



17 August 2020

PROPOSED NE DRILL PROGRAM AT RIQUEZA REFLECTS LARGE-SCALE TARGET

IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

- *Description of the broad anomalism of NE Area of Riqueza*
- *Explanation of the proposed drilling at the NE Area*
- *Description of the drill permitting process and status of permitting*
- *Competent Person Statement, Key words and ASX JORC 2012 compliance statements (Appendix 2)*

HIGHLIGHTS

- NE drill area (**NE Area**) hosts mega-target with extensive geophysical, geochemical, and geological anomalism over a large 4.4km² area
- Seven individual drill targets within mega-target to be tested for large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation
- Eleven holes planned for 5,520m of drilling at an average depth of 501 metres
- Drill permitting commenced with environmental baseline study completed

Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) has completed drill target generation at Riqueza. Four phases of target generation were described in a series of ASX announcements between June and August 2020 (30 June 2020, 9 July 2020, 22 July 2020 and 7 August 2020). These followed independent and company reviews of past partner-funded exploration as described in three ASX announcements (27 May 2020, 9 June 2020 and 16 June 2020).

The purpose of this announcement is to describe the parameters and objectives of the NE Area drilling program, where Inca plans to commence, with a total of 5,520 metres of drilling of the Riqueza total of 19,010 metres. The drill targets are considered highly prospective for large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation, as well as [typically] smaller-scale but potentially higher grade silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

Broad-scale Anomalism in the NE Area recognised as Mega-target

The NE Area is dominated by a sequence of folded and faulted limestones with andesitic sills of the Jumasha Formation. Broad-scale anomalism which defines the mega-target at the NE Area includes:

- A large area of magnetic anomalism (Figure 1) and hydrothermal alteration;
- An even larger area of gold and copper soil geochemical anomalism (Figure 2);
- A concentration of multiple induced polarisation (**IP**) chargeability anomalies (Figures 1 and 2);
- The presence and effect of a regional transfer zone; and
- The repeated occurrences of copper-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation in exposed rock (Figure 2).

A limestone sequence with pervasive anomalous magnetism, hydrothermal alteration, elevated gold and copper in thin soil cover, multiple zones of chargeability, and known copper-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation in outcrop is highly unusual as unaffected limestone is geophysically and geochemically “dull”. **The pervasive multifarious anomalism of the NE Area is strongly indicative of a large-scale mineralising event occurring there. Principal candidates include large-scale forms of mineralisation, gold-copper porphyry mineralisation and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation.**



Hole ID	Drill Target Name	Target Size (mxm)	Target Mineralisation ¹	Drill Collar Position WGS84-18L ²			Down Hole Parameters		
				Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation	Azimuth ³	Dip ⁴	Depth
RP01	Puymanpata 1	350x750	P+S	459292.4	8595914.7	4432.5	315	-60	750
RP02	Puymanpata 2	500x750	P+S	459658.0	8595827.1	4346.1	0	-60	380
RP03	Puymanpata 2		P+S	459731.7	8595671.3	4312.9	0	-60	450
RP04	Puymanpata 2		P+S	459955.6	8595831.3	4259.5	0	-60	380
RP05	Puymanpata 3	300 diameter	P+S	460174.4	8596278.6	4177.9	90	-60	400
RP06	Pucamachay 1	300x500	P+S	460788.6	8596244.9	4376.0	90	-60	600
RP07	Pucamachay 1		P+S	460763.2	8596058.0	4363.0	90	-60	700
RP08	Chuje	200 diameter	P+S	460900.8	8595328.0	4231.9	0	-60	560
RP09	Pucamachay 2	250x1,000	P+S	461444.9	8595791.5	4353.4	90	-60	450
RP10	Pucamachay 2		P+S	461604.8	8595395.6	4279.0	335	-60	400
RP33	Yanacolipa 1		± 200 diameter	P+S	460513.8	8596474.1	4182.0	0	-90

Table 1 **ABOVE**: Revised proposed drill holes at Riqueza. There are 11 holes for a total of 5,520m. Note 1: P = Porphyry, S = Skarn, E = Epithermal, V = VMS, CR = Carbonate Replacement – all forms of intrusive-related mineralisation; Note 2: WGS84-18L is Peru’s Global Grid System number; Note 3: The direction of the hole, where 0 is north and 180 is south; Note 4: The angle (or dip) of a hole, where -90 is vertical and -0 is horizontal.

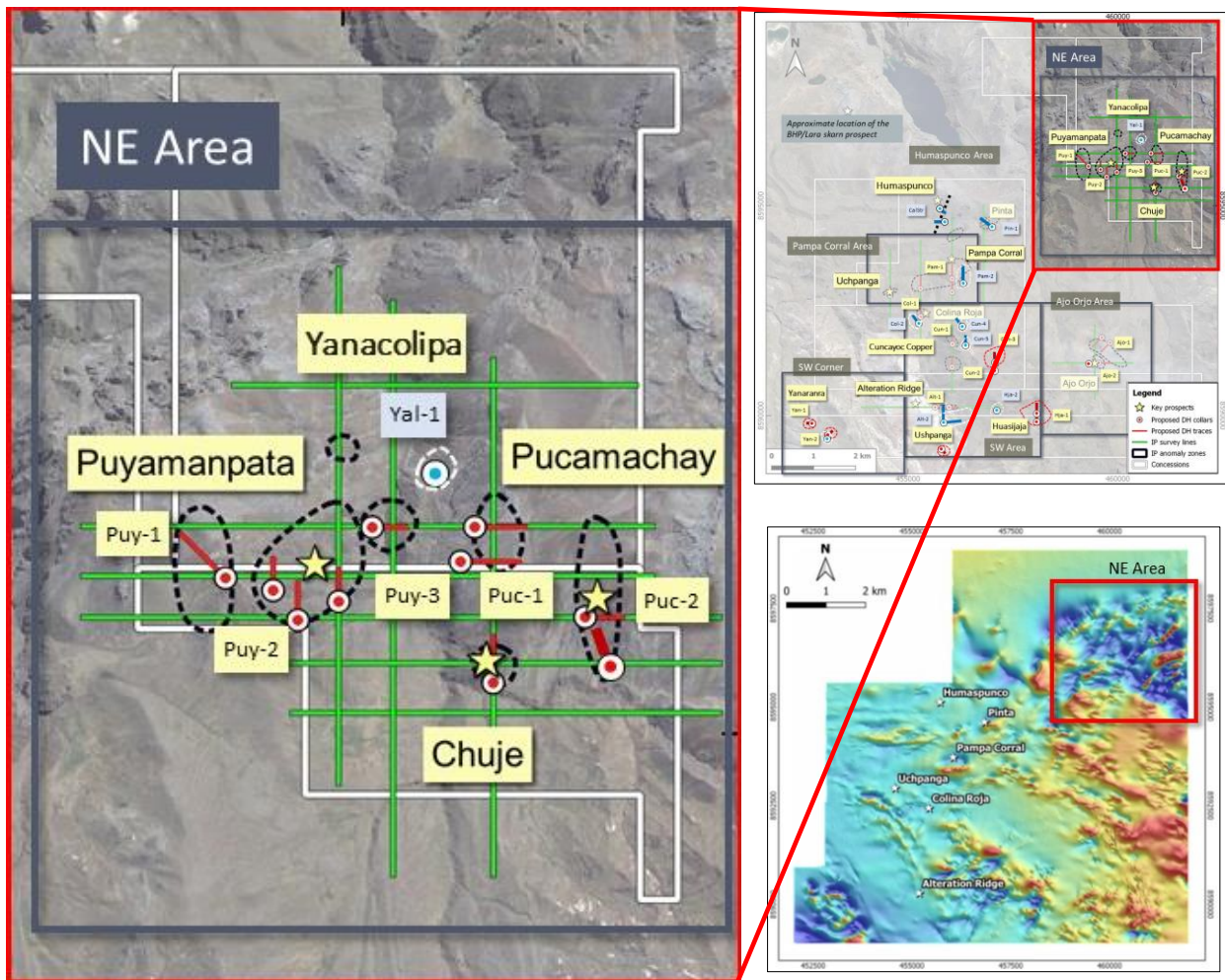


Figure 1 **ABOVE & ABOVE TOP RIGHT**: Satellite plan showing the proposed drill holes for the NE Area. Also shown is the IP survey coverage (green solid lines) and the interpreted IP anomalies. The independently derived drill hole collars (white-red circles) and drill trace (red lines) and new Company drill hole collars (white-blue circles). The shape of the IP anomalies that form part of the drill targets are indicated by dashed black lines. The drill targets that are not related to IP anomalism are indicated by dashed white lines. **ABOVE BOTTOM RIGHT**: TMIRTP image showing the distinctive magnetism of the NE Area (area of blue patination). The anomalism is interpreted to be caused by intrusive and hydrothermal event(s) during periods of opposite magnetic polarity.

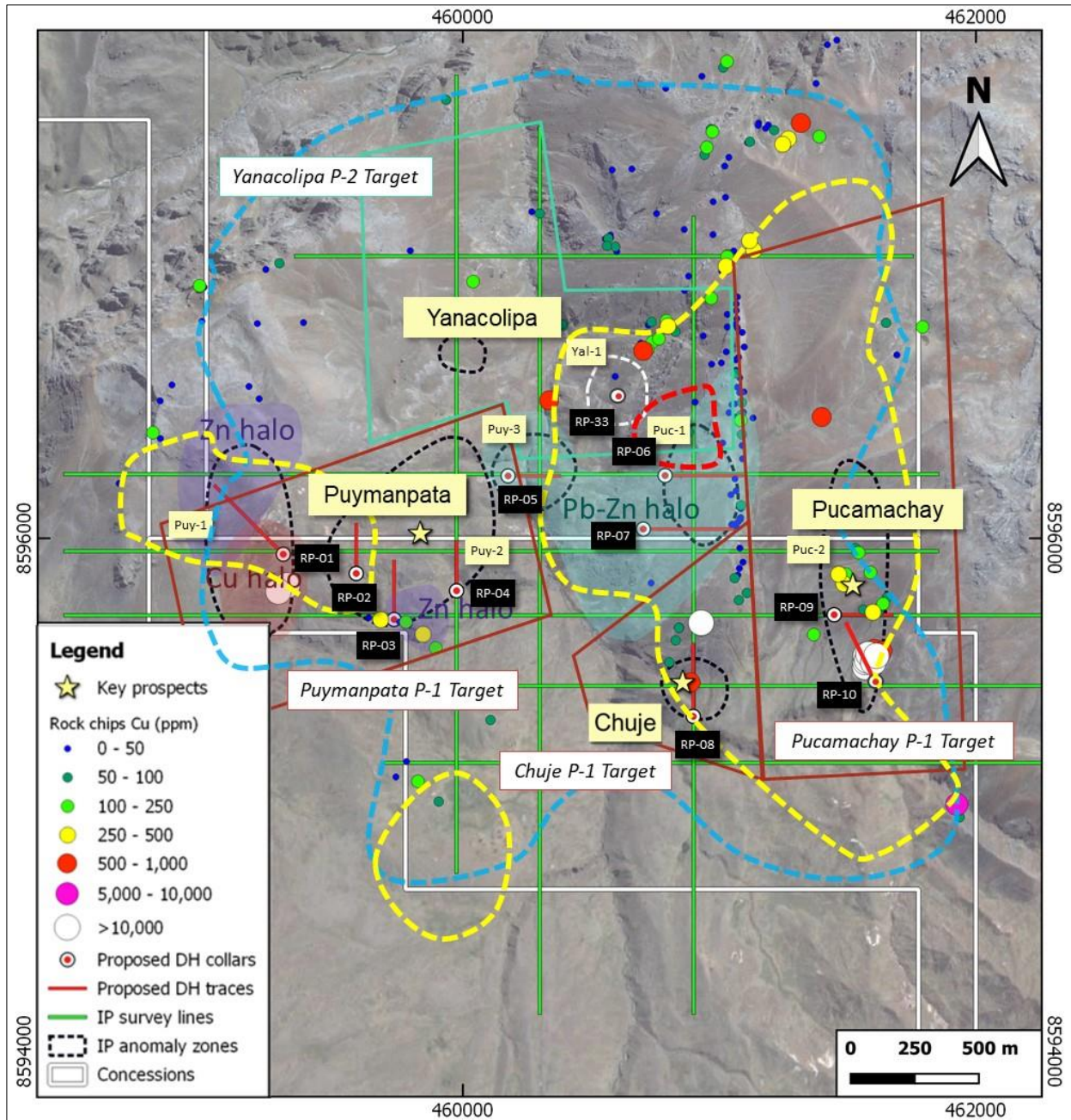


Figure 2 ABOVE: A satellite plan that shows the NE Area mega-target made up of multiple pervasive targets and anomalism. The drill hole collars and drill traces (refer to the legend) and drill hole numbers are shown. Also shown are rockchip Cu results (refer to the legend), the IP survey coverage (green solid lines), the interpreted IP anomalies (black dashed lines), the AMAGRAD targets areas (P-1: brown solid lines, P-2: lime-green solid lines); geochemical halos (Pb-Zn: transparent green shaded area, Cu: transparent brown, Zn: transparent purple); copper heat map halo (green dashed lines) and the gold heat map halos (dashed yellow lines) and hotspots (red dashed line).



The Proposed Drilling in the NE Area

A total of eleven holes for 5,520m of drilling are planned for the NE drill-area (Table 1). At an average depth of 501 metres, a total of seven targets will be tested (Figures 1 and 2). All targets are prospective for large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry mineralisation and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation, as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

Anomalism associated with each hole is listed below.

PR-01 (750m deep) at Puymanpata 1

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical zinc halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-02 (380m deep) at Puymanpata 2

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-03 (450m deep) at Puymanpata 2

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo in proximity.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical zinc halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-04 (380m deep) at Puymanpata 2

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical zinc halo in proximity.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.



PR-05 (400m deep) at Puymanpata 3

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target (collar position) and Yanacolipa P-2 target (end-of-hole position).
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical lead and zinc halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-06 (600m deep) at Pucamachay 1

- ✓ AMAGRAD Yanacolipa P-2 target (in proximity) and Pucamachay P-1 (end-of-hole position).
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold hotspot in proximity and gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical lead and zinc halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-07 (700m deep) at Puymanpata 3

- ✓ AMAGRAD Pucamachay P-1 and Chuje P-1 (end-of-hole position).
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical lead and zinc halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-08 (560m deep) at Chuje 1

- ✓ AMAGRAD Chuje P-1 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-09 (450m deep) at Puymanpata 2

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ AMMAGRAD 3D magnetic inversion body (cylindrical shape extending to 1.4km depth).
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.



PR-10 (400m deep) at Puymanpata 2

- ✓ AMAGRAD Puymanpata P-1 target.
- ✓ AMMAGRAD 3D magnetic inversion body (cylindrical shape extending to 1.4km depth).
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity.
- ✓ Induced polarisation target.
- ✓ Prospective for: large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation as well as silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation.

PR-33 (450m deep) at Yanacolipa 1

- ✓ AMAGRAD Yanacolipa P-2 target.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical gold halo.
- ✓ Soil Geochemical copper halo.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation in proximity including disseminated and veinlet-hosted chalcopyrite
- ✓ Prospective for: Silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement mineralisation as well as large-scale gold-silver-copper porphyry and copper-zinc skarn mineralisation.

These point-form descriptions serve to illustrate the strong reasons for each drill hole. Most were generated by an independent consultancy with a mandate to generate targets prospective for large-scale mineralisation. The Company added to these targets by also focussing on known occurrences of surface gold, silver and copper mineralisation. Whilst the Company intends prioritising the holes, prioritisation should not be seen as a short-cut to positive drilling outcomes, but rather a logistical necessity. **It is reiterated that each drill target within the NE Area mega-target is a stand-alone opportunity for the potential discovery of significant mineralisation.**

Furthermore, the NE Area drilling program should be put in the context of the total Riqueza drill program of 43 holes (for 19,010m) testing 28 stand-alone targets across a 56km² mineralisation intrusive system (Figure 3).

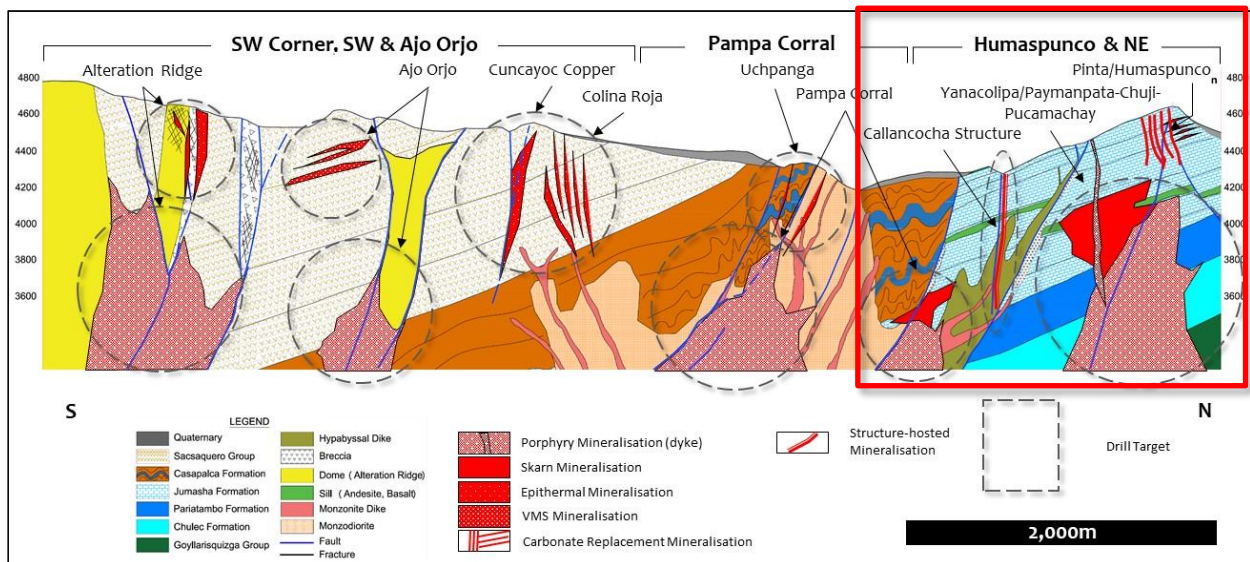


Figure 3 ABOVE: A schematic south (left) to north (right) cross section showing the broad geological setting of Riqueza and the various known and indicated components of the Riqueza mineralised system. The main drill target types are indicated to show their spatial relationship with each other. The target types include epithermal, porphyry, skarn, carbonate replacement, structure-hosted and VMS mineralisation. It is clearly stated that the below-surface mineralisation indicated as targets in this diagram are the subject of drill testing. The red box serves to highlight the NE Area in the context of the entire system.



Next Steps in the NE Area

The decision was made to use a category-1 drill permit, called FTA, for the NE Area, and a category-2 drill permit called a *Declaración de Impacto Ambiental (DIA)*¹ for the remainder of the Project area. This was to increase the total allowance of drill platforms and to expedite drilling for the NE Area (An FTA taking less time to be granted than a DIA).

Pleasingly, the environmental base line study for the FTA (and DIA) and initial sampling (noise, air, water and soil) required for an environmental monitoring program have been successfully completed. COVID-19 restrictions, still in place in Peru, did not materially affect this work.

Drilling contractors have been identified with quotes being sought. Drilling is anticipated to commence at the NE Area before the end of the year.²

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.

¹ The English translation of *Declaración de Impacto Ambiental* is Environmental Impact Declaration.

² **This is a forward-looking statement subject to change related, but not limited to Government response times and/or COVID-19 related matters. The estimate is based on knowledge at the time the estimates were made.**



Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement

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.

Ore-forming Minerals

Minerals which are economically desirable.

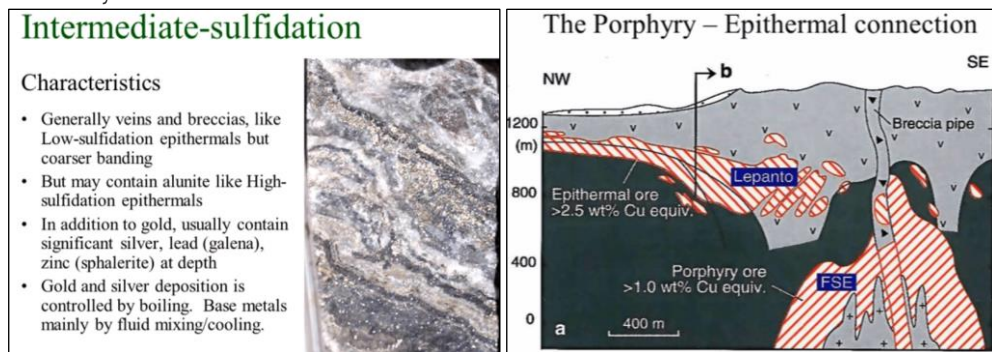
Epithermal

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.

Porphyry (Deposit)

A type of deposit 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 deposits are economically very significant.

Skarn (Deposit)

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 Porphyry intrusions, in and around faults that intrude into a limestone.

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.

Deposit

A deposit 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).

Geochemistry(-ical)

The study of the distribution and amounts of the chemical elements in minerals, ores, rocks, soils, water and the atmosphere

Geophysics(-ical)

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 (airborne survey).

Airborne

Said of a geophysical survey in which the geophysical tool is above the ground.

Magnetic Survey

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 Structures. An airborne survey is flown either by plane or helicopter with the magnetometer kept at a constant height above the surface.

Radiometric Survey

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. Radiometrics is therefore capable of directly detecting potassic alteration which is associated with hydrothermal processing and formation of deposits.

AMAGRAD

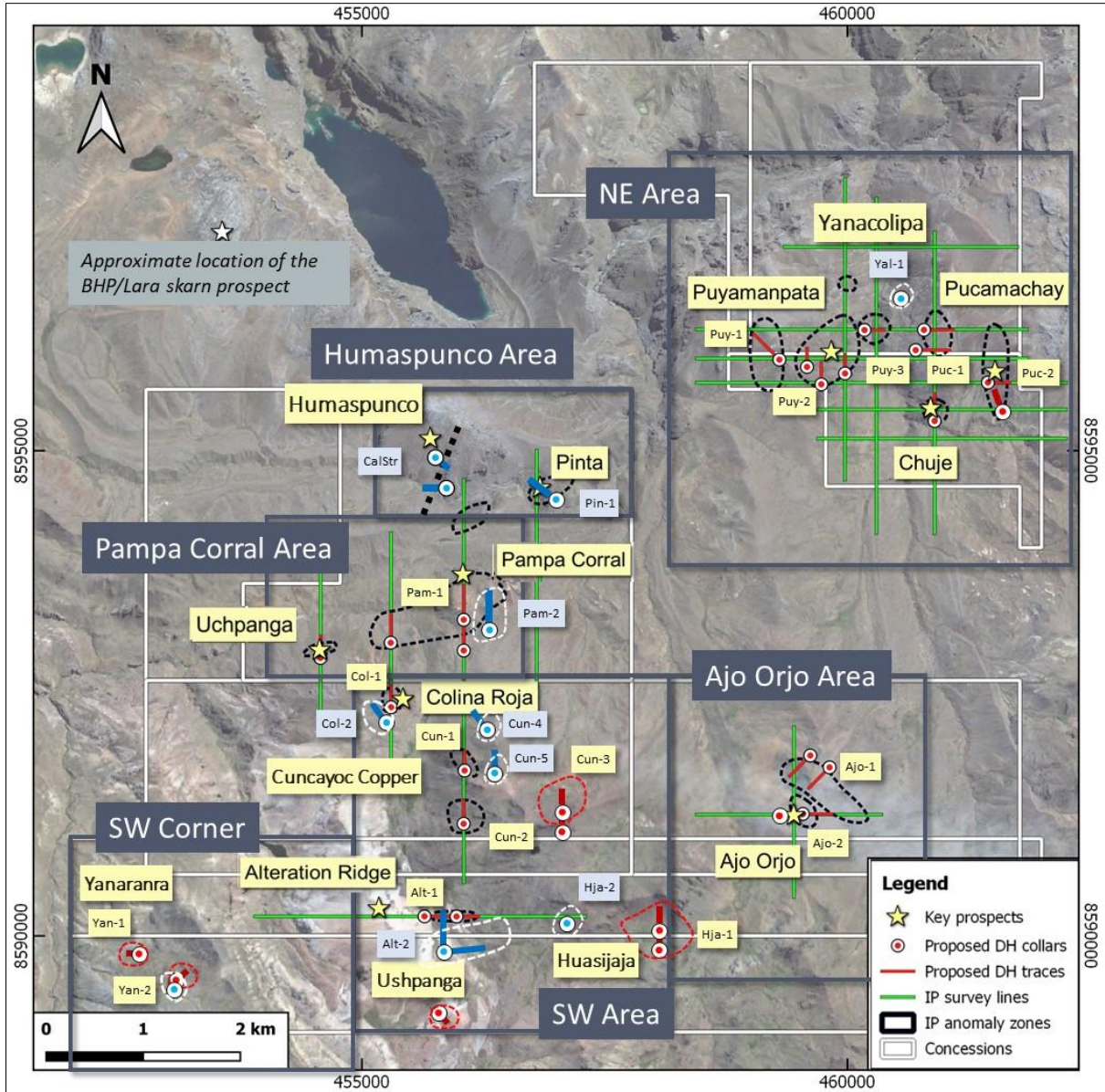
Acronym for airborne magnetic and radiometric survey.

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

<u>Induced polarization</u>	(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 resistivity 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>Limestone</u>	A calcium carbonate sedimentary rock typically formed by ancient coral reefs.
<u>Chalcopyrite</u>	Copper iron sulphide with the chemical formula CuFeS ₂ with 34.63% Cu by mol. weight.
<u>Andesite(-istic)</u>	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.
<u>Sill</u>	A tabular igneous <i>intrusion</i> that parallels the planar structure of the surrounding rock.
<u>Intrusion (-ive)</u>	The process of emplacement of magma in pre-existing <i>country rock</i> .
<u>Country Rock</u>	Rock that encloses or is cut by <i>mineralisation</i> . And more broadly, rock that makes up the geology of an area.
<u>Structure</u>	A very broad and widely used geological term used to describe linear features such as geological faults, lineaments or veins.
<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>Propylitic alteration</u>	<i>Alteration</i> typically associated with <i>hydrothermal</i> activities in which epidote, chlorite and calcite are produced.
<u>Phyllic Alteration</u>	<i>Alteration</i> typically associated with <i>hydrothermal</i> activities in which quartz, sericite and pyrite are produced.
<u>Potassic alteration</u>	<i>Alteration</i> that is characterised by the formation of new K-feldspar and/or biotite minerals. It typically represents the highest temperature form of <i>alteration</i> within <i>porphyry deposits</i> , forming in the core of the system.



Appendix 1: Drill Hole Location Plan for the Riqueza Project.





Appendix 2

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 an independent and Company drill proposals for the NE Area of the Company's Riqueza Project. Reference is made in this announcement to previously announced integrated interpretations and reviews of AMAGRAD, 3D inversion modelling, interim IP, soil geochemical and mapping-sampling programs.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

Criteria: Verification of sampling and assaying

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to any new sampling results.

JORC CODE Explanation

Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.



Criteria: Location of data points

JORC CODE Explanation

Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.

Company Commentary

This announcement refers to independent and Company drill proposals for the NE Area of the Company's Riqueza Project. The proposed drill holes were located using geo-referenced software.

JORC CODE Explanation

Specification of the grid system used.

Company Commentary

WGS846-18L.

JORC CODE Explanation

Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

Company Commentary

N/A. The proposed drill holes were located using geo-referenced software.

Criteria: Data spacing and distribution

JORC CODE Explanation

Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

Criteria: Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results.

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

This announcement refers to independent and Company drill proposals for the NE Area of the Company's Riqueza Project. The proposed drill holes were designed using geo-referenced software to provide the most representative intersection of mineralisation possible whilst using the least amount of drill metres required to do so.



Criteria: Sample security

JORC CODE Explanation

The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to any new sampling results.

Criteria: Audits and reviews

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to new sampling results. Nevertheless, this announcement does refer to independent and Company drill proposals for the NE Area of the Company's Riqueza Project. The Company has reviewed the proposals and concludes that processes deployed and criteria used for selecting the hole locations were at best practise standard.

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. A table is nevertheless provided that shows the above listed parameters for proposed holes only.

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 drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement.

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

No drilling or drilling results are referred to in this announcement, and therefore, no metal equivalents are referred to in this announcement.

Criteria: Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

JORC CODE Explanation

These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.

If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.

If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known.')

Company Commentary

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

Criteria: Diagrams

JORC CODE Explanation

Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views

Company Commentary

Plans are provided showing the position of the proposed drill holes.



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 the drilling proposal and past 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 observation; 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 refers to seven previous ASX announcements dated: 29 May 2020, 9 June 2020, 16 June 2020, 30 June 2020, 9 July 2020, 22 July 2020 and 7 August.

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 occurring in the NE Area of the Riqueza Project. 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. This is the reason why drilling has been proposed.

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.
