



31 October 2018

FINAL GEOPHYSICS REPORT UNVEILS RIQUEZA'S MASSIVE POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final independent geophysics report concludes Riqueza prospective for large to giant sized deposit
- Yanacolipa target centre includes four high-priority targets covering 4.42 square kilometres
- Earn-in agreement negotiations with South32 ongoing

Further to Inca Minerals Limited's (Inca or the Company) ASX announcement containing the final interpretation of the geophysics survey conducted Great Riqueza Project (Riqueza or the Project) (29 August 2018), the Company has now received the final 53-page geophysics summary report (Geophysics Report) from service provider Resource Potentials. Among key conclusions, the Geophysics Report report states that a large to giant sized carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) could occur within the Yanacolipa target centre (Yanacolipa) in the NE part of the Project (Figure 1 and Appendix 1), which is one of three large target centres recognised at Riqueza.

The size of Yanacolipa and the size of the Antamina copper (Cu)-zinc (Zn) skarn deposit are compared in the Geophysics Report (Figure 1 and Appendix 1). Yanacolipa includes four high priority targets and has a specified area of 4.42km², comprising individual targets Pucamachay (1.66km²), Yanacolipa (1.23km²), Puymánpata (1.13km²) and Chuje (0.4km²) (Table 1). The area of the Antamina Cu-Zn Skarn deposit is approximately 1.8km².

"A large to giant sized CRD could occur ... within the Inca Riqueza project concessions."

(Resource Potentials, October 2018)

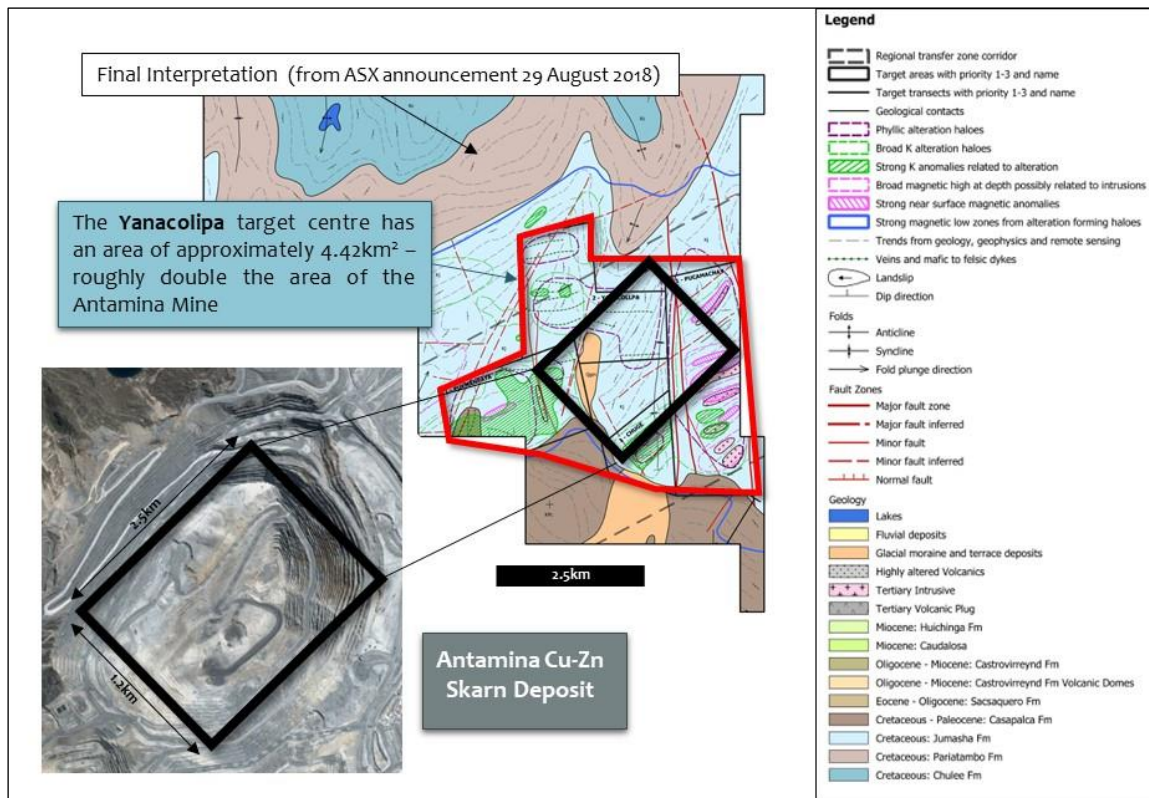


Figure 1 ABOVE: Yanacolipa compared in size to Antamina.



Priority	Area Target	Area (sqkm)
1	CHUJE	0.40
1	PUYMANPATA	1.13
1	PUCAMACHAY	1.66
2	YANACOLIPA	1.23
		4.42km²

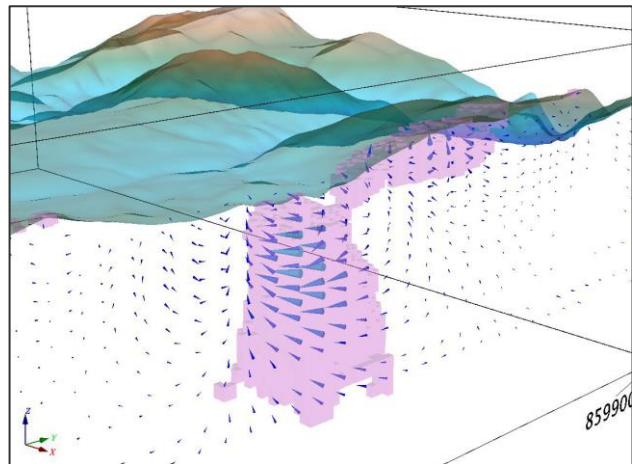
Table 1 **ABOVE:** Targets comprising Yanacolipa target centre

3D-Modelling and Target Shaping

Following the completion of the surface geophysics interpretation (ASX announcement 29 August 2018) Resource Potentials commenced three-dimensional modelling to better define the targets. This work is essential for exploration planning. The modelling covered the entire survey area and specific targets and is now complete. 3D magnetic vector inversion (**MVI**) modelling methods were used and solid 3D shapes generated to help visualise the shape of the porphyry/porphyry-skarn like targets (Figure 2).

“Three-dimensional modelling is critical to exploration planning. It provides an indication of the potential size, shape and depth of each and every target” say Inca’s Managing Director Mr Brown. “Through this knowledge, budgets and logistics for sampling programs, ground geophysics and drilling programs may be constructed. This is a vital aspect of earn-in agreement negotiations.”

Figure 2 **RIGHT:** MVI model of the Pacamachay target which is one of three priority-one targets making up Yanacolipa. The image shows MVI voxel threshold 0.0125 SI as a solid shape (in pink), extending below the 3D digital terrain model (in shades of blue-green).



The Geophysics Report and Independent Targeting

The Geophysics Report concludes the interpretation of geophysical data (**Data**) of an 1,884-kilometre airborne magnetics-radiometric geophysics survey (**Survey**). Data was collected (and verified) with line spacings of 50 metres and sensor height of 50 metres. Data was then interpreted (the subject of four ASX announcements of 4 July 2018, 30 July 2018, 29 August 2018 and 27 September 2018) and modelled using additional ASTER remote sensing data, Space Shuttle Radar Mission elevation data and various geological data to provide exploration targets (**Targets**).

As reported in the above listed previous announcements, multiple Targets, along with their locations, have been generated on the basis of Data from the Survey.



Each Target represents a specific area with attributes warranting further exploration. Yanacolipa is one such Target that has geophysical, geological and spatial attributes indicative of the possible presence of a porphyry and/or porphyry-skarn deposit. The 4.42km² size, 2-D and 3-D modelled shape, magnetic and radiometric Data signature and geological setting of Yanacolipa is thus compared to the giant CRD Antamina deposit. This independent comparison is contained in the Geophysics Report compiled by Resource Potentials.

On this basis of the comparison of Yanacolipa and Antamina, Yanacolipa is defined as an Exploration Target in accordance with JORC Chapter 17 (2012) (Appendix 2). The potential quantity and grade of Yanacolipa is conceptual in nature. There is insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Company clearly states that the Yanacolipa is a geophysics Target that requires further exploration, whilst Antamina is an operating mine owned by BHP (33.75%), Glencore (33.75%), Teck (22.5%) and Mitsubishi (10%).

A CRD is defined in the Key Words section of this announcement. The term “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). The term is also defined in the Key Words section of this announcement.

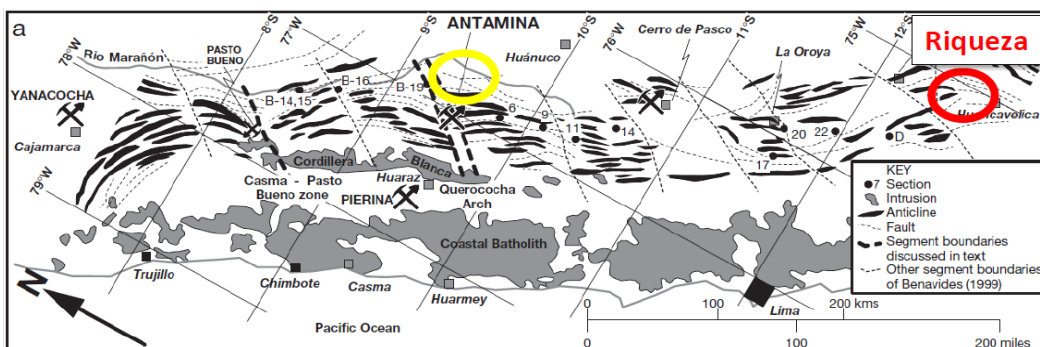
Context of Large to Giant CRD - Significance of Results

The presence at Riqueza of a Target that is interpreted as a possible large to giant CRD is put into a regional context below. Riqueza is located in the Peruvian Polymetallic Belt which hosts a number of small and giant CRD, porphyry-copper-gold, skarn and other deposit types (Figure 3). This belt is also referred to as the Miocene Porphyry-Skarn Belt and sub-region, the Chonta Fault System.

In assessing the validity of a target in terms of its mineralisation style and potential size, the potential of the geological province is reviewed. Other large to giant sized deposits in the Peruvian Polymetallic Belt includes *inter alia*, Yanacocha, Pierina, Cerro De Pasco (Figure 3). Based on the concentration of large to giant sized deposits along the Peruvian Polymetallic Belt (including CRDs), and the regional-structural position of Riqueza, the Company believes Resource Potentials’ conclusion, that a large to giant CRD could occur at Riqueza, is valid.

The term “giant” is used in this announcement to describe deposits with exceptionally large tonnage of economically recoverable metals. In the case of copper deposits (such as Antamina), the lower limit is set at 2.5 x 10⁶ tonnes. In the same analysis, the lower limit for the term “large” is set at 2.5 x 10⁵ tonnes. These figures are provided by Laznicka (1999) in Society of Economic Geologists article No.4 Vol 94 June-July 1999. Mr Brown is a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

Figure 3 BELOW: The geological setting of Riqueza and Antamina (Refer to Appendix 1).





The Company believes that the possibility of Yanacolipa hosting a large to giant sized deposit has very significant and positive ramifications. The exploration effort moving forward will focus on ground truthing Yanacolipa as well as many other Targets generated in the Survey. Ground truthing includes but is not limited to mapping, sampling and drilling.

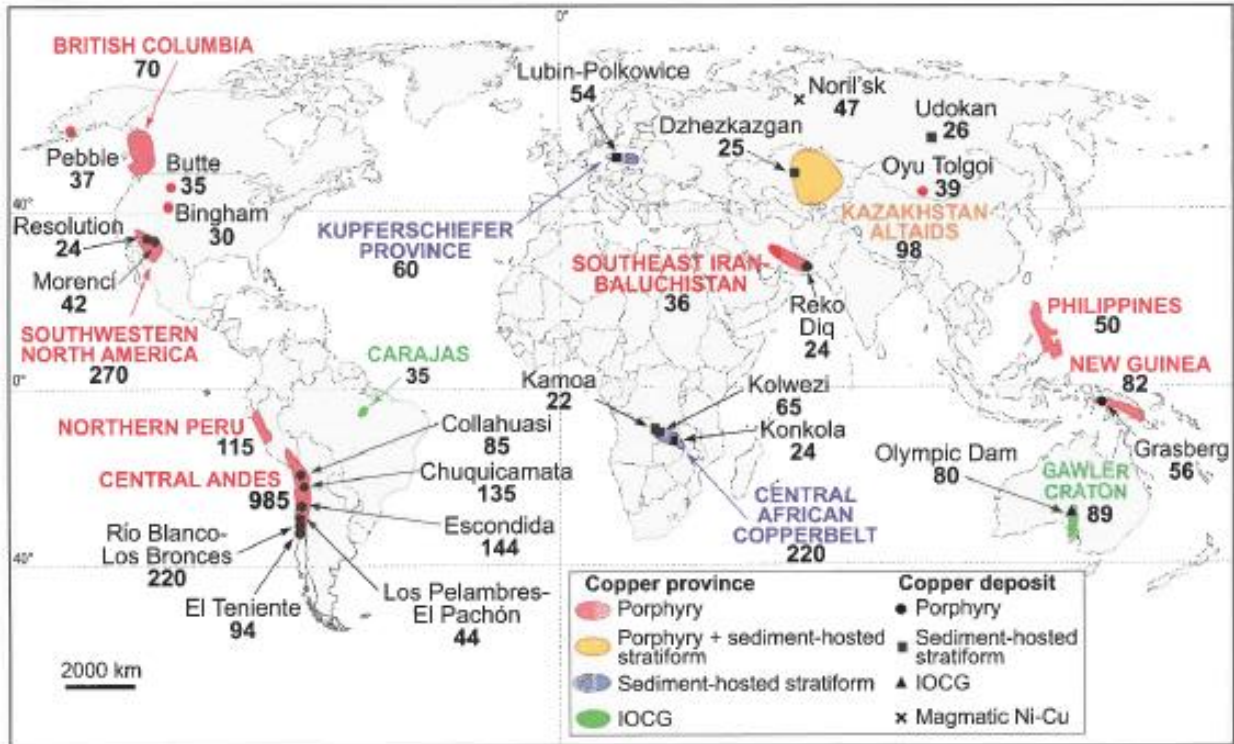


Figure 4 ABOVE: The world's [super] giant copper deposits and districts (defined as those containing >25Mt according to Laznicka, 1999). This diagram appears in Sillitoe (2012). The giant deposits of Peru contain 115Mt of copper ore.

Earn In Agreement Negotiations

Important key principles of the earn-in agreement (EIA) between Inca and South32 were agreed in the original option agreement signed in March 2018. In August 2018 the two companies agreed that, subject to execution of the EIA, South32 shall earn a 60% interest in Riqueza for an amount, to be agreed, between \$US8 - \$US10 million. Discussion and negotiations between the two companies concerning the proposed exploration program commenced in September 2018 and have progressed well. Contractually, there is now a 90-day negotiation period which commenced on receipt of the Geophysics Report (subject of this announcement). Given the positive interaction and tenor of discussions to date, Inca expects negotiations can be completed within this timeframe and looks forward to doing so.



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineralisation for the Greater Riqueza project area, 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 exploration results, the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Brown is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Selected Key Words Used in this Announcement (order of appearance and cross reference)

<u>Deposit</u>	A [mineral] <u>Deposit</u> 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).
<u>Giant Deposit</u>	A term that describes the size of a <u>Deposit</u> . It is a preferred term to that of the informal term “world-class mineral <u>Deposit</u> ” to describe exceptionally large tonnage of economically recoverable metals. Quantitatively, the term <u>Giant Deposit</u> may apply to the upper 10% of deposits in terms of contained metal, or where metal accumulation tonnages are 1×10^{11} times the average crust equivalent. For copper deposits (such as Antamina) the minimum size of the <u>Giant Deposit</u> is set at 2.5×10^6 tonnes with the median size of 1×10^7 tonnes (Laznicka 1999).
<u>Carbonate Replacement</u>	A process in which carbonate minerals are “replaced” by another mineral or minerals. A <u>Manto</u> is a form of <u>Carbonate Replacement</u> inasmuch as the carbonate minerals of a <u>Limestone</u> layer are “replaced” by <u>Ore-forming Minerals</u> like <u>Sphalerite</u> and <u>Galena</u> .
<u>Geophysics</u>	An exploration method using instruments to collect and analyse sub-surface data of such properties as magnetics, radioactivity, gravity, electronic conductivity, etc. Instruments can be located on surface (ground survey) or above the ground (airborne survey).
<u>Porphyry (Deposit)</u>	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). <u>Porphyry Deposits</u> are economically very significant.
<u>Skarn (Deposit)</u>	A type of deposit that forms as a result of alteration which occurs when hydrothermal fluids interact either igneous or sedimentary rocks. In many cases, skarns are associated with the intrusion of granitic rocks, especially <u>Porphyry</u> intrusions, in and around faults that intrude into a limestone.
<u>Magnetic Survey</u>	Measures variations in the intensity of the earth’s magnetic field caused by the contrasting content of rock-forming magnetic minerals in the Earth’s crust. This allows sub-surface mapped of geology, including <u>Structures</u> . An airborne survey is flown either by plane or helicopter with the magnetometer kept at a constant height above the surface.
<u>Radiometric Survey</u>	Or gamma-ray spectrometric survey measures concentrations of radio-elements potassium (K), uranium (U) and thorium (Th), specifically the gamma rays emitted by isotopes of these elements. All rocks and soils contain radioactive isotopes and almost all gamma-rays detected at surface are the result of radioactive decay of K, U and Th. <u>Radiometrics</u> is therefore capable of directly detecting potassic alteration which is associated with hydrothermal processing and formation of deposits.
<u>Structure</u>	A very broad and widely used geological term but used at Riqueza to mean a large linear feature either a geological fault or a lineament.



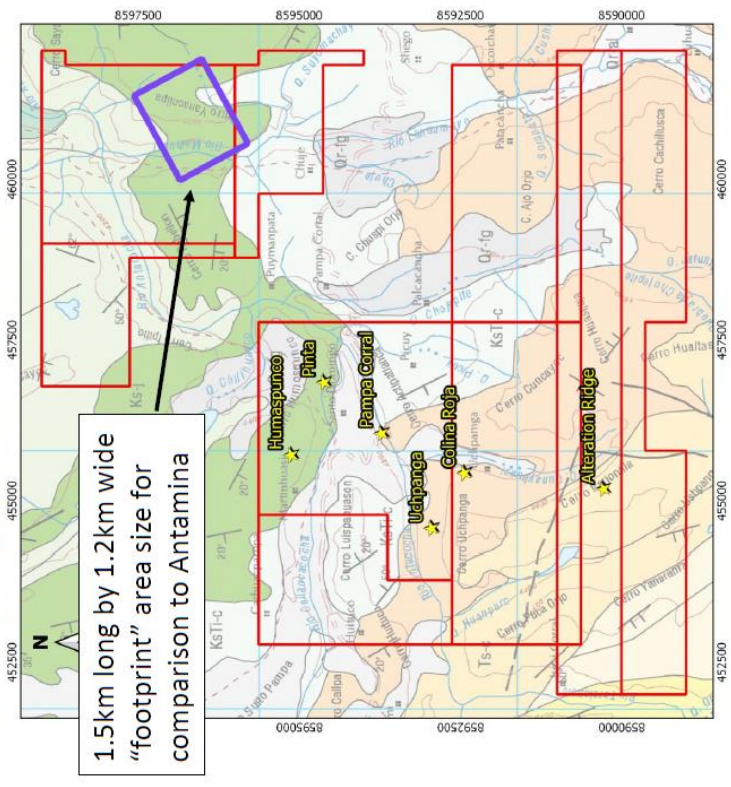
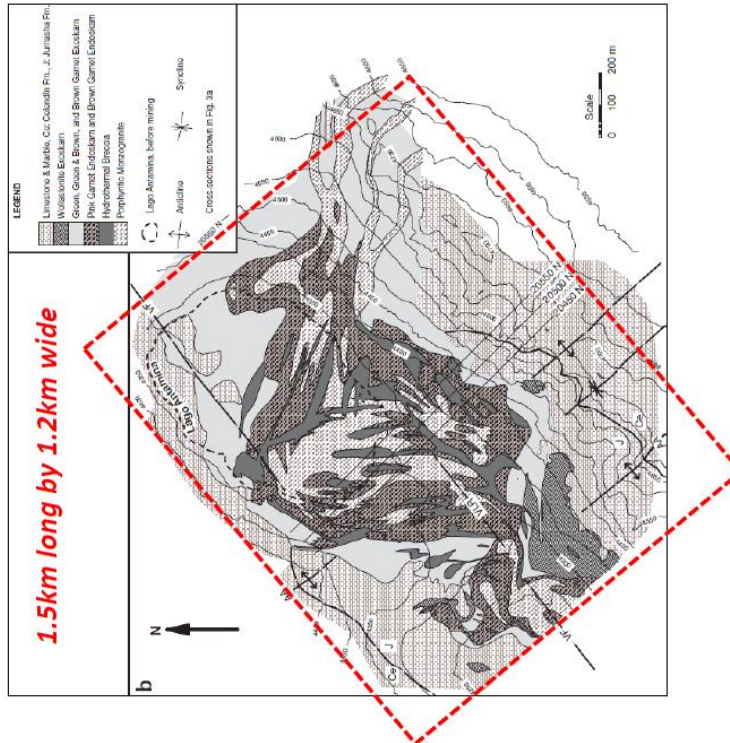
Appendix 1 Slide 11 of Geophysics Report

Resource Potentials

Large to giant CRD potential, using Antamina for relative scale

A large to giant sized CRD could occur within Jumasha Limestone with the Inca Riqueza project concessions.

Antamina Cu-Zn skarn geology map from Love et al. (2004)





Appendix 1 Slide 3 of Geophysics Report

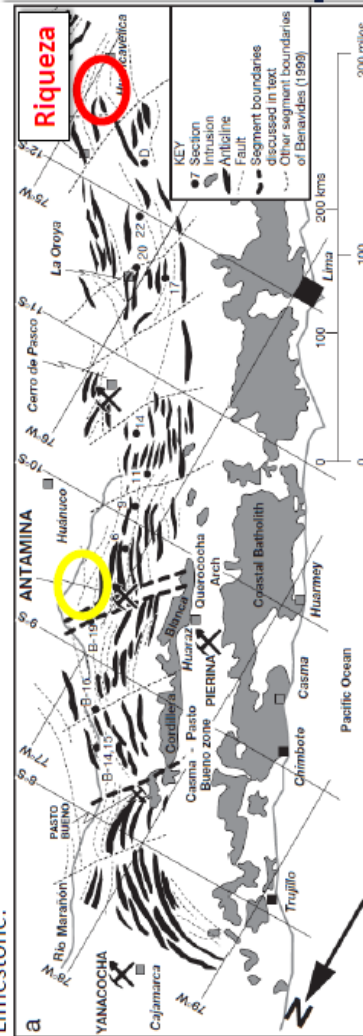
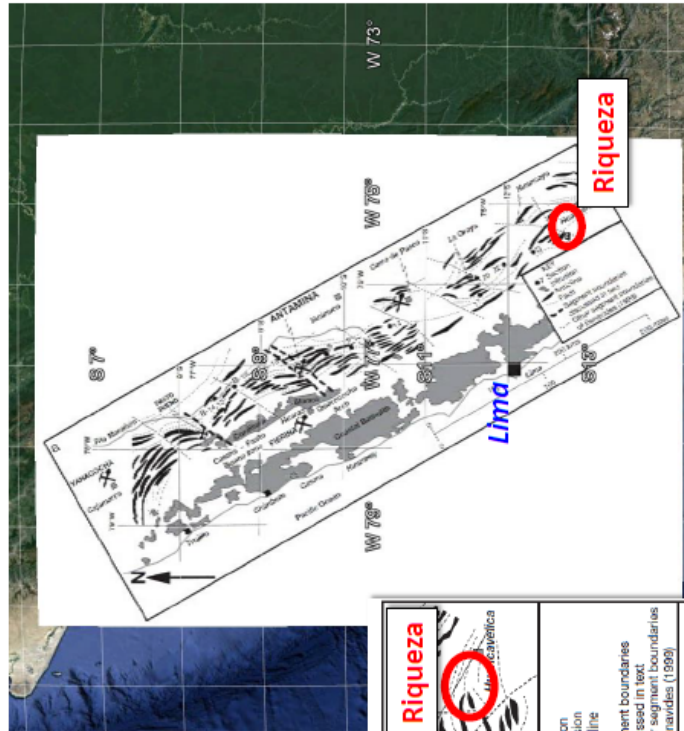
Resource Potentials



Simplified regional geology map from Love et al. (2004) rotated into geographic space with north up.

Peruvian Polymetallic Belt

The Riqueza Project is located in the Peruvian Polymetallic Belt, which contains a number of small to giant CRDs, PCG, skarn and other types of mineral deposits. The belt is hosted by Paleozoic basement rocks overlain by Mesozoic passive margin terrestrial to marine deposits, and then Cainozoic volcanic continental arc deposits, which all have been obducted into a fold and thrust belt that has been intruded by multiple phases of intermediate to felsic plutonism. The giant Antamina Zn-Cu skarn and CRD deposit is located 400km to the NW of Riqueza, and sits in highly metamorphosed limestone beds of Cretaceous Jumasha and Celedin formations, with mineralisation induced by intrusion of structurally controlled Miocene monzogranite stocks, forming a cupola with breccia zones in the core of the deposit, radiating outward into zoned skarn-hornfels deposits and then manto CRD deposits. At regional scale, Antamina is located within a transfer zone inherited from the initial rift basin, which has focused Miocene magmatism, and it locally sits in the axis of a thrust bound anticline focusing mineralising fluids in the axis. There are a number similarities between the geological setting at Antamina and Riqueza, with potential blind intrusive bodies sitting in and below the Jumasha Limestone.





Appendix 2

Exploration Target Statement

The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code” (JORC 2012). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

The Yanacolipa Exploration Target

On the basis of the comparison of Yanacolipa and Antamina, Yanacolipa is defined as an Exploration Target in accordance with JORC Chapter 17 (2012). The potential quantity and grade of Yanacolipa is conceptual in nature. There is insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Yanacolipa Exploration Target is defined as having a potential ore tonnage range of between 2.5×10^5 tonnes (being the lower limit of a large deposit) and 2.5×10^6 tonnes (being the lower limit of a giant deposit) with a potential grade range of between $<0.1\%$ Cu, $<0.1\%$ Zn and $<1\text{g/t}$ Ag and 1.0% Cu, 1.0% Zn and 15g/t Ag.

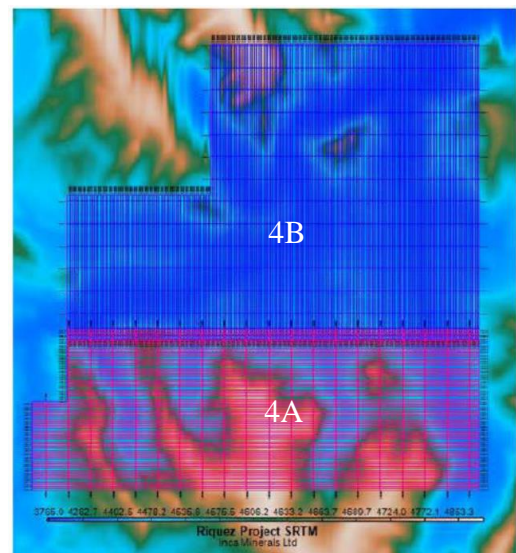
Exploration that has been conducted that forms the basis of the comparison includes:

High resolution (50m line spacing) and high sensitivity helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric (“radiometric”) geophysical survey planned over 4 iterations. The survey was carried out by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd, consisting of two sub-blocks: a northern block (“4B”). A total of 1,889.91 survey line kilometres of airborne magnetic and radiometric data were flown over 12 flights during the survey period, with some standby days accrued and re-flights carried out.

Block	Line km	Ares – (Km) ²
4A (South Block)	776.94	35.03
4B (North Block)	1112.97	50.18
Total (Riqueza)	1889.91	82.93

Equipment:

- One high-sensitivity Cesium-3 magnetometer.
- 1024-channel spectrometer with four downward-looking crystals (total 16 litres) and one upward-looking crystal (total 4 litres).
- Airborne ancillary equipment included digital recorders, a fluxgate magnetometer, radar and laser altimeters, and a global positioning system (GPS) receiver, which provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery.
- Ground equipment included a magnetic base station with GPS time synchronisation and a PC-based field workstation, which was used to check the data quality and completeness on a daily basis.



Data Processing/Interpretation:

- Airborne magnetic and radiometric data QC and processing.
- Airborne survey interpretation and target generation.
- Geology, ASTER and SRTM elevation input.
- Interpretation of regional geology.



- Interpretation of major structures.
- Identification of anomalous radiometric K responses.
- Generation of interpretation map.
- RTP correction of the Riqueza magnetic data.
- 3D magnetic inversion modelling.

Basis of comparison of Yanacolipa and Antamina includes:

- Geophysical expression (magnetic and radiometric responses).
- Regional geological setting (the Jumasha Formation is the host unit at Yanacolipa and Antamina).
- Spatial attributes including relative size.

To test the validity of the Yanacolipa Exploration Target future exploration will be required which includes but is not limited to (time frame):

- Mapping and sampling which may include grid soil/rock chip sampling (6-12 months).
- Ground geophysical surveys which may include Induced Polarisation methods (concurrent 6 – 12 months).
- Several phases of drilling (12-48 months).
- Exploration assessment.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Exploration Target Statement (**Report**) relates to exploration results and mineralisation for the Greater Riqueza project area, 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 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.



Appendix 3

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of findings, such as the targets generated in an airborne magnetic-radiometric survey conducted at Inca’s Greater Riqueza project (located in Peru). Geophysical data was collated on a 50m line basis with sensor height of 50m which is considered appropriate for the generation of targets.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	This announcement refers to results/conclusions contained in an independent geophysics report for an airborne (by helicopter) magnetics-radiometrics survey (AMAGRAD). No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise “representivity” of samples.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	N/A - No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	The geophysical data locations were determined by a NovAtel OEM628 GPS board used for both helicopter flight path and data recovery. The location of the data is considered accurate and reliable.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	WGS846-18L.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Line spacing was 50 metres at a sensor height of 50 metres.
	<i>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.</i>	The data spacing (described immediately above) is considered sufficient in terms of the generation of targets as defined in this announcement.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The raw geophysical data was subject to geophysical processing as per industry sector standard.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The data was collated across the entire project area. Multiple data points were therefore integrated for subsequent targets and structures. There are a minimum of 800 data-points (magnetics and radiometrics) incorporated in the Yanacolipa target centre.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No drilling results, sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	N/A – No sampling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Data audits were conducted during the survey and in the process of interpretation. Unreliable data was either ignored or corrected as per industry sector standard processing.



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.	<p>Tenement Type: Nine Peruvian mining concessions which make up the Greater Riqueza project area.</p> <p>Concession Names: Nueva Santa Rita, Antacocha I, Antacocha II, Rita Maria, Maihuasi, Uchpanga, Uchpanga II, Uchpanga III and Picuy.</p> <p>Ownership: In relation to Nueva Santa Rita, the Company has a 5-year concession transfer option and assignment agreement (“Agreement”) whereby the Company may earn 100% outright ownership of the concession.</p> <p>In relation to all other above-named concessions the Company has 100% ownership.</p>
	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 all concessions are in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	This announcement does not refer to exploration conducted by previous parties.
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 large-scale structures, Zn-Ag-Pb bearing veins/breccia and Zn-Ag-Pb [strata-parallel] mantos.
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 results are 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 results are referred to in this announcement.
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 sampling, drilling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods (ctd)	<i>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.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	N/A - No sampling, drilling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	N/A - No sampling, drilling or assay results are referred to in this announcement.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	A diagram and appendices are provided to show the size comparison between the geophysics target and mine and to show the location of the mine that are discussed in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The Company believes this ASX announcement provides a balanced report of the geophysics report referred to in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	This announcement makes reference to four previous ASX announcement dated: 4 July 2018, 30 July 2018, 29 August 2018 and 27 September 20-18.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	This announcement presents findings and conclusions of an independent geophysics report. Geophysical targets identified will be further tested.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	N/A - Refer above.
