13 October 2015

18.2g/t and 13.7g/t in Gold Rich Vein

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gold assays from over-detection samples in CH-DDH019:**
  - DD-001094: **18.2g/t Au**
  - DD-001093: **13.7g/t Au**
  - Revised gold grade of vein: **3m at 10.83g/t Au** including **2m at 15.8g/t Au** from 288m down-hole
- **Possible strike and depth extension of same high grade vein intersected in CH-DDH027 at 355m**
- **Second high-sulphide vein identified in CH-DDH027 at 449m**
  - Appears parallel to first high grade gold vein (above)
  - High-sulphide zone interval of 8m down-hole
  - Contains pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite

Core photo @ 457m
Massive sulphide vein
CH-DDH027

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Over-detection gold results in high grade gold vein

Inca Minerals Limited ("Inca" or "Company") has received assays for two over-detection limit gold (Au) results for samples DD-001093 & DD-001094 being two consecutive metres of a high sulphide vein occurring in drill hole CH-DDH019[1]. The two sample results were above the detection limit in the first pass assaying and were re-assayed using a method better suited for ore-grade material.

Hereafter referred to as the Chujcula Vein (pronounced "*choy-coo-lah" vein*), this high-grade vein appears to extend vertically between drill holes CH-DDH018 and CH-DDH019 for approximately 200m (Figure 1) and, as discussed overleaf, may extend for a further 60m and remains open-ended. Grades of the Chujcula Vein in CH-DDH019 include: **3m @ 10.83g/t Au, 17.10g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu and 0.44% Zn** from 287m, including **2m @ 15.8g/t Au** from 288m and **22.2g/t Ag** from 287m. The grade of the Chujcula Vein in CH-DDH018 is unchanged at **3.41g/t Au, 26.0g/t Ag and 0.31% Cu** at 97m.

[1] The geological and assay information of CH-DDH019 was announced 1 September and 31 September 2015 respectively.

The Chujcula Vein occurs in close juxtaposition to the broadly mineralised Cerro Ver Breccia, appears structurally related to the breccia and derives its metal payload from melts associated with the underlying quartz monzonite/monzodiorite porphyry (previously described in ASX announcement 12 October 2015).

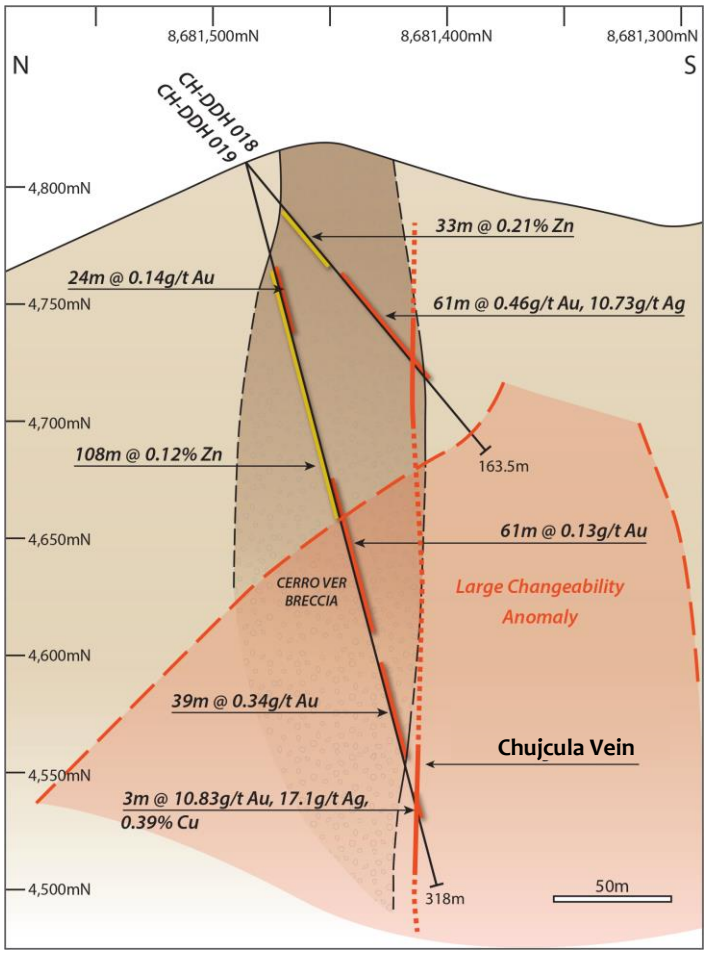

Figure 1: NS schematic cross section showing the position of drill holes CH-DDH018 and CH-DDH019. The Chujcula Vein is a vertical to near-vertical mineralised structure that occurs in close juxtaposition to the broadly mineralised Cerro Ver Breccia. The Chujcula Vein appears to control the positioning of Cerro Ver.

The very recently discovered Summit Porphyry (ASX announcement 12 October 2015) is believed to be the source of high grade metals in the Chujcula Vein.

Possible extension of the high grade Chujcula Vein in CH-DDH027

On 12 October 2015 the Company reported the discovery of a second porphyry at Chanape in its first deep hole in the summit area of Mount Chanape (CH-DDH027). The Company can now report that a high sulphide zone has also been identified in CH-DDH027 at a down hole depth of 355m (Figure 2).

Based on preliminary three dimensional projections, this high sulphide zone is a possible strike and depth extension of the Chujcula Vein. If so, the Chujcula Vein would extend over 260m vertically, be open ended at depth and be open-ended in the east-west direction.

Figure 2: **RIGHT** Core photo at 357m (CH-DDH027): Massive to semi-massive sulphide zone.

Second high sulphide vein in CH-DDH027

In addition to the Chujcula Vein, a second high-sulphide zone (believed to be a second vein) has been intersected in CH-DDH027. It occurs at a down-hole depth of 449.1m (Figure 3 & 4). This vein has a down-hole interval of approximately 8m and contains pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite (assay results are expected in mid-November), and is hereafter referred to as Chujcula Vein II. Importantly, Chujcula Vein II is significantly wider than Chujcula Vein I.

Figure 3: Core photo at 450m (CH-DDH027) Silicified phyllic-altered volcanics with veins, patches and disseminated sulphides, including arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. In the lower tray chalcopyrite can be seen as a late replacement in a tourmaline-calcite-quartz vein (C).

Figure 4: Core photo at 454m (CH-DDH027). The volcanics are almost entirely replaced by massive to semi-massive sulphides. The sulphides include arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Significance of results at Chanape and next steps

The Chujcula Vein is a high grade Au, Ag, Cu-bearing structure that looks to extend over a vertical distance of 260m (open-ended at depth, towards the surface and along strike). It contains down hole **3m @ 10.83g/t Au, 17.10g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu** and **0.44% Zn** from 287m (in CH-DDH019) and **3.41g/t Au, 26.0g/t Ag** and **0.31% Cu** from 97m (in CH-DHD018). The Chujcula Vein II is a second high sulphide structural feature identified in CH-DDH027 for which assay results are expected mid-November 2015.

The Company is excited by the prospect that these two veins may represent a significant additional potential ore-body in this part of the project. They contain high grade Au (as well as Ag and Cu); are open ended vertically and along strike; occur above a mineralised porphyry (recently announced); and have a relative elevation up to 400 metres above the valley floor.

The Company is currently planning additional holes to follow-up on the results of CH-DDH018, CH-DDH019 and CH-DDH027. Extensions to the two veins, additional veins and additional intervals of porphyry are the focus points.

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to epithermal and porphyry style mineralisation for the Chanape Project, located in Peru, is based on information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown is a full time employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Some of the information in this report may relate to previously released epithermal and porphyry style mineralisation for the Chanape Project, located in Peru, and subsequently prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on the information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, SEG, MAICD Managing Director, Inca Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown is a full time employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Drill Hole Parameters

Hole Number	Coordinates			Height Above Sea Level	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
	Easting	Northing	Datum				
CH-DDH018	362258mE	8681486mN	PSAD56	4810m	180°	50°	163.5m
CH-DDH019	As above	As above	As above	As above	180°	75°	318.0m
CH-DDH027	As above	As above	As above	As above	160°	75°	800.0m

Table 2: Over 10g/t Au Assay Results of CH-DDH019

Sample Number	Drill Hole	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Interval	
DD-001093	CH-DDH019	288	289	1	13.7
DD-001094	CH-DDH019	289	290	1	18.2

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above diamond drilling results on the mining concession known Chanape (located in Peru).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or hand-held XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The announcement refers to new assay results from two samples from drill hole CH-DDH019. They are repeat assays from two 1m interval half-core samples. The announcement also refers to assay information from drill hole CH-DDH018.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Drill core was logged noting lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best-practice.
	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.	The drill core (of above) was cut (longitudinally) and bagged as 1 metre and 2 metre samples. Samples were sent to BV Inspectorate ("BVI") for multi-element analysis: Gold via FA-A finish (with detection limit 0.005ppm), multi-elements: Four Acid Digest ICP-AES (various detection limits). Two sample results specifically mentioned in this announcement from CH-DDH019 had returned greater than detection limits for gold and were re-assayed with gravity finish to provide actual gold grades.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	The drilling technique used in the generation of reported geology and samples was diamond core from surface to end-of-hole. Core diameter was HQ (63.5mm dia) and NTW (57.1mm dia). The angled holes were orientated as per industry best practice.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core barrel v's core length measurements were made. No significant core loss was experienced.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No significant core loss was experienced.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable – refer above. With no sample loss no bias, based on sample loss, would occur.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	On-site geologist(s) log lithology, alteration, mineralisation on a shift basis. Core recoveries are noted.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging cont…	*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core photos were taken for every core-tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the core was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn in half. One half was bagged and labelled, the remaining half was returned to the core tray.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable – all samples subject of this announcement were core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sampling followed industry best practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures were undertaken by the Company.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The core sawing orientation was such that [apparent] mineralisation was equally represented in both halves of the core. Sample intervals are fixed to whole-number down-hole intervals and collected as either a one or two metre sample. Sampling is not subject to visible signs of mineralisation other than measures to ensure representative sampling by core cut orientations.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered adequate in terms of the nature and distribution of apparent mineralisation in the core.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were sent to BV Inspectorate ("BVI") for multi-element analysis: Gold via FA-A finish (with detection limit 0.005ppm), multi-elements: Four Acid Digest ICP-AES (various detection limits). Two sample results specifically mentioned in this announcement from CH-DDH019 had returned greater than detection limits for gold and were re-assayed with gravity finish to provide actual gold grades.
	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.	No geophysical tool or electronic device was used in the generation of sample results other than those used by BVI in line with industry best practice.
	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.	Blanks, duplicates and standards were introduced into the sample stream (without notification of BVI). This is an addition to BVI QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The sample assay results are independently generated by BVI who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.
	The use of twinned holes.	This announcement refers to three drill holes (CH-DDH018, CH-DDH019, CH-DDH027). CH-DDH018/19 were drilled from the same platform on the same azimuth and as such are considered vertically twinned. CH-DDH019 reaches significantly deeper depths than CH-DDH018 and therefore tests a materially different part of the target. CH-DDH027 was drilled on the same platform as CH-DDH018/19 but at an azimuth 20° different, and as such the holes are considered horizontally twinned. Table 1 lists the drill hole parameters (depth, dip and azimuth).
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to the Company from BVI in two forms: EXCEL and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Company desktops/laptops which are backed up from time to time. Only after critical assessment and public release of data (if appropriate), is the data entered into a database by a Company GIS personnel.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The drill-hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	PSAD56.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is achieved via the use of government topographic maps, in association with GPS and Digital Terrain Maps (DTM's), the latter generated during antecedent detailed geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The three holes subject of geological and assay results reporting were logged in *circa* 10cm detail. Regarding assay results - samples were collated in 1 metre intervals. Spacing (distance) between data sets with respect to geology and assays is in line with industry best practice.
	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.	No representations of extensions, extrapolations or otherwise continuity of grade are made in this announcement. Extensions to the host unit of mineralisation were made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was not applied.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Sample orientation of the core is linear and thus directly related to hole orientations. Therefore, refer to the sub-section immediately below.
	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.	A vein-style zone of mineralisation was referred to with regard to all three holes. The angle of the holes to that of the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation is acute. The mineralised interval in all holes reflects the longitudinal (or vertical) extent of mineralisation and NOT the true width (or horizontal) extent of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-assay sample security is managed by the Company in line with industry best practice.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The current sampling regime is appropriate for mineralisation prevalent at this project location.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Tenement Type: Peruvian mining concession. Concession Name: Chanape. Ownership: The concession registered on INGEMMET (Peruvian Geological Survey) is assigned to the Company. The Company has a 5-year mining assignment agreement whereby the Company may earn 100% ownership of the concession.
	The security of the land tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	With further reference to above, the mining assignment agreement is in good standing at the time of writing. The concession is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The drill holes subject of this announcement were carried out by Energold – a drilling company that adheres to industry best practice.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area subject to drilling (and reported in this announcement) is that of Mesozoic subduction zone, mountain-building terrain comprising acidic and intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Porphyry intrusions and associated brecciation have widely affected the volcanic sequence, introducing epithermal and porphyry style mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole.* • *Down hole length and interception depth.* • *Hole length.*	Refer to Table 1 for coordinates of holes referred to in this announcement.
	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.	No exclusion of information has occurred – the information has been provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Not applicable – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations shown in detail.	Not applicable – no weighted averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable – no equivalents were used in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Wherever mineralisation is reported in this announcement, clear reference to it being "down hole" width/thickness is made. Commentary is also provided in terms of true widths (refer above).
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A cross section has been provided in this announcement to show the projected orientation of the host vein as intersected in CH-DDH018/19. The diagrams show hole location with coordinates and RL's.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report on the drill holes reported on this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock*	This announcement also makes reference to geological data of CH-DDH018 & 19. The pertinent announcement was made on 1 September 2015. This announcement also makes reference to assay data of CH-DDH018 & 19. The pertinent

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	announcement was made on 31 September 2015.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation systems that appear characteristic of this area.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A cross section showing the position of CH-DDH018/19 referred to in this announcement provides relative positioning of the mineralised intersections.

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