15 September 2014

+1% Tungsten in Re-assaying of CH-DDH012

HIGHLIGHTS

- Re-assaying of tourmaline breccia in previously reported drill hole CH-DDH012 confirms +1% levels of tungsten
- Tungsten intervals include:
    - **6m down-hole width at 1.22% WO_3 from 54m,** *within*
    - **9m down-hole width at 1.08% WO_3 from 53m,** *within*
    - **21m down-hole width at 0.65% WO_3 from 41m**
- Tungsten mineralisation is spatially related to an upper tourmaline breccia also mineralised in gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn) (previous ASX announcement 27 May 2014)
- Peak tungsten levels include:
    - **1.83% WO_3 at 61-62m - *occurring with 0.5g/t Au, 7.2g/t Ag and 0.33% Cu***
    - **1.77% WO_3 at 57-58m - *occurring with 2.13g/t Au, 11.4g/t Ag and 0.34% Cu***
- The re-sampled tourmaline breccia also hosts:
    - **67m down hole interval at 0.97g/t Au, 25.31g/t Ag** from surface (previously reported), and
    - **24m down hole interval at 0.52% Cu from 50m** (previously reported)
- The Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and W-bearing tourmaline breccia occurs above a lower tourmaline breccia that hosts a previously reported **55m interval of 2.3% Cu, 0.60g/t Au and 42.90g/t Ag,** from 155m
- The occurrence of high grade tungsten adds another dimension to the economic assessment of Chanape

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Inca Minerals Limited ("Inca" or the "Company") has received assay results of a re-sampling program designed to investigate the occurrence of a zone of tungsten (W) mineralisation noticed in initial core sampling. Results have revealed heightened W mineralisation over an interval of 30m from 41m down-hole depth.

Selected contiguous intervals of core from pertinent sections of CH-DDH012 were re-sampled (84 samples) and re-assayed using lithium-borate fusion ICP-MS analysis to obtain a more precise measure of tungsten levels that was identified in initial testing (using four-acid ICP-MS). Results for both phases of analysis are presented in Table 2.

The new results indicate a zone of WO_3 mineralisation from 41m down-hole depth to 62m down-hole depth, with high-grade mineralisation of **1.22% WO_3 over 6m from 54m.** This 6m zone occurs within a **9m zone of 1.08% WO_3, which in turn occurs within a broader 21m zone of 0.65% WO_3.**

Figure 1: Wolframite at 59.3m within the upper hydrothermal breccia in CH-DDH012. LEFT: Cut core surface showing large wolframite crystal (w) in qtz matrix (q) adjacent to altered breccia clast (c): RIGHT: Broken core surface showing same wolframite crystal.

Significance of Results

As previously announced (27 May 2014), CH-DDH012 intersected two strongly mineralised tourmaline breccias at shallow depths. The upper breccia occurs between 18.6m and 65.5m and has a down-hole width of 46.9m. The second breccia occurs between 157.75m and 205.2m and has a down-hole width of 47.45m.

Previously reported mineralisation associated with the upper breccia and its margins includes ***67m at 0.97g/t Au and 25.31g/t Ag from surface***. Au and Ag mineralisation extends well above the upper contact of breccia into the hanging-wall volcanics. Cu also occurs in this upper breccia, ***24m down hole interval at 0.52% Cu from 50m,*** but appears more concentrated in the lower [down hole] half of the breccia, extending into the footwall volcanics.

Tungsten can now be added to the rich metal assemblage contained in the upper tourmaline breccia. There is in particular a close relationship between Au, Ag and W in the lower hanging wall section of breccia, which is juxtaposed (immediately above) a deeper zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation in footwall tourmaline-bearing volcanics.

Interestingly, W levels in the second, deeper tourmaline breccia (also described in the 27 May 2014 announcement), though elevated, are not at the levels reached in the upper breccia. Mineralisation associated with the second breccia includes ***55mm at 2.29% Cu, 0.60g/t Au, 42.90g/t Ag, and 48.09ppm Mo***.

The absence of high levels of W and the occurrence of Mo (peak value of 0.03% Mo) in the lower breccia; and the significantly stronger Cu mineralisation in the lower breccia (peak value of 13.45%), reinforces the view that the two breccias represent two episodes of mineralisation. That is: mineralisation of the upper breccia is an epithermal metal event and the mineralisation of the lower breccia is a porphyry-related metal event.

Tungsten in porphyries

Tungsten is commonly associated with porphyry and porphyry-related mineralisation. Typical grades in porphyries range from 0.1% and 0.3% WO_3, or in porphyry-related skarns, 0.3% and 1.0% WO_3. Wolframite is a W-mineral commonly found in porphyry-hosted ore and it is wolframite that has been identified recently in high amounts in the upper breccia in CH-DDH012. It occurs as large crystal clusters (up to 2cm across) in the quartz/sulphide matrix of the breccia (Figure 1)**.**

Chanape Update

Inca's application for an sdEIA permit is currently being assessed by the relevant ministries. Once the permit is granted the Company will have the ability to complete up to 22,500m of drilling on up to 61 drill platforms, and, for the first time, have drill access to 100% of the project area (hitherto restricted to approximately 5%). This unfettered drill access in turn provides access to all existing and future generated targets.

The Company continues to refine and add to its inventory of drill targets. The Company is currently recalibrating all geophysical data to enhance its drill targeting of both known and new targets. Additionally, an extensive channel-sampling program to test surface mineralisation of the newly discovered tourmaline breccia in the summit and southern area has commenced. These areas host:

- The largest individual tourmaline breccia pipe known to date at Chanape;
- The largest breccia cluster known at Chanape;
- Three known intrusive stocks;
- Coincident chargeability and SP geophysical anomalies; *and*
- Numerous occurrences of gold and silver recorded in grid rock chip sampling.

Another major mining house has returned to Chanape to follow-up on its first site visit. Inca continues to assess the merits of various value propositions embedded in the due diligence process in the context of the continuance of Inca's positive and value-adding exploration results.

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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 Australian 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 Australian 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-DDH012	362445mE	8682184mN	PSAD56	4,638m	45°	80°	660m

Table 2: Assay Tables (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn W, WO_3) of portion of CH-DDH0112 (35m-75m)

Sample	Interval		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	W (ppm)		WO_3	
	From	To					4-acid ICP-MS	LBF ICP-MS	(ppm)	%
M182487	35	36	1.44	23.3	324	49	30		37.83	0.00
M182488	36	37	3.37	63.7	341	46	470	501	631.81	0.06
M182489	37	38	3.92	204	569	57	100		126.11	0.01
M182490	38	39	1.075	100	679	35	150		189.17	0.02
M182491	39	40	0.486	56.7	562	45	70		88.28	0.01
M182492	40	41	0.307	20.2	518	34	400		504.44	0.05
M182493	41	42	0.374	11.9	294	87	790	862	1,087.07	0.11
M182494	42	43	0.921	11.7	482	45	5220	5390	6,797.33	0.68
M182495	43	44	0.363	7.3	389	31	3740		4,716.51	0.47
M182496	44	45	0.495	21.6	1090	31	5450	5300	6,683.83	0.67
M182497	45	46	0.175	22.3	1590	38	1310		1,652.04	0.17
M182498	46	47	0.635	21.5	1130	44	8430	8240	10,391.46	1.04
M182499	47	48	0.383	19	1270	61	2200		2,774.42	0.28
M182501	48	49	0.25	12.4	541	69	2110		2,660.92	0.27
M182502	49	50	0.181	7.6	796	46	1700	1840	2,320.42	0.23
M182503	50	51	0.147	7.6	2130	63	40		50.44	0.01
M182504	51	52	0.161	9.6	3190	60	20		25.22	0.00
M182505	52	53	2.73	10.1	2360	57	750		945.83	0.09
M182506	53	54	5.29	11.3	2370	67	4140	3960	4,993.96	0.50
M182507	54	55	0.788	22.3	3020	59	7600	11200	14,124.32	1.41
M182508	55	56	1.805	18.4	1820	33	9070	10500	13,241.55	1.32
M182509	56	57	3.57	14.3	3380	51	5160		6,507.28	0.65
M182511	57	58	2.13	11.4	3410	59	7920	14000	17,655.40	1.77
M182512	58	59	0.993	10.2	3200	56	5280		6,658.61	0.67
M182513	59	60	1.055	7.1	2350	56	9370	11800	14,880.98	1.49
M182514	60	61	0.841	8.9	6950	326	630		794.49	0.08
M182515	61	62	0.512	7.2	3320	65	8800	14550	18,349.01	1.83
M182516	62	63	1.455	96.7	33600	1190	630		794.49	0.08
M182517	63	64	1.015	31.2	16800	747	740		933.21	0.09
M182518	64	65	0.253	26.3	11300	582	500	488	615.42	0.06
M182519	65	66	0.065	11.6	4620	1560	190		239.61	0.02
M182520	66	67	0.051	7.3	2190	1930	80		100.89	0.01
M182522	67	68	0.027	1.6	708	565	20		25.22	0.00
M182523	68	69	0.054	12.8	5920	1500	400	430	542.27	0.05
M182524	69	70	0.046	6.4	2010	3410	200		252.22	0.03
M182525	70	71	0.041	4.6	1920	739	520	527	664.60	0.07
M182526	71	72	0.034	5.6	2000	1680	340		428.77	0.04
M182527	72	73	0.081	8.5	4000	1400	90		113.50	0.01
M182528	73	74	0.017	1.6	484	780	40		50.44	0.01
M182529	74	75	0.014	1.4	442	703	20		25.22	0.00

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 as San Antonio 2 de Chanape, San Antonio 4 and Chanape (located in Peru).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or hand-held XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	This announcement refers to assay results from one drill hole (CH-DDH012) drilled to 660m. A total of 84 contiguous metres of drill core was re-assayed for tungsten (W). In this announcement reference to previous released assays were made concerning interval 0m to 210m. Results of key elements including NEW W data are are presented in Table 2.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole location was determined by hand-held GPS. Drill core was logged noting lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best-practise 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.	Each metre of drill core (of above) was cut (longitudinally) and bagged separately. Samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") for i) multi-element analysis: Gold via FA-A finish (with detection limit 0.005ppm), multi-elements: Four Acid Digest ICP-AES (various detection limits), ii) follow-up lithium-borate fusion ICP-MS analysis. The latter analysis is NEW data not previously released.
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 was diamond core. Core diameter was HQ (63.5mm dia) and NQ (47.6mm dia) and BQ (36.5mm). The angled hole was orientated as per industry best-practise procedures.
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 - No significant core loss was experienced.
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.
	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 practise procedures.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.	No sub-sampling procedures were undertaken by the Company.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The core sawing orientation was such that [apparent] mineralisation was equally represented in both values of the core. Sample intervals are FIXED to metre interval (in this case 1m interval) and NOT subject to visible signs of mineralisation.
	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 Au was four-acid digest. The four acid digest technique involves hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types. Follow-up lithium-borate fusion ICP-MS analysis was used for follow-up assays.
	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 ALS 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 ALS). This is an addition to ALS QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practices.
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 ALS who conduct QAQC procedures, which follow industry best practices.
	The use of twinned holes.	This announcement refers to one drill hole only.

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 ALS 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 (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 drill hole location had been 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 one hole subject of geological reporting and sampling was logged and sampled every metre (refer to above). Spacing (distance) between data sets with respect to geology and sampling is in line with industry best practices.
	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.*	Two zones of mineralisation are referred to in this announcement. It is believed the upper zone dips steeply to the SE. As such the upper interval is not perpendicular CH-DDH012 and host mineralisation may be narrower accordingly. The lower zone of mineralisation is newly discovered, occurring only in CH-DDH012. Although it is likely the lower zone is "sub-parallel" to the upper zone, and represented in section as such, no other information is currently available to indicate "perpendicularity" to drill hole CH-DDH012. If the lower zone is sub-parallel to the upper zone then host mineralisation may be narrower accordingly.
	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.	There is no information pertaining to the orientation of the host lithology that is currently available to suggest that the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure cont…		sampling was biased in terms of orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-assay sample security is managed by the Company in line with industry best practices.
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: 10 De Julio de Chanape.* *Ownership: The concession is registered on INGEMMET (Peruvian Geological Survey) in the name of the Company. The Company has a 5-year mining assignment 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.	With further reference to above, the mining assignment agreement is in good standing at the time of writing. The concessions are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The drill hole subject of this announcement was carried out by Bramsa MDH – a drilling company that adheres to industry best practises.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting of the area subject to drilling (subsequently reported in this announcement) is that of Mesozoic subduction zone, mountain-building terrain comprising of acidic and intermediate volcanics and intrusives. Porphyry intrusions and associated brecciation have widely affected the volcanic sequence, introducing epithermal, porphyry and possible porphyry-related 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*	*Coordinates of CH-DDH012:* *362445mE, 8682184mN (PSAD56)* *RL: 4,638m* *Dip and azimuth: 80°: 45° respectively.* *Down hole length of mineralisation: Mineralisation in this instance means*

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole information cont…	• *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.*	*sulphide mineralisation (which does not imply grade).* *Hole depth: 660m.*
	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.	Not applicable – the information has been provided (refer above).
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 weighting 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').*	Where ever mineralisation was reported in this announcement, clear reference to it being "down hole" width/thickness was made.
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 CH-DDH012 was provided in a previous announcement on 27 May 2014.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report on the re-sampling program for W in the context of previously announced mineralisation.
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 assay results of CH-DDH012. This announcement was made on the 27 May 2014.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	By nature of early phase exploration, further work is necessary to better understand the mineralisation systems that appear characteristic of this area.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A plan showing the position of CH-DDH012 was provided in a previous announcement on 27 May 2014.

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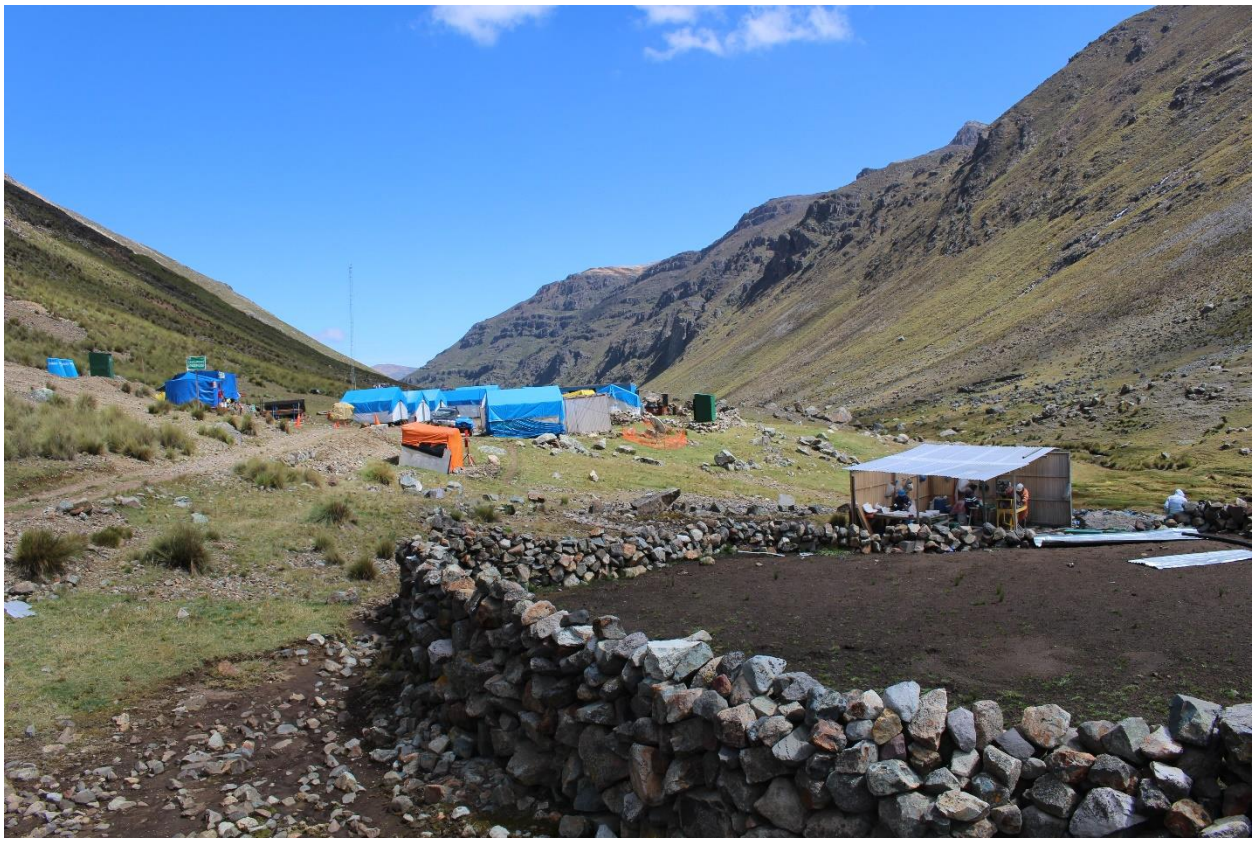

Drill Camp at Chanape