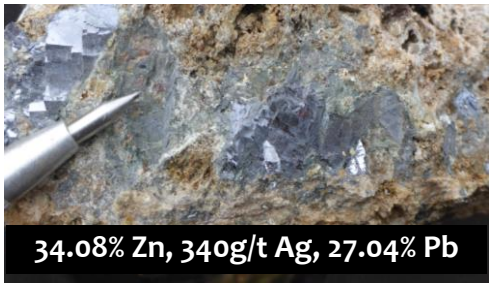
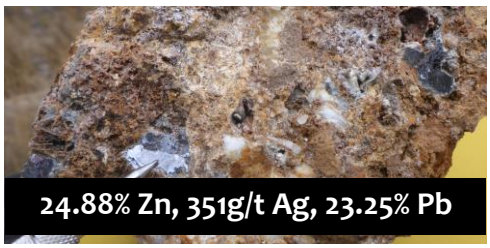
20 September 2016

34% Zinc in Latest Vein Assays at Riqueza

HIGHLIGHTS

- Very strong zinc (Zn), silver (Ag), lead (Pb) mineralisation identified in new veins at Humaspunco and Pinta Prospects
- **34.08% Zn** sets new peak Zn value at Humaspunco
- New peak values set at Pinta: **11.58% Zn, 385g/t Ag, 22.54% Pb**
- August vein sample program averages: **10.68% Zn, 205g/t Ag, 11.77% Pb**
- Humaspunco now hosts 36 known mineralised veins
- Pinto now hosts 5 known mineralised veins
- Strong mineralisation now associated with 3 x vein systems, NS veins, EW veins and **NEW large scale fracture veins**





Inca Minerals Limited (**Inca** or the **Company**) (ASX code: ICG) has received very strong assay results from a program of mapping and sampling recently completed at the Company's exciting Riqueza Project. The purpose of the program was to advance coverage at the highly prospective Humaspunco and Pinta prospects (Figure 1). Initial findings of this program, contained in ASX announcement 29 August 2016, include the discovery of 31 new mineralised veins and mantos at these prospects. Subsequent receipt of assay results and analysis of mapping data now confirms consistently high Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation with **peak values of 34.08% Zn, 427g/t Ag and 27.04% Pb, averaging 10.68% Zn, 205g/t Ag, 11.77% Pb** associated with 16 new mineralised veins at Humaspunco and two new mineralised veins at Pinta. There is now a total of 36 mineralised veins at Humaspunco and 5 mineralised veins at Pinta (Figures 2, 3, 4). Further detailed [stratigraphic] analysis is required for the manto sampling to determine how many new mineralised manto horizons have been discovered. The Company expects to have results concerning the new manto occurrences shortly.

Figure 1 **LEFT:** Satellite image showing the Humaspunco and Pinto Prospects at Riqueza. The yellow boxes show the approximate coverage of the August mapping and sampling program.

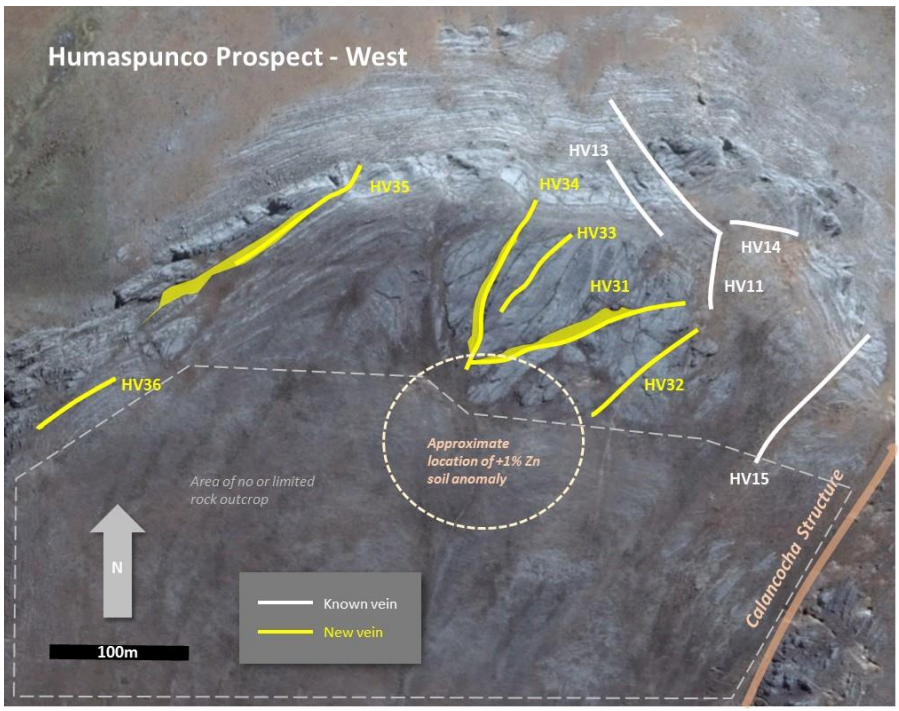
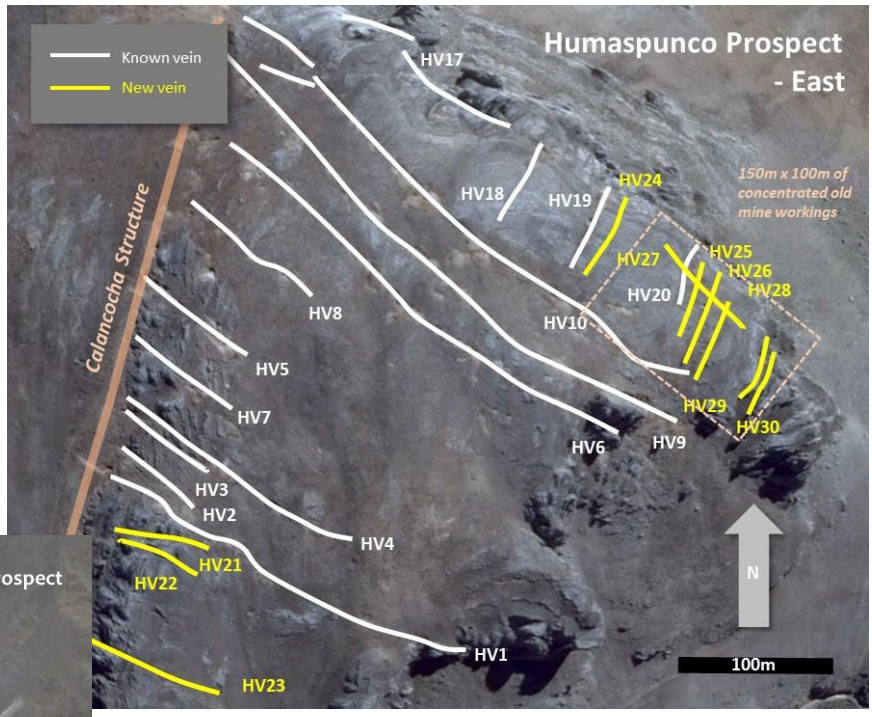


Figure 2 **LEFT:** Humaspunco Prospect - West, showing the known veins (white) and the newly discovered veins (yellow). Manto mineralisation is not shown. Three mineralised vein systems occur at Humaspunco, veins orientated **N**E-**S**W (referred to as **NS veins**), veins orientated S**E**-N**W** (referred to as **EW veins**) and veins with an irregular orientation and shape (referred to as **fracture veins**). The fracture veins are large features several metres across that are distinctly different from the EW and NS veins which tend to have a uniform direction. The approximate position of the +1% Zn soil anomaly and an area with limited rock outcrop is also marked in Figure 2.

Figure 3 **RIGHT:** Humaspunco Prospect - East, showing the known veins (white) and the newly discovered veins (yellow). Manto mineralisation is not shown. Both the EW and NS mineralised vein systems occur at Humaspunco - East. An area of intense veining occurs in the north east corner of Humaspunco – East. This area hosts circa 20 shallow mining workings.



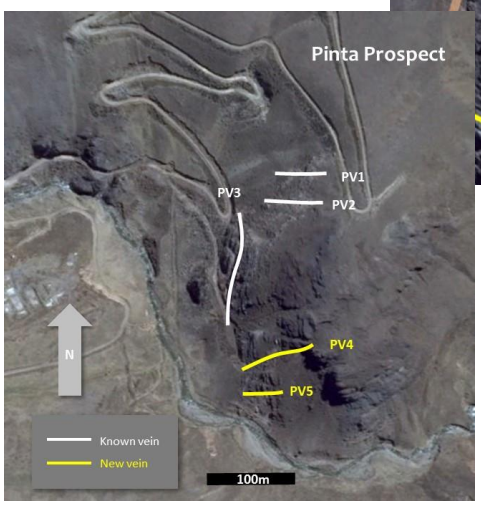


Figure 4 **LEFT:** Pinta Prospect, showing the known veins (white) and the newly discovered veins (yellow). Manto mineralisation is not shown. The vein orientations are similar to Humaspunco, that of EW and NS and are almost certainly derived from the same mineralising event.

Significance of Results and Future Exploration

Vein-hosted Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation at Humaspunco is widespread and consistently very high. There is strong positive correlation between the metal grades with Zn values averaging circa 10%, Ag values averaging circa 200g/t and Pb values averaging 11%. Zn and Pb mineralisation is associated with sphalerite and galena respectively. These sulphides occur as coarse aggregates (galena crystals up to 1.5cm wide) with barite and calcite as gangue material. The veins are typically brecciated, particularly so at intersections with other veins or mantos. Partial weathering is commonplace at surface with secondary zinc (smithsonite) and copper (malachite) occurring with secondary Fe-oxides (limonite, goethite and jarosite). Whilst dolomite is the dominant form of alteration, there is no pyrite.

The 36 mineralised veins at Humaspunco belong to three different mineralised systems, an EW system, a NS system and a fracture vein system. The EW and NS systems are highly concentrated in the Humaspunco East area and form an extensive network of intersecting mineralised structures (Figure 3). The fracture system of veins is prevalent in the Humaspunco West area. These veins are characteristically wider than the EW and NS vein systems and are more irregular in shape (Figure 2). All three vein systems are strongly mineralised (sphalerite and galena) and constitute highly prospective targets for drilling.

The 5 mineralised veins at Pinta (Figure 4) are believed part of the same vein system occurring at Humaspunco, comprising a network of intersecting EW and NS veins. Like Humaspunco, mineralisation at Pinta is characterised by coarse aggregates of sphalerite and galena with barite and calcite as gangue material.

"The total number of mineralised veins occurring at Humaspunco and Pinta has grown from 6 to 36" says Inca Minerals' Managing Director, Mr. Ross Brown. "Six EW veins were known from previous work and we have added another thirty. We have also added two additional vein types and an additional prospect. As we approach drilling, I fully expect the total number of veins to increase to the extent that Humaspunco may be viewed as a single network of crisscrossing mineralised systems with veins repeating at all scales."

High grade Zn-Ag-Pb vein mineralisation at the Humaspunco and Pinta prospects, as well as breccia and manto mineralisation (subject of detailed stratigraphic analysis), is believed part of very large Zn-Ag-Pb replacement-style deposit spanning an area of circa 2,000m x 800m. Whilst no estimate of tonnage is appropriate at this time, future work will focus on moving toward Exploration Target estimates and a possible maiden resource. For the time being, the combined length of mineralised vein material at Humaspunco and Pinta is well over 4km.

Vein-hosted zinc, silver and lead mineralisation at Riqueza is consistently very high grade and widespread. In the event the newly discovered mantos are of similar grade there is every reason to be extremely optimistic about the scale and potential of the Riqueza project.

As mentioned above, detailed stratigraphic analysis of the manto samples is currently determining the relative position of each new manto occurrence identified in the August Program to determine how many new mantos horizons were discovered. Mantos numbers and assay results will be released shortly.

The Company continues to make progress with its 14,000m drill permit with the granting of the CIRA last week (ASX announcement 14 September, 2016). Mapping and sampling coverage is set to continue in October.

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to mineralisation for the Riqueza 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 information concerning mineralisation for the Riqueza 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.

Sample Location Plan: Vein Mineralisation only

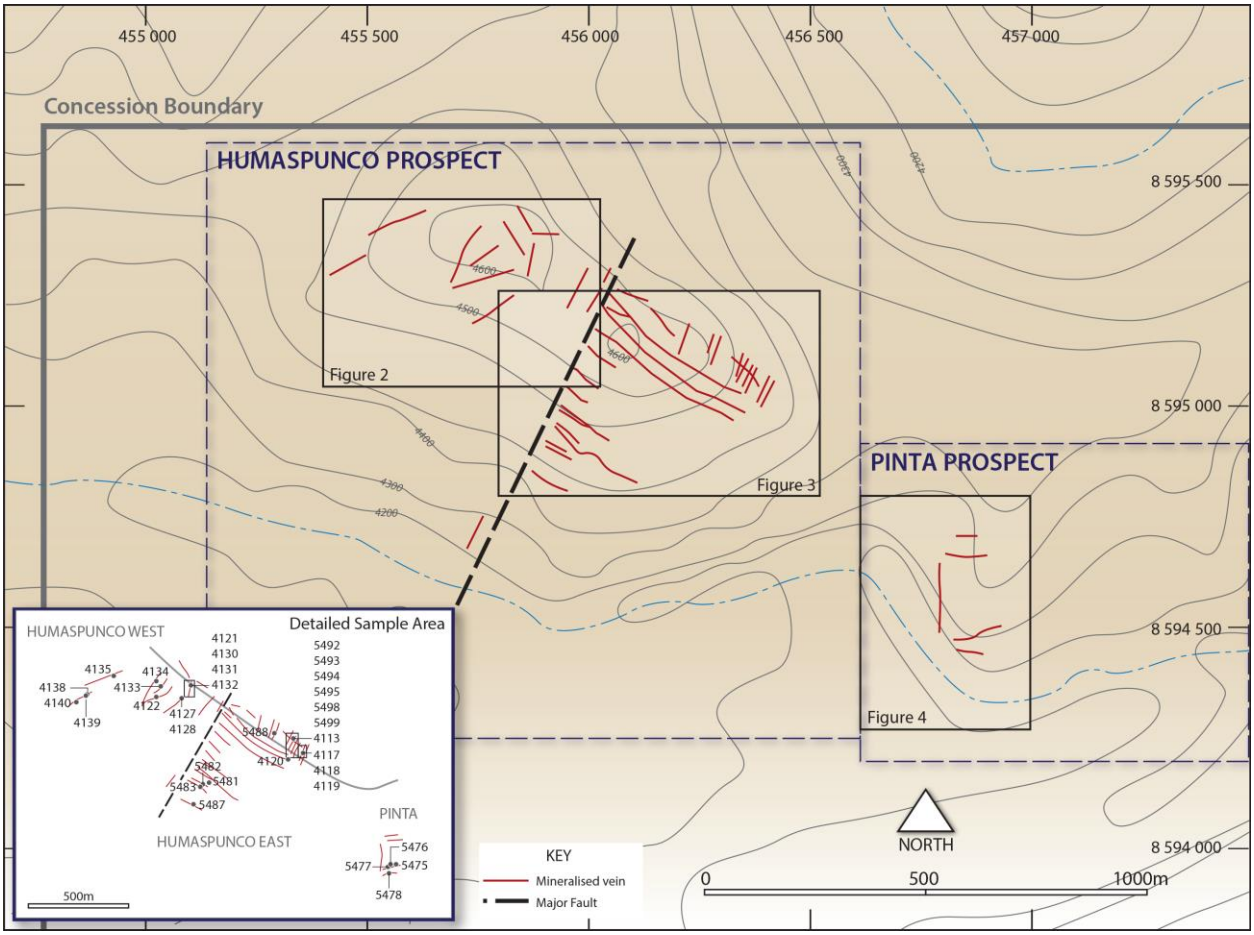

Table 1: Assay Results Zn, Ag, Pb

Sample Number	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Prospect	Mineralisation
5475	1.99	14.00	1.99	Pinta	Vein PV4
5476	6.43	**241.00**	**16.36**	Pinta	Vein PV4
5477	**11.58**	**385.00**	**22.54**	Pinta	Vein PV4
5478	2.10	92.00	0.83	Pinta	Vein PV5
5481	7.50	93.80	4.86	Humaspunco East	Vein HV21
5482	4.52	**239.00**	**14.05**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV22
5483	9.23	**254.00**	5.27	Humaspunco East	Vein HV22
5487	5.62	**201.00**	**19.66**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV23
5488	**10.17**	95.10	3.95	Humaspunco East	Vein HV24
5492	7.88	199.00	**15.74**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV25
5493	7.77	**303.00**	**11.48**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV25
5494	**19.39**	**200.00**	**14.76**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV26
5495	3.66	98.40	5.13	Humaspunco East	Vein HV27
5498	**17.03**	**293.00**	**13.07**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV28
5499	0.83	**405.00**	**24.97**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV28/manto intersection
184113	8.93	**427.00**	**10.52**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV28/manto intersection
184117	**14.80**	**255.00**	**16.53**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV29
184118	**24.88**	**351.00**	**23.25**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV29
184119	**19.74**	199.00	**13.59**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV30
184120	**34.08**	**340.00**	**27.04**	Humaspunco East	Vein HV9 (extension)
184122	6.96	108.00	9.87	Humaspunco West	Irregular Vein HV31
184127	**15.29**	**280.00**	**12.94**	Humaspunco West	Vein HV32
184128	**10.39**	197.00	7.64	Humaspunco West	Vein HV32
184129	8.28	75.80	6.29	Humaspunco West	Vein HV11 (extension)
184130	**17.60**	**268.00**	**19.65**	Humaspunco West	Vein HV11 (extension)
184131	**13.64**	**286.00**	**16.33**	Humaspunco West	Vein HV11 (extension)
184132	**10.69**	98.50	6.24	Humaspunco West	Vein HV11 (extension)
184133	6.23	112.00	6.49	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV33
184134	**16.29**	90.90	3.75	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV34
184135	1.23	**220.00**	**11.03**	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV35
184138	**19.53**	131.00	5.80	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV36
184139	6.52	73.20	2.98	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV36
184140	1.79	147.00	**13.84**	Humaspunco West	Fracture Vein HV36
average	**10.68**	**205.23**	**11.77**		

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of rock chip sampling by the Company on one concession known as Nueva Santa Rita (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.*	This announcement refers to assay results from 33 rock chip samples collected by the Company. Results for the elements Zn, Ag, Pb are presented in Table 1. Reference is made to results of previous exploration as described in Section 2 of this Appendix.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	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.	Rock chip sampling is a very widely used sampling technique in early exploration, typically combined with geological mapping to determine the presence of mineralisation at a specific location of geological interest. By virtue of its purpose, rock chip sampling is selective. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
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.).*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	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.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
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.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique was appropriate. Each sample was bagged separately and labelled. Samples were sent to a laboratory for multi-element analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	N/A – sub-sampling procedures were not 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.	Rock chip sampling is a technique (described above) that directly *samples in situ* rock. In the case of sampling subject of this announcement, the *in situ* rock comprises mineralised veins and mantos cropping out within and proximal to adits of previous mining operations.
	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 *in situ* rock and geological target at each sample location.
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 the samples for non-Au was four-acid digestion and HCl leach, which is considered a "complete" digest for most material types. Elemental analysis was via ICP and atomic emission spectrometry. Over 20% detection analysis includes additional titration analysis. Au techniques included Fire Assay with AA finish. The analytical assay technique used in the elemental testing is considered industry best practice.
	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.	N/A - No geophysical tool or electronic device was used in the generation of sample results other than those used by the laboratory 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 used as standard laboratory QAQC procedures.
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 SGS Del Peru (SGS) who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practice.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying cont…	*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 SGS in two forms: EXCEL and PDF form (the latter serving as a certificate of authenticity). Both formats are captured on Company laptops which are backed up from time to time. Following critical assessment (including price sensitivity) when time otherwise permits, the data is 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 rock chip sample locations were determined using a hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS846-18L.
	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 distribution of the rock chip samples follows industry best practice and to a large degree was subject to the location of visible direct (sulphides) and indirect (alteration) signs of mineralisation.
	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.	Please refer immediately above. Note that no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation has been provided in this announcement. It is further acknowledged that the sample population of that released in this announcement is insufficient to obtain an Exploration Target and that additional sampling, to achieve this, would be required.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was applied, in so far as, at any one rock chip location, rock was collected from an array of outcrop within a 0.5m to 2m radius.
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.*	The distribution of rock chip samples follows industry best practice.
	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.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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 rock chip sampling regime is appropriate for outcrop conditions 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: 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.
	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.	The Agreement and concession are in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	This announcement refers to mineralisation at Riqueza identified by previous parties. Pictorial reference includes inclusion of veins and mantos in various diagrams. The Company has previously cited these references and in this announcement attribute no grade to them other than those generated by the Company.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area is that of a gently SW dipping sequence of Cretaceous limestones and Tertiary "red-beds", on a western limb of a NW-SE trending anticline; subsequently affected by a series of near vertical Zn-Ag-Pb bearing veins/breccia and Zn-Ag-Pb [strata-bound] mantos.
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.*	N/A – no drilling or drill results were 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.	N/A – no drilling or drill results were referred to in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	N/A – 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.	N/A – no weighting averages nor maximum/minimum truncations were applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A – 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').*	No representations of mineralisation width have been made in this announcement.
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 showing the position of the 33 samples has been provided in this announcement.
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 of its sampling program and relation of it to previously reported exploration referred to in 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.*	Reference in this announcement is made to a previous announcement concerning preliminary mapping results from the same program that generated the assay results. This announcement was on the 29 August 2016.
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 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.	N/A: Refer above.

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