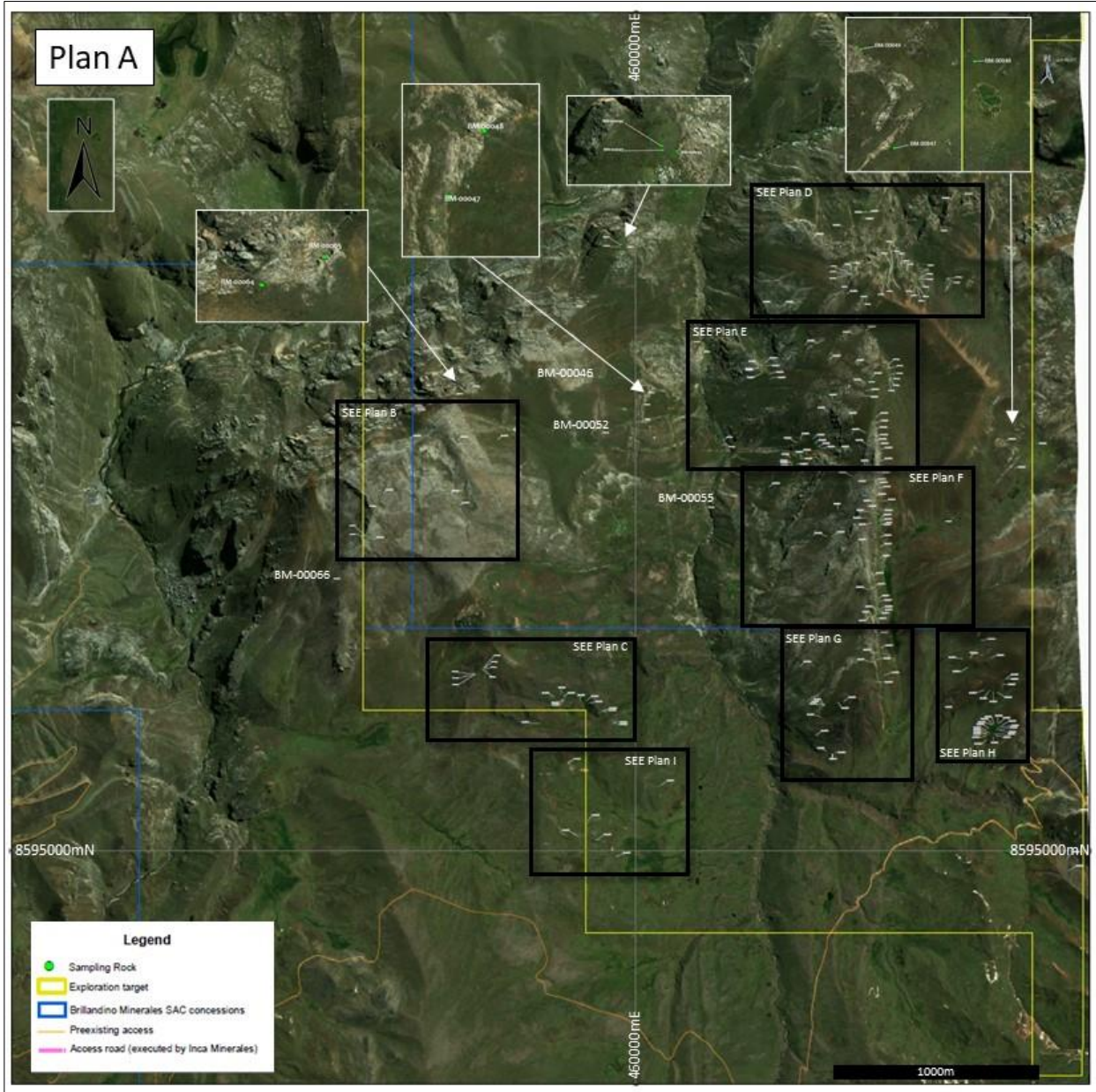
Iron sulphide with the chemical formula FeS_2 .

**Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement cont...**

<u>Fe-oxides</u>	A group of oxide minerals containing iron (Fe), including but not limited to haematite, limonite and goethite.
<u>Jarosite</u>	A hydrous iron sulphate mineral with the chemical formula $KFe_3(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$.
<u>Mn-oxides</u>	A group of oxide minerals containing manganese (Mn), including but not limited to pyrolusite, franklinite, jacobsonite.
<u>Calcite</u>	A common carbonate mineral with the chemical formula: $CaCO_3$.
<u>Quartz</u>	A very common mineral with the chemical formula SiO_2 . Quartz is a common product of hydrothermal activity and typically forms veins and veinlets
<u>Dissemination(s)</u>	Fine grained and generally evenly distributed
<u>Volcanic glass</u>	An amorphous product from very rapidly cooling magma/molten rock. It may occur as matrix material in volcanic rocks and in veins where such rocks are broken and cooled quickly
<u>Structure</u>	A very broad and widely used geological term used to describe linear features such as geological faults, lineaments or <u>veins</u> .
<u>Breccia</u>	Broken or fragmented rock. <u>Breccia veins</u> which are common at Riqueza, are narrow fissures containing numerous rock fragments. The rock fragments are called <u>clasts</u> and the space around the clasts is called the <u>matrix</u> . Often the <u>matrix</u> in the <u>breccia veins</u> at Riqueza contains the <u>ore-forming minerals</u> .
<u>Clast</u>	The broken or fragmented, generally coarse component of a <u>breccia</u> .
<u>Matrix</u>	The fine component of a <u>breccia</u> , occurring between the <u>clasts</u> .
<u>Vein(s)</u>	A tabular or sheet-like form of <u>mineralisation</u> , often resulting from in-filling a vertical or near-vertical fracture. They often cut across <u>country rock</u> .
<u>Veinlet(s)</u>	A small and narrow mineral filling of a fracture in <u>country rock</u> that is tabular or sheet-like in shape. <u>Veinlets</u> are narrow versions of <u>veins</u> .
<u>Manto</u>	A tabular or sheet-like form of <u>Carbonate Replacement</u> mineralisation, often resulting from replacement along layers of <u>Limestone</u> with metal sulphides.
<u>Alteration</u>	A process that involves the <u>alteration</u> of (change to) a rock, mineral or mineralisation by processes involving, but not limited to, the presence of <u>hydrothermal</u> fluids.
<u>Propylitic alteration</u>	<u>Alteration</u> typically associated with hydrothermal activities in which epidote, chlorite and <u>calcite</u> are produced.
<u>Phyllic Alteration</u>	<u>Alteration</u> typically associated with hydrothermal activities in which quartz, sericite and pyrite are produced.
<u>Potassic alteration</u>	<u>Alteration</u> that is characterised by the formation of new K-feldspar and/or biotite minerals. It typically represents the highest temperature form of <u>alteration</u> within <u>porphyry deposits</u> , forming in the core of the system.



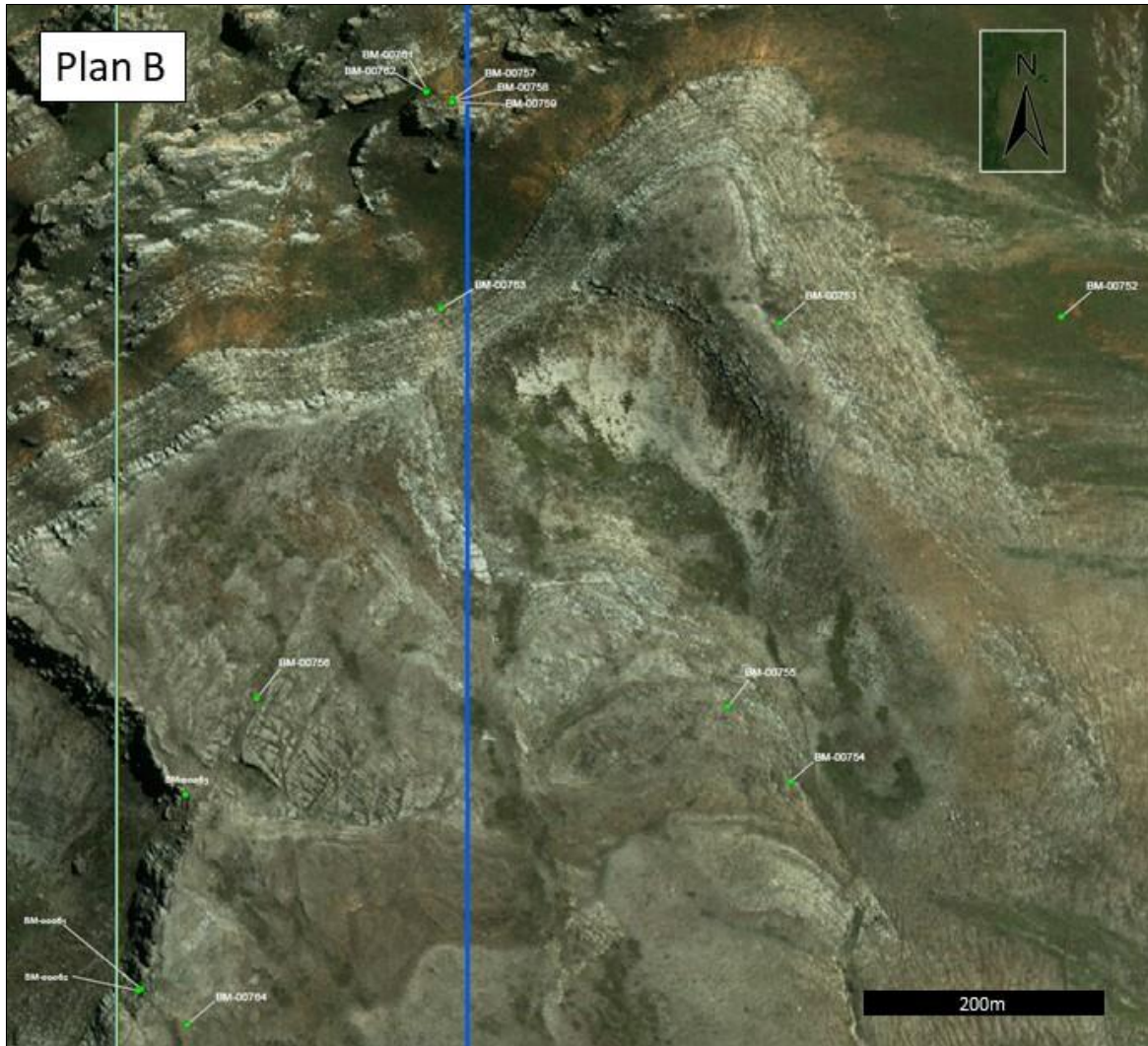
Appendix 1: Sample Location Plan (Plan A).



NOTE: Due to the widespread nature of the sample locations and large-scale plan is required to show the distribution. To counter the loss of detail when reduced to A4 format, this plan is enlarged in sections which are provided as separate plans (plans B to I) in the following pages. Each plan shows the sample location and number. Approximate scales are provided.

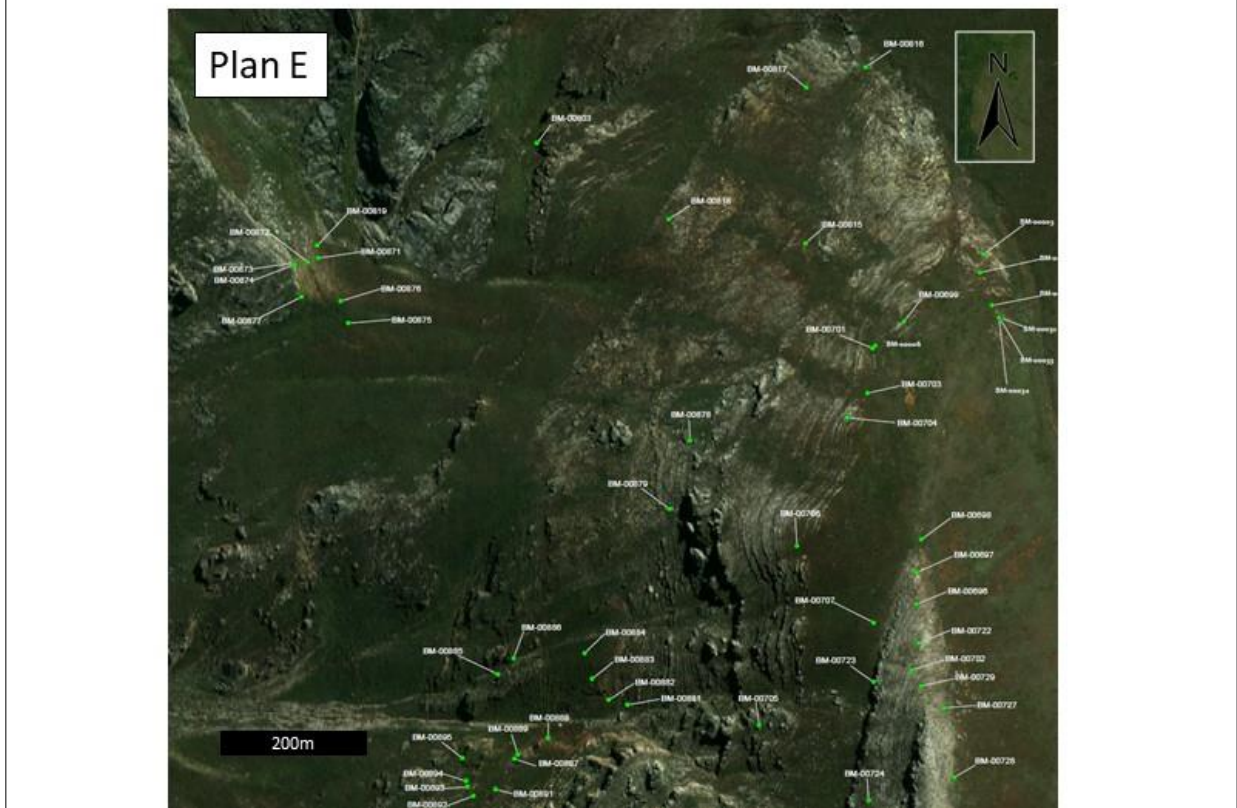


Appendix 1: Sample Location Plan continued PLANS B & C.



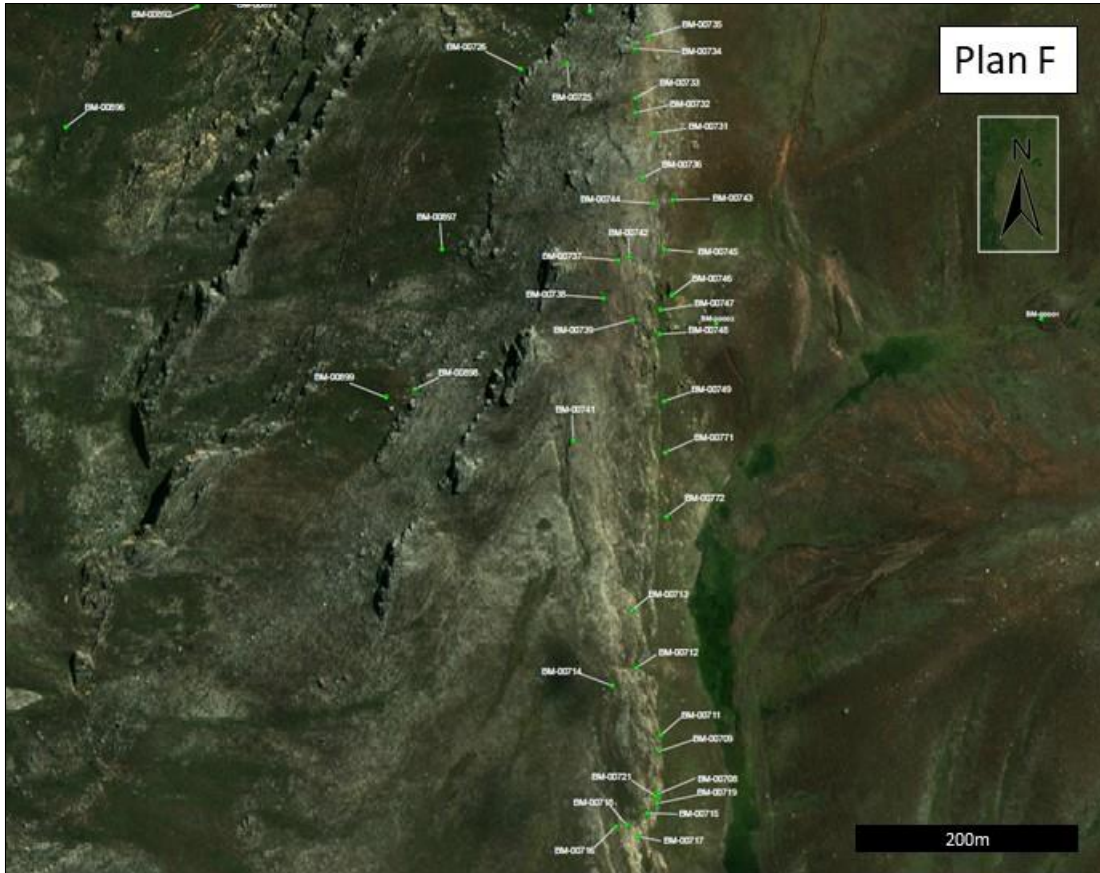


Appendix 1: Sample Location Plan continued PLANS D & E.



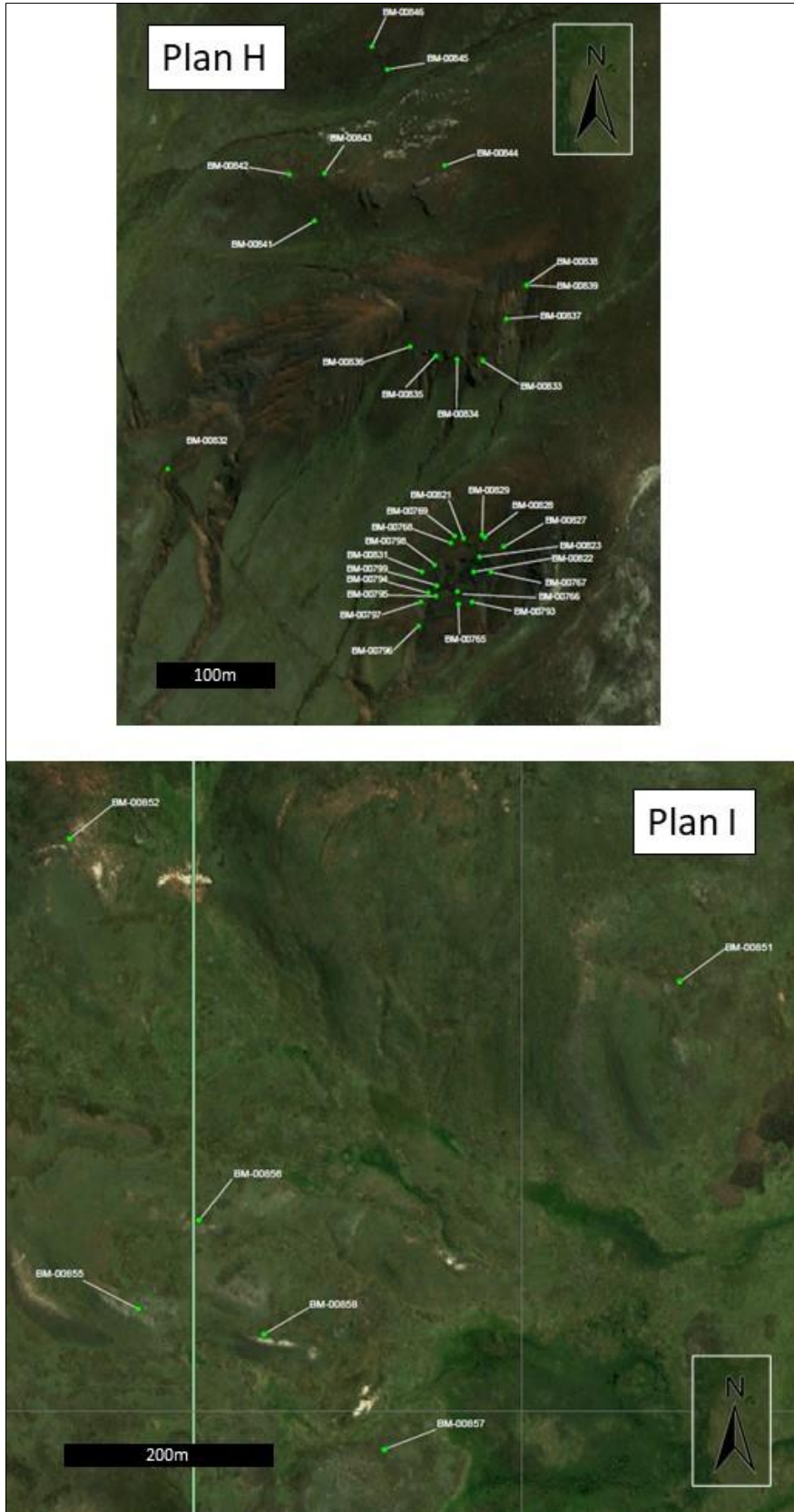


Appendix 1: Sample Location Plan continued PLANS F & G.





Appendix 1: Sample Location Plan continued PLANS H & I.





Appendix 2: Assay Tables Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo.

Table with columns: Sample Number, Sample Location (COORDINATES, Height), Target Area, Sampling dimensions (m), Total width (m), and Assay results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo. The table contains 100 rows of assay data.



Appendix 2: Assay Tables Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo continued.

Table with columns: Sample Number, Sample Location (COORDINATES, Height), Target Area, Sampling dimensions (m), Total width (m), and Assay results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo (FAI313, ICM40BR, ICM40BR, AAS41B, ICM40BR, AAS41B, ICM40BR, CON21B, ICM40BR).



Appendix 2: Assay Tables Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo continued.

Sample Number	Sample Location			Target Area	Sampling dimensions (m)	Total width (m)	Au		Ag		Cu		Pb		Zn		Mo	
	COORDINATES		Height				FAI313	ICM40BR	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	ICM40BR	AAS41B	CON21B	ICM40BR		
	E_WGS84	N_WGS84															PPB	PPM
BM-00876	460594	8597137	4267	Antacocha I North-East	0.50 x 0.20		0.5	0.01	67.1	0.007	1083.3	0.108	2253.0	0.225	16.56			
BM-00877	460562	8597140	4255	Antacocha I North-East	0.45 x 0.20		0.5	0.04	59.9	0.006	113.6	0.011	52.0	0.005	9.67			
BM-00878	460880	8597022	4455	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.20		1	0.07	12.9	0.001	35.6	0.004	119.0	0.012	13.57			
BM-00879	460864	8596966	4446	Antacocha I North-East	0.70 x 0.20		1	0.13	7.4	0.001	6.1	0.001	32.0	0.003	0.97			
BM-00881	460829	8596805	4379	Antacocha I North-East	0.50 x 0.20		1	0.15	51.5	0.005	21.5	0.002	33.0	0.003	10.77			
BM-00882	460814	8596809	4368	Antacocha I North-East	0.50 x 0.20		0.5	0.07	11.3	0.001	9.3	0.001	37.0	0.004	4.26			
BM-00883	460800	8596827	4362	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.25		0.5	0.05	327.5	0.033	16.5	0.002	88.0	0.009	5.47			
BM-00884	460794	8596848	4362	Antacocha I North-East	0.60 x 0.20		0.5	0.02	138.2	0.014	12.8	0.001	82.0	0.008	4.56			
BM-00885	460723	8596831	4313	Antacocha I North-East	1.00 x 1.00		3	0.07	11.2	0.001	20.6	0.002	48.0	0.005	2.47			
BM-00886	460736	8596844	4321	Antacocha I North-East	0.60 x 0.20		7	1.2	59.9	0.006	3344.4	0.334	107.0	0.011	23.30			
BM-00887	460739	8596765	4283	Antacocha I North-East	0.50 x 0.20		0.5	0.08	139.9	0.014	14.9	0.001	58.0	0.006	3.27			
BM-00888	460764	8596778	4308	Antacocha I North-East	0.70 x 0.20		0.5	0.21	213.2	0.021	52.5	0.005	49.0	0.005	5.88			
BM-00889	460737	8596761	4307	Antacocha I North-East	0.70 x 0.20		0.5	0.02	30.9	0.003	12.7	0.001	66.0	0.007	4.18			
BM-00891	460721	8596736	4313	Antacocha I North-East	0.25 x 0.20		0.5	0.24	176.6	0.018	277.7	0.028	26.0	0.003	18.59			
BM-00892	460703	8596731	4308	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.25		2	0.01	993.8	0.099	22.4	0.002	39.0	0.004	7.61			
BM-00893	460698	8596738	4303	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.25		2	0.01	111.6	0.011	49.3	0.005	35.0	0.004	6.84			
BM-00894	460697	8596743	4269	Antacocha I North-East	0.20 x 0.25		3	1.07	216.7	0.022	2601.7	0.260	231.0	0.023	27.88			
BM-00895	460694	8596761	4253	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.25		2	0.13	21.4	0.002	107.4	0.011	45.0	0.005	2.59			
BM-00896	460594	8596631	4230	Antacocha I North-East	1.00 x 1.00		2	1.54	44.6	0.004	1532.8	0.153	2004.0	0.200	10.60			
BM-00897	460905	8596531	4426	Antacocha I North-East	1.00 x 1.00		0.5	0.01	48.6	0.005	33.9	0.003	44.0	0.004	8.14			
BM-00898	460883	8596415	4430	Antacocha I North-East	0.30 x 0.25		0.5	0.01	53.1	0.005	14.6	0.001	68.0	0.007	2.03			
BM-00899	460858	8596408	4423	Antacocha I North-East	1.00 x 1.00		2	0.01	65.2	0.01	25.8	0.003	39.0	0.004	4.73			



Appendix 3

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

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 integrated interpretations and review of a sustained mapping and sampling program (245 samples and assay results) with previously released results from AMAGRAD, 3D inversion modelling, interim IP and soil geochemical programs. The 245 samples are either surface rockchip, trench-channel or surface-channel samples taken during a 1:5,000 to 1:50 scale mapping program at the Company's Riqueza Project in Peru.

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

Trench-channel and surface-channel sample intervals were determined through tape measurement made relative to a hand-held GPS location.

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 0.2m and 3.0m long. Where mineralisation was not over a large area, rockchip samples were taken with no specific orientation.

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 (trench and surface) sampling and rockchip sampling followed 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 orientations of the channels (trench and surface) 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 outcrop.

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, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.



Company Commentary

Primary data (regarding assay results) was supplied to the Company from SGS in two forms: Excel and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats were 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 was 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 handheld 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 was 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 3.0m to <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 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

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/porphyry/skarn related Cu- Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Mo 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. Plans are also provided for all other exploration results (previously released to the market) that are cross referenced to the sample results.

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 avoiding 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 three previous ASX announcements dated: 15 October 2019, 27 May 2020 and 8 June 2020.

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. Further work is also necessary to better understand the relationship between the mineralisation associated with these samples and the AMAGRAD, IP, 3D magnetic inversion models and soil anomalies.

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.
