27 November 2015

19.94g/t Gold in New Li Vein at Chanape

HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple high grade gold and silver intersections in CH-DDH029, CH-DDH030 and CH-DDH031
- CH-DDH030 intersects three zones of mineralisation (with peak sample value of **19.94g/t Au, 60.3g/t Ag from 59m***)
- Mineralised down hole intervals in CH-DDH030 include:
    - **2m at 10.74g/t Au, 34.1g/t Ag** from 59m (*containing peak value**)
    - 1m at 3.57g/t Au, 123.4g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu, 1.63% Pb at 29m
    - 1m at 1.32g/t Au, 14.8g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb, 0.56% Zn at 67m
- Recently announced new Chujcula Vein III extends into CH-DDH029 from CH-DDH028
    - Peak value in CH-DDH029: **5.04g/t Au, 185.8g/t Ag, 0.26% Pb** at 37m
    - Peak value in CH-DDH028: **8.99g/t Au, 136.7g/t Ag, 0.74% Cu** at 36m (announced 25/11/15)
- Mineralised down hole intervals in CH-DDH029 include:
    - **1m at 5.04g/t Au, 185.8g/t Ag, 0.26% Cu** at 37m
    - 1m at 1.01g/t Au, 12.3g/t Ag, 0.73% Pb, 0.69% Zn at 55m
    - 1m at 1.81g/t Au, 26.3g/t Ag from 59m
- Mineralised down hole interval in CH-DDH031 includes 1m at **1.84g/t Au, 98.6g/t Ag, 0.45%Pb, 0.94% Zn**
- CH-DDH032 intersects **10.34m of semi-massive to massive sulphides** (down hole)

Results from CH-DDH030 & CH-DDH031

Three intervals of gold (Au) and silver (Ag) mineralisation have been identified in CH-DDH030. The three intervals include an upper zone of **1m at 3.57g/t Au, 123.4g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu and 1.63% Pb** at 29m; a middle zone of **2m at 10.74g/t Au and 34.1g/t Ag** from 59m; and a lower zone of **1m at 1.32g/t Au, 14.8g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb and 0.56% Zn** at 67m (Figure 1). The upper and lower mineralised zones correspond to highly altered volcanics with high levels of sulphides (up to 25% arsenopyrite and pyrite). The middle zone corresponds to a structure with up to 50% sulphides (arsenopyrite and pyrite) and is believed to be the sub-surface extension of the Li Vein. At surface the Li Vein occurs on the margin of a zone of brecciation and has a sample result of **31.6g/t Au**. Although the surface brecciation is not as apparent in the hole, it is clear that the Li Vein does continue at depth and is open-ended. The parallel gold/silver zones, no doubt associated with the Li Vein, are also open ended at depth (Figures 2 & 3).

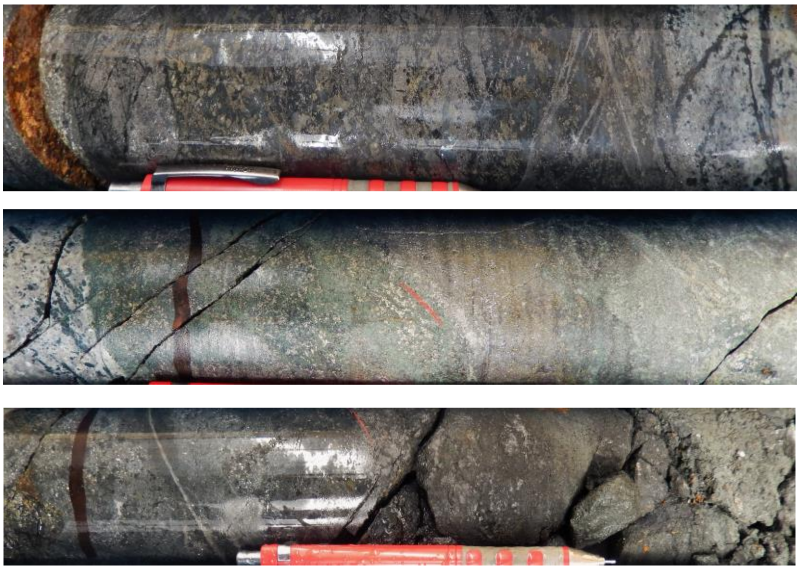
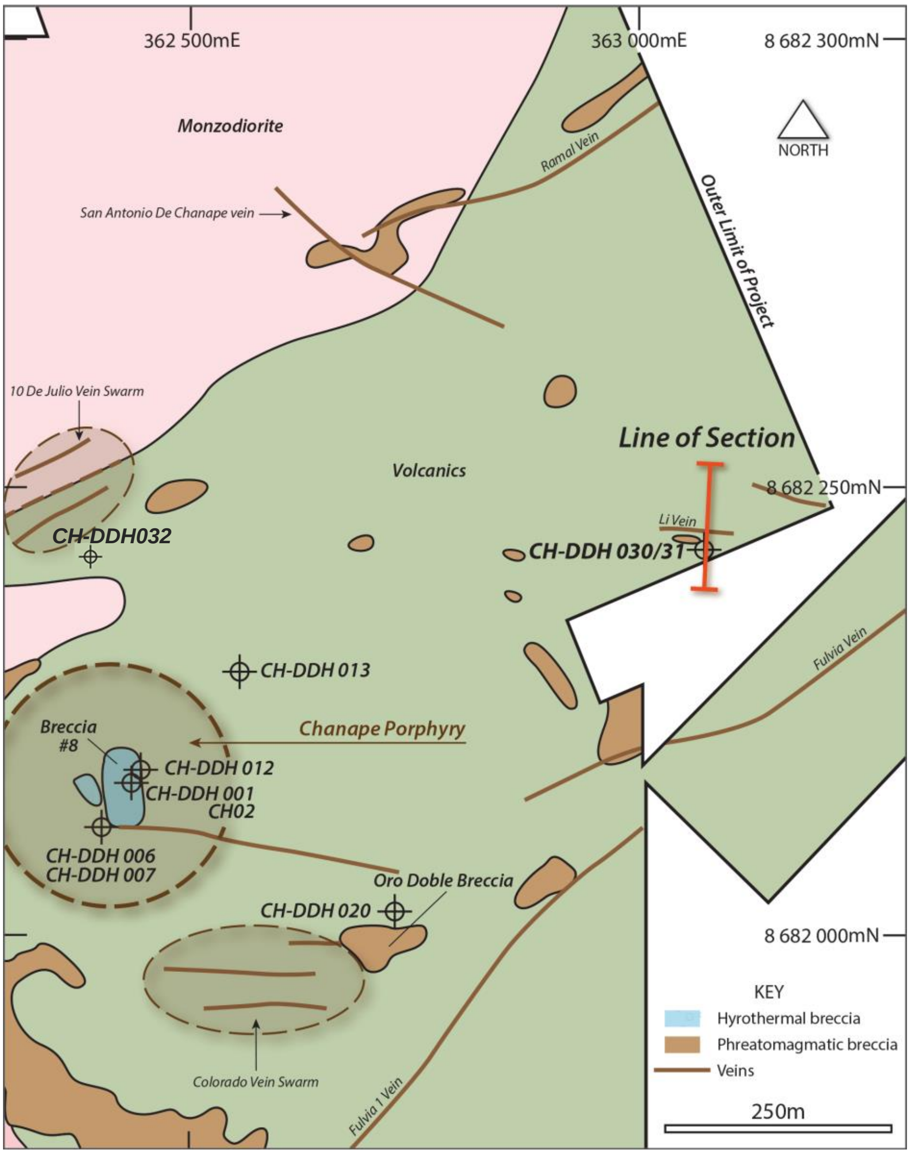


Figure 1: **TOP** Core photo at 29.4m (CH-DDH030) the upper zone of semi-massive sulphides occurring as disseminations and cross-cutting veins. **Corresponding assays include: 3.57g/t Au, 123.4g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu, 1.63% Pb.**

MIDDLE Core photo at 59.05m (CH-DDH030) the middle zone of semi-massive fine-grained sulphides occurring at a contact within the volcanic sequence. **Corresponding assays include: 19.94g/t Au, 60.30g/t Ag.**

BOTTOM: Core photo at 67.15m (CH-DDH030) the lower zone of semi-massive sulphides. **Corresponding assays include: 1.32g/t Au, 14.8g/t Ag, 0.48% Pb, 0.56% Zn.**



CH-DDH031 (drilled from the same platform as CH-DDH030) also intersected semi-massive sulphide at approximately 27m down hole depth. It is likely that this sulphide zone is a lateral extension of the upper zone of mineralisation that was intersected in CH-DDH030. The down hole interval of 1m at 1.84g/t Au, 98.6g/t Ag, 0.45% Pb and 0.94% Zn corresponds to the interval of 3.57g/t Au, 123.4g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu and 1.63% Pb in CH-DDH030 and possibly to the surface sample result 13.75g/t Au (Figure 4).

Figure 2: **LEFT** Plan showing location of CH-DDH030 and CH-DD031. The Li Vein is a high grade gold vein with surface sampling and drilling results of **31.6g/t Au** and **19.94g/t Au** respectively.

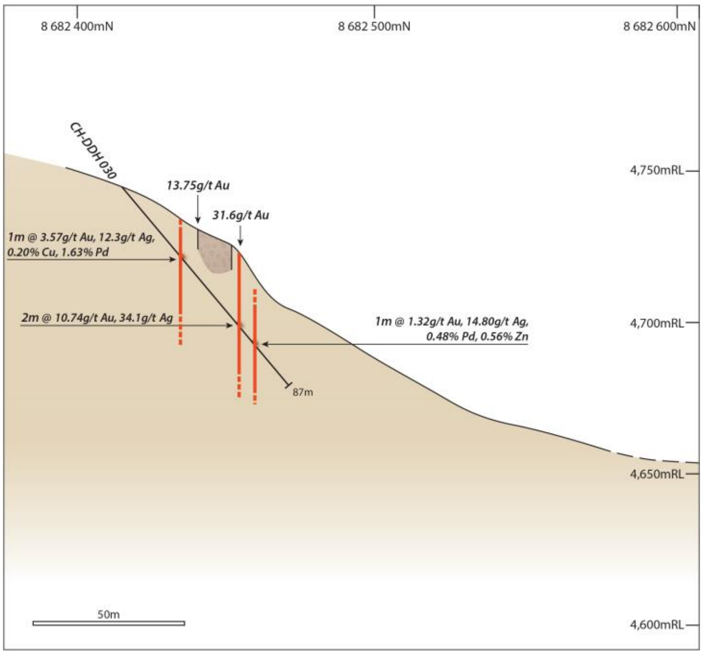


Figure 3: **LEFT** NS section of hole CH-DDH030 showing the position of the Li Vein in relation to surface sampling results, an outcropping crackle-breccia[1] and the parallel mineralised zones (vein-like in characteristics). The 31.6g/t Au surface result "lines up" with the 2m at 10.74g/t Au very well – and defines a vertical high grade gold vein.

Results from CH-DDH029

CH-DDH029 is located on the same platform as CH-DDH028 (CH-DDH028 results were announced 25 November 2015) and was drilled in a north-south direction towards Chujcula Vein III. Four discrete zones of Au, Ag and Pb mineralisation are recognised in CH-DDH029 between down hole depths 37m and 60m (Figure 4). This 23m interval is also broadly elevated in Zn (*circa* 0.12%).

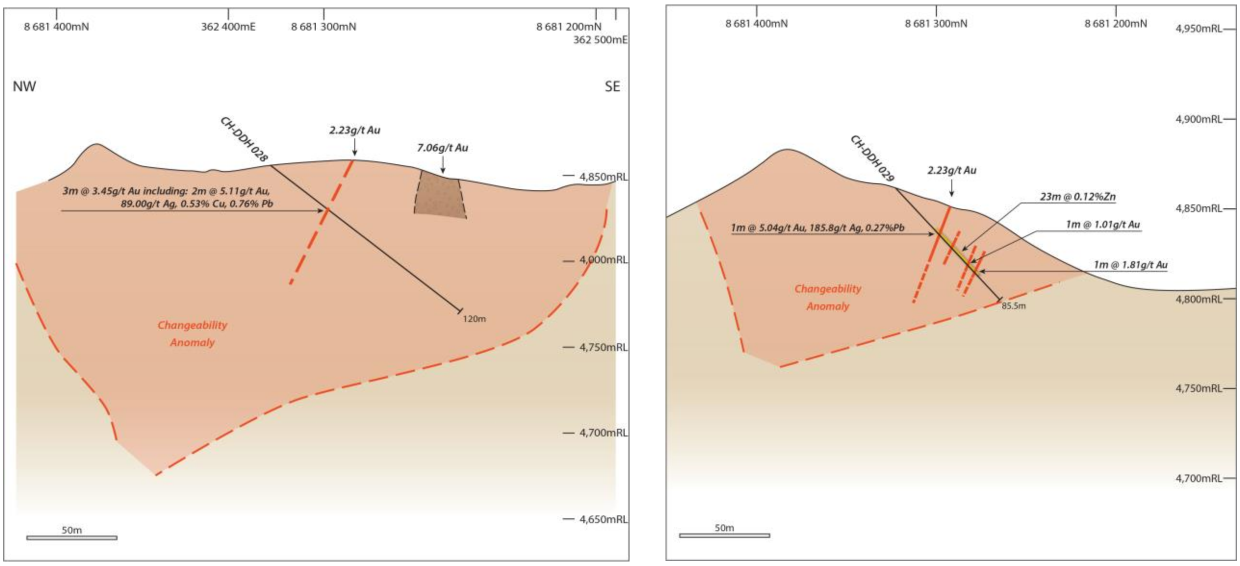


Figure 4 **ABOVE** Cross sections of CH-DDH028 (**LEFT**) and CH-DDH029 (**RIGHT**) showing the relationship between Chujcula Vein III in each hole and the outcropping vein with 2.23g/t Au.

[1] A crackle breccia is a type of breccia (broken rock) where breaking has not resulted in movement, as the name suggests, just "crackling". Very typically at Chanape the cracks are filled with quartz, tourmaline and/or carbonate.

The Au grade of Chujcula Vein III in CH-DDH028 and CH-DDH029 is comparable, **3m at 3.45g/t Au** and **1m at 5.04g/t Au** respectively. The vein also contains strong **multiple-ounce Ag** and Cu, Pb and Zn. The parallel veins of Au in CH-DDH029, which were not seen in CH-DDH028, are indicative of more pervasive and/or repetitive mineralising events.

Chujcula Vein III occurs at surface and dips into the ground at a steep angle towards the NW (Figure 4). It is open ended at depth and along strike (Figure 5). Further drilling will be required to test the full extent of this strong Au/Ag target.

Importantly, Chujcula Vein III is believed part of the Chujcula Vein Swarm, now comprising three known veins, Chujcula Vein I, II and III. High grade (>10g/t Au and multiple-ounce Ag) is a feature of these veins.

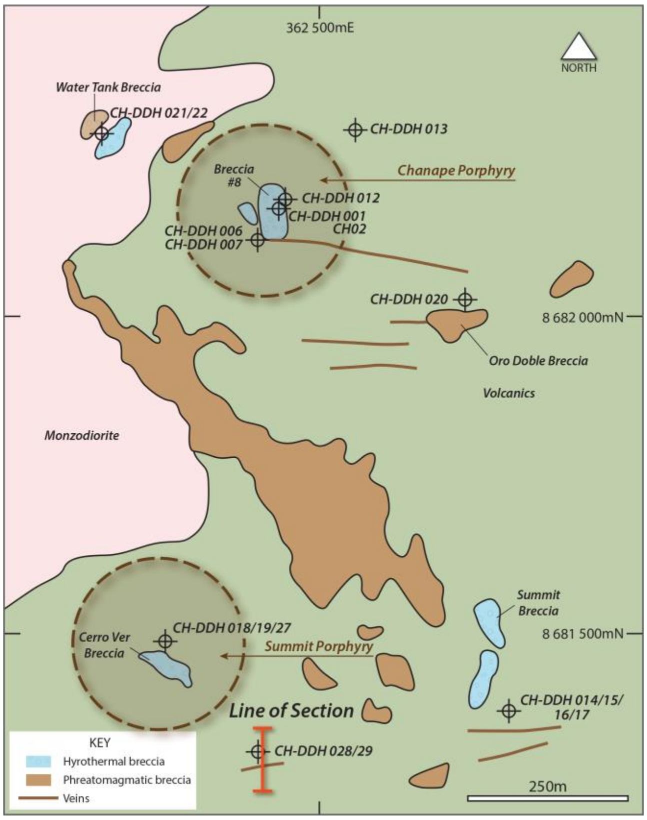


Figure 5: **RIGHT** Plan showing location of CH-DDH028 and CH-DDH029.

Significance of Results

In addition to the discovery of the Summit Porphyry, the current programme has now produced two further significant discoveries: the Chujcula Vein Swarm and the Li Vein. Standout results from these discoveries include[2]:

- **3m at 10.83g/t Au, 17.10g/t Ag, 0.28% Cu, 0.44% Zn** from 287m in CH-DDH019 (Chujcula Vein I), including: **2m at 15.8g/t Au** from 288m and **1m at 18.2g/t Au** from 288m.
- **2m at 10.74g/t Au, 34.1g/t Ag** from 59m in CH-DDH030 (Li Vein), including: **19.94g/t Au, 60.3g/t Ag** from 59m.
- **2m at 5.11g/t Au, 89.00g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu, 0.76% Pb** from 36m in CH-DDH028 (Chujcula Vein III), including 1m at **8.995g/t Au, 136.7g/t Ag, 0.74% Cu and 0.88% Pb** from 36m.
- **1m at 5.04g/t Au, 185.8g/t Ag, 0.26% Cu** at 37m in CH-DDH029 (Chujcula Vein III).

These new gold and polymetallic targets are open ended along strike and at depth (meaning that drilling has not identified where the veins end both in turns of length and depth). More broadly, these targets are believed to be part of an extensive array of known mineralised veins which sustained mining operations in the past.

[2] Intervals are all down hole measurements

The Chujcula Vein Swarm is a significant new discovery of high potential epithermal mineralisation. Veins within this SW-NE trending system contain strong Au and Ag mineralisation as well as zones of Cu, Pb and Zn. The high grade polymetallic content of the Chujcula Vein Swarm has similarities to the historically mined veins occurring at Chanape (eg. 10 De Julio, Fulvia and San Antonio de Chanape), which have a similar metal payload (ASX Announcement 10 December 2013). It is interesting to note that both sets of veins are orientated SW-NE and are concentrated near the two porphyry centres; that is: the historic veins, *inter alia*, 10 De Julio, are located near the Chanape Porphyry and the Chujcula veins are located near the Summit Porphyry (Figure 6).

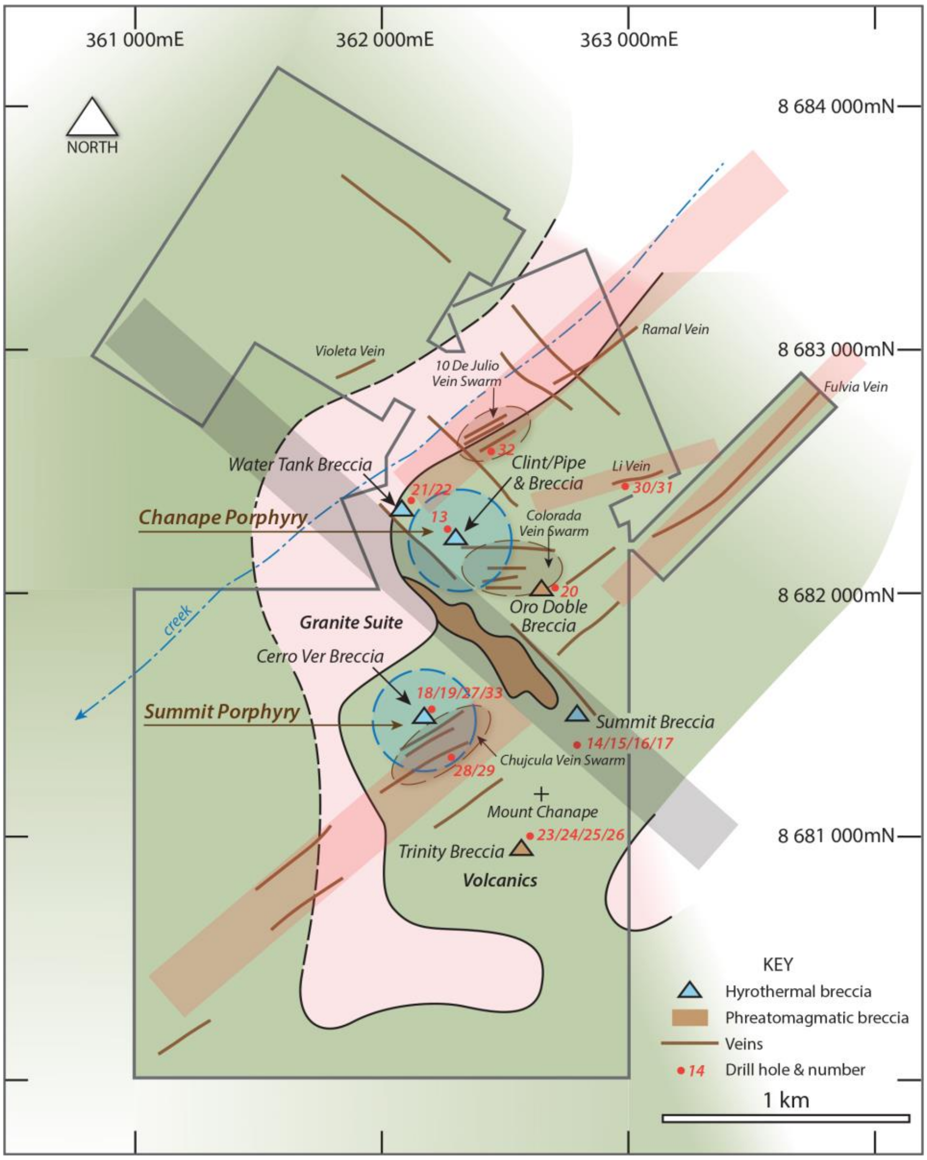


Figure 6: Simplified geology of the Chanape Project area. A multiple phase series of granitic bodies (pink) occur at the surface (monzonite, monzodiorite, diorite) and intrude or cut through an older sequence of volcanics (green). The two porphyry sequences, projected to the surface (blue discs) occur north and south of a large phreatomagmatic breccia (brown) which is parallel to and controlled by NW-SE lineaments (broad translucent blue line). The Chujcula, 10 De Julio, Fulvia veins are orientated SW-NE (broad translucent pink lines) and are approximately at right angles to the NW-SE lineament.

Occurring in the north of the project and with project high Au grades in drilling, the Li Vein is believed to be an extension of the historically mined Fulvia Vein. The occurrence of multiple parallel gold zones in CH-DDH030 indicates repeated mineralising events. The repeated or "stacked" zones of gold mineralisation, like that also in CH-DDH029, are excellent targets because mineralisation occurs over a broader width.

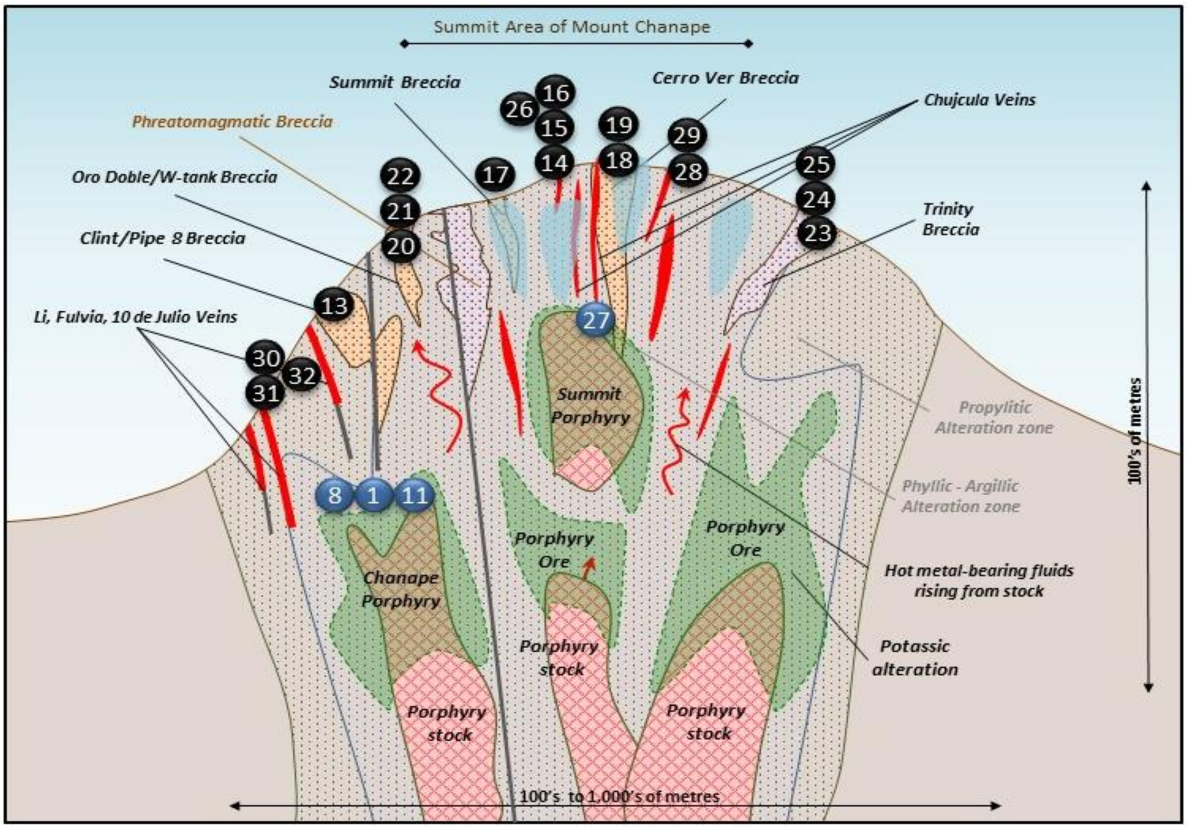


Figure 7: The CPEM showing most of the elements making up the Chanape Porphyry system as a NS cross-section. The CPEM is a combination of schematic representations of known geological features and hypothetical geological features, which may be expected to occur, consistent with established Cu porphyry models (in technical literature) and reflective of results to date. The red lines depict high grade vein mineralisation. The translucent blue zones depict low grade base-metal (Pb-Zn) mineralisation. The translucent green zones depict porphyry mineralisation. Drill holes are positioned schematically alongside target types. For example holes CH-DD001, CH-DD008 and CH-DD011 are positioned next to the Chanape Porphyry.

Applying the Chanape Porphyry Exploration Model

The Chanape Porphyry Exploration Model ("CPEM") (Figure 7) is a schematic representation of the Chanape Porphyry System ("CPS") in NS cross-section. The CPEM shows that the CPS comprises more than one porphyry stock intrusion (two are known: the Chanape and Summit Porphyries). It shows that the CPS hosts a regional fault controlled late-stage phreatomagmatic breccia, which is not mineralised; it shows that the CPS hosts numerous mineralised breccia pipes and veins that are derived from the underlying porphyry intrusions.

The CPEM is a valid predictive tool useful in guiding exploration at Chanape. It is validated because the known extent of the CPS is consistent with established Cu porphyry models. Therefore, there is a measure of expectation that the hypothetical elements of the CPEM may also occur at Chanape. "All data thus far generated by Inca, including all recent drill data, points to a large-scale mineralised porphyry being present at Chanape" says Inca's Managing Director, Mr Ross Brown. "In addition to the potentially economic grades of the growing inventory of veins and breccias, we hope to delineate economic Cu grades associated with porphyry mineralisation."

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Pending Results and Next Steps

Core logging of CH-DDH032 has described a down hole interval of 10.34m of semi-massive to massive sulphides from 91.66m. This interval almost certainly corresponds to the 10 De Julio Vein, targeted by this hole. Sulphides include pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Assay results are expected within a two to three week time frame.

The second deep hole drilled at the summit (CH-DDH033) is progressing on schedule. Currently at shallow depths, Inca is highly encouraged by the preliminary core logging, which describes a number of high sulphide zones containing pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. The hole will continue to its planned depth and assay results will be released as soon as they become available.

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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-DDH029	362410mE	8681320mN	PSAD56	4,856m	180°	45°	85.5m
CH-DDH030	363072mE	8682422mN	PSAD56	4,722m	4°	45°	87.0m
CH-DDH031	363072mE	8682422mN	PSAD56	4,722m	52°	45	219.6m

Table 2: Assay Results of CH-DDH029 (0m to 85.5m)

Sample Number	Interval From (m)	Interval T0 (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (t/g)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
DD-002905	5.00	7.00	0.012	0.1	14	322
DD-002906	7.00	9.00	0.007	0.1	9	131
DD-002907	9.00	11.00	0.006	0.1	7	126
DD-002908	11.00	13.00	0.007	0.4	7	216
DD-002910	13.00	15.00	0.012	0.7	222	620
DD-002911	15.00	17.00	0.011	0.2	13	642
DD-002912	17.00	19.00	0.008	0.1	12	247
DD-002913	19.00	21.00	0.007	0.4	27	188
DD-002914	21.00	23.00	0.009	0.1	30	356
DD-002915	23.00	25.00	0.01	0.1	15	158
DD-002916	25.00	27.00	0.023	0.9	318	1042
DD-002917	27.00	29.00	0.019	1.2	292	998
DD-002918	29.00	31.00	0.008	0.7	198	945
DD-002919	31.00	33.00	0.008	0.5	161	639
DD-002921	33.00	34.00	0.012	0.4	124	1583
DD-002922	34.00	35.00	0.089	2.5	555	264
DD-002923	35.00	36.00	0.173	3.3	483	44
DD-002924	36.00	37.00	0.095	2	295	26
DD-002925	37.00	38.00	**5.043**	185.8	2688	231
DD-002926	38.00	39.00	0.089	1.6	2659	46
DD-002927	39.00	40.00	0.606	15.9	987	506
DD-002928	40.00	41.00	0.098	2.8	563	166
DD-002929	41.00	42.00	0.018	2.4	282	1193
DD-002931	42.00	43.00	0.015	1.5	507	2216
DD-002932	43.00	44.00	0.04	6.9	1945	2183
DD-002933	44.00	45.00	0.735	10	1006	431
DD-002934	45.00	46.00	0.02	2.3	750	1029
DD-002935	46.00	47.00	0.055	3.3	428	603
DD-002936	47.00	48.00	0.019	1.9	381	1233
DD-002937	48.00	50.00	0.017	1.5	214	1350
DD-002938	50.00	52.00	0.011	0.9	114	1593
DD-002939	52.00	54.00	0.017	1.4	264	1907
DD-002941	54.00	55.00	0.018	2.1	1004	618
DD-002942	55.00	56.00	1.015	12.3	7281	6902
DD-002943	56.00	57.00	0.083	1.8	1146	1421
DD-002944	57.00	58.00	0.047	4.3	771	1030
DD-002945	58.00	59.00	0.021	2.8	592	447
DD-002946	59.00	60.00	1.813	26.3	1616	1636
DD-002947	60.00	62.00	0.018	1.5	372	2260
DD-002948	62.00	64.00	0.008	0.1	72	603
DD-002949	64.00	66.00	0.007	0.1	14	516
DD-002951	66.00	67.00	0.006	0.8	95	904
DD-002952	67.00	68.00	0.014	2.4	559	1387
DD-002953	68.00	69.00	0.009	0.3	16	279
DD-002954	69.00	70.00	0.007	0.1	17	170
DD-002955	70.00	71.00	0.011	1	209	677
DD-002956	71.00	72.00	0.157	2.6	850	1631
DD-002957	72.00	73.00	0.008	0.6	40	2124
DD-002958	73.00	74.00	0.01	0.6	42	1127
DD-002959	74.00	75.00	0.015	3.4	822	2105
DD-002961	75.00	76.00	0.008	0.8	45	1555
DD-002962	76.00	78.00	0.01	0.4	26	769
DD-002963	78.00	80.00	0.016	0.5	26	1004
DD-002964	80.00	82.00	0.007	0.6	30	923
DD-002965	82.00	84.00	0.008	0.5	17	398
DD-002966	84.00	85.50	0.014	1.4	201	1185

Table 3: Assay Results of CH-DDH030 (0m –87m)

Sample Number	Interval From (m)	Interval T0 (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (t/g)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
DD-002967	1.00	3.00	0.0025	0.3	7	7	37
DD-002968	3.00	5.00	0.0025	0.3	4	5	24
DD-002969	5.00	7.00	0.006	0.2	2	2.5	20
DD-002971	7.00	9.00	0.0025	0.4	3	6	19
DD-002972	9.00	11.00	0.009	0.4	8	10	32
DD-002973	11.00	13.00	0.006	0.5	6	7	23
DD-002974	13.00	15.00	0.01	0.7	24	41	107
DD-002975	15.00	17.00	0.018	0.4	4	6	54
DD-002976	17.00	19.00	0.011	0.8	12	27	101
DD-002977	19.00	20.00	0.014	1.3	17	75	274
DD-002978	20.00	22.00	0.007	0.6	6	15	77
DD-002979	22.00	24.00	0.007	0.4	3	9	29
DD-002981	24.00	26.00	0.013	0.4	10	8	21
DD-002982	26.00	28.00	0.014	0.3	3	9	19
DD-002983	28.00	29.00	0.023	0.9	10	131	245
DD-002984	29.00	30.00	**3.567**	123.4	1983	16310	997
DD-002985	30.00	31.00	0.032	2.3	30	847	1442
DD-002986	31.00	33.00	0.259	0.2	2	16	90
DD-002987	33.00	35.00	0.041	0.2	4	20	22
DD-002988	35.00	37.00	0.02	0.5	11	17	113
DD-002989	37.00	38.00	0.024	1.4	12	327	518
DD-002991	38.00	39.00	0.025	6.9	24	1443	2287
DD-002992	39.00	41.00	0.008	0.4	5	12	97
DD-002993	41.00	43.00	0.006	0.4	56	7	21
DD-002994	43.00	45.00	0.007	0.4	6	6	17
DD-002995	45.00	47.00	0.008	0.4	2	7	15
DD-002996	47.00	49.00	0.009	0.3	4	7	13
DD-002997	49.00	51.00	0.008	0.4	8	6	19
DD-002998	51.00	53.00	0.007	0.5	4	6	21
DD-003000	53.00	55.00	0.03	4.4	14	1196	677
DD-003001	55.00	57.00	0.007	0.5	4	11	35
DD-003002	57.00	58.00	0.024	3.3	21	569	1151
DD-003003	58.00	59.00	0.052	5.5	32	1112	1480
DD-003004	59.00	60.00	**19.94**	60.3	569	1733	1814
DD-003005	60.00	61.00	**1.544**	7.9	64	588	840
DD-003006	61.00	63.00	0.012	0.1	11	18	67
DD-003007	63.00	65.00	0.009	0.1	5	12	123
DD-003008	65.00	66.00	0.012	0.1	54	28	290
DD-003009	66.00	67.00	0.034	3.6	37	432	807
DD-003011	67.00	68.00	**1.318**	14.8	166	4815	5637
DD-003012	68.00	70.00	0.026	3.8	32	334	409
DD-003013	70.00	72.00	0.018	1.9	62	330	468
DD-003014	72.00	74.00	0.007	0.1	11	24	51
DD-003015	74.00	76.00	0.011	0.1	201	15	38
DD-003016	76.00	78.00	0.011	0.1	36	8	29
DD-003017	78.00	80.00	0.012	0.1	18	10	39
DD-003018	80.00	82.00	0.012	0.1	16	7	31
DD-003019	82.00	84.00	0.761	0.1	12	10	33
DD-003021	84.00	86.00	0.006	0.1	112	15	38
DD-003022	86.00	87.00	0.013	0.1	50	16	39

Table 4: Assay Results of CH-DDH031 (0m –54m) PART HOLE

Sample Number	Interval		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	From (m)	To (m)				
DD-003023	0.00	2.00	0.009	0.1	8	24
DD-003024	2.00	4.00	0.008	0.1	7	32
DD-003025	4.00	6.00	0.013	0.1	8	19
DD-003026	6.00	8.00	0.008	0.1	8	16
DD-003027	8.00	10.00	0.007	0.1	6	26
DD-003028	10.00	12.00	0.008	0.2	9	19
DD-003030	12.00	14.00	0.012	0.1	9	23
DD-003031	14.00	16.00	0.009	0.1	10	16
DD-003032	16.00	18.00	0.011	0.1	8	16
DD-003033	18.00	20.00	0.008	0.2	9	14
DD-003034	20.00	22.00	0.01	0.1	9	16
DD-003035	22.00	24.00	0.011	0.1	9	16
DD-003036	24.00	26.00	0.015	0.3	45	76
DD-003037	26.00	27.00	0.602	126.8	2504	1259
DD-003038	27.00	28.00	1.839	98.6	4527	9428
DD-003039	28.00	30.00	0.013	0.2	17	30
DD-003041	30.00	32.00	0.013	0.2	16	28
DD-003042	32.00	34.00	0.009	1.6	15	147
DD-003043	34.00	36.00	0.011	0.2	24	159
DD-003044	36.00	38.00	0.009	0.2	14	48
DD-003045	38.00	40.00	0.006	0.2	13	35
DD-003046	40.00	42.00	0.023	0.1	10	24
DD-003047	42.00	44.00	0.01	0.1	10	21
DD-003048	44.00	46.00	0.009	0.1	10	20
DD-003049	46.00	48.00	0.012	0.2	13	46
DD-003051	48.00	50.00	0.005	0.2	19	124
DD-003052	50.00	52.00	0.009	0.5	12	35
DD-003053	52.00	54.00	0.013	0.1	21	108

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 concessions known Chanape and San Antonio 8 (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.*	Sampling in this announcement refers to core sampling and subsequent assay results and geological logging from three drill holes (CH-DDH029/30/31). Assays pertains to multi-element analysis of half-core samples collected from these drill holes. Results of key elements are presented in Table 2, 3 and 4.
	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).
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). 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 Inca.
	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 values 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 visible 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.*	The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing of core for non-Au was four-acid digest, which is considered a "complete" digest for most material types. Au techniques included Fire Assay with AA finish. One sample from CH-DDH030 have returned greater than detection limits for gold and was re-assayed using FA mesh and gravity.
	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 Inca 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 assay results of three drill holes (CH-DDH029/30/31). CH-DDH030 is drilled on the same platform as CH-DDH031 but in a different direction. They are considered horizontal twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data (regarding assay results) is supplied to Inca from BVI in two forms: EXCEL and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Inca 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 Inca 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 reported assay results and supportive geological description were logged in *circa* 10cm detail. Regarding assay results - samples were collated in 1 or 2 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was not applied.
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.	Multiple zones of mineralisation were referred to with regard to all three holes. The angle of the holes to that of the interpreted orientation of the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure cont…		mineralisation is sufficiently obtuse to render the assay results unbiased in terms orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-assay sample security is managed by Inca 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, San Antonio 8. Ownership: The concessions are registered on INGEMMET (Peruvian Geological Survey) as assigned to Inca. Inca has a 5-year mining assignment agreement whereby Inca may earn 100% ownership of the concessions.
	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 concessions are 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.
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.*	Refer to Table 1 for coordinates of holes referred to in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information cont…	• *Down hole length and interception depth.* • *Hole length.*	
	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 plan and section has been provided for the mineralisation reported in the holes. 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.*	Inca 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 characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	This announcement also makes reference to mineralisation associated with veins mined historically at Chanape. The mining activity and sampling programme was described in ASX announcement of 10 December 2013. This announcement also makes reference to mineralisation identified in a previous hole (CH-DDH028) in ASX announcement of 25 November 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 section and plans showing the position of four of the five drill holes referred to in this announcement provides relative positioning of the mineralised intersections.

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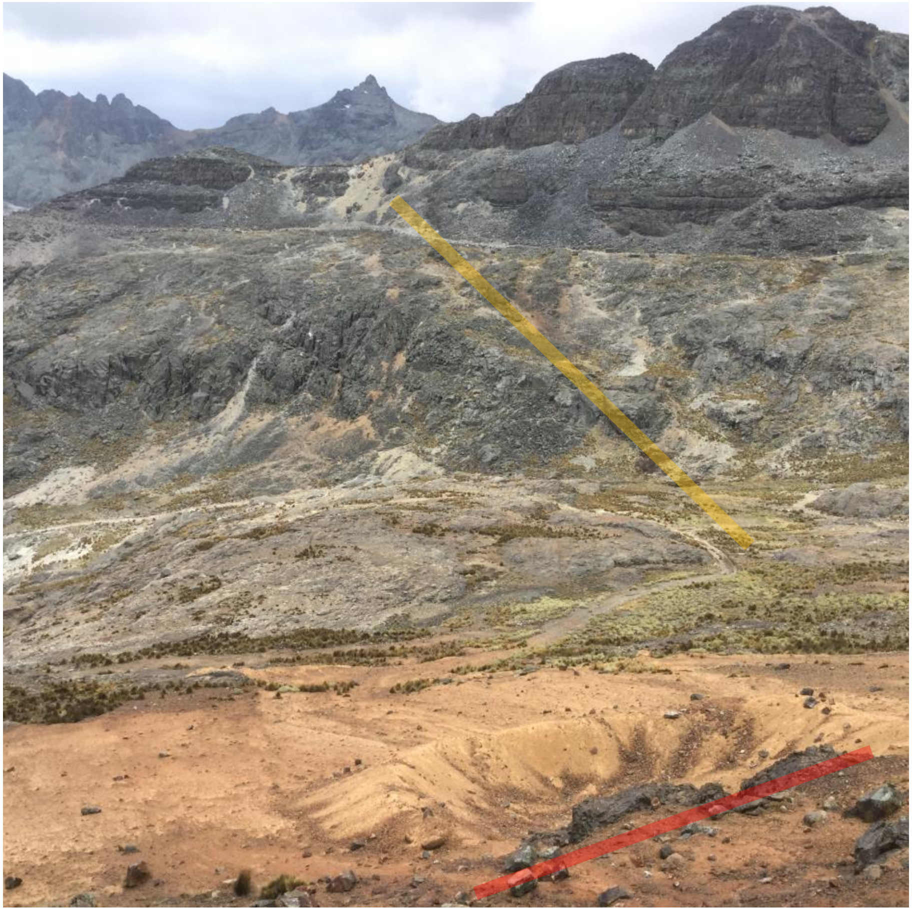

The northern part of Chanape (photo facing to the NE). The Fulvia Vein is indicated (yellow line). The Li Vein is in the foreground to the right (red line).