ASX Announcement | 27 November 2023 | ASX: ICG

ALPACA HILL DRILLING UPDATE

Key Highlights

- Diamond drilling progressing at the Alpaca Hill SEDEX/IOCG target and currently at 382m depth with difficult conditions with rain on site and significant water.
- Drilling expected to reach the target zone within the next few days; and
- The observed geology to date indicates that a SEDEX target might also be possible at Alpaca Hill.

Further to its ASX announcement of 17 November 2023, Inca Minerals Limited (**ASX: ICG; Inca or the Company**) provides a further update on the progress of its maiden diamond drill program at the high-priority Alpaca Hill IOCG/SEDEX target, part of its Frewena Fable Project in the East Tennant Province, Northern Territory.

As previously reported, drilling progress has been slower than expected due to both the impact of rain on site access and in encountering significant water within the overlying Georgina basin sediments which required a shift from RC to diamond drilling much earlier than anticipated. Further complicating the matter has been encountering broken ground, around the 200m depth mark, further slowing progress and also requiring a temporary shift from NQ to HQ diameter core.

Drilling is currently at 382m and approaching the top of the target zone. Assuming that there are no more complications, or further rain delays, it is expected that the top of the target zone will be reached within the next couple of days. The fact that drilling is taking longer than planned is frustrating but that is always the risk when drilling and especially in what is a greenfields site where there is no knowledge of the nature of the geology being encountered.

Geology, alteration, and mineralisation observations

Whilst the geophysical targets of offset gravity and magnetic highs were suggestive of a potential IOCG target, the observed geology to date indicates that a SEDEX target might also be possible at Alpaca Hill. The geophysical signatures are not inconsistent with the potential for a SEDEX target with the strong gravity signal potentially being generated by the presence of a sulphide (heavy/dense material) body. Clearly more information is required to clarify this matter and as drilling approaches the main part of the target, we will have a better idea.

Drilling to date has intercepted shales, well sorted fine-medium grained sandstone, and siltstones. Textures vary from brecciated, laminated, and massive with variable degrees of voids, giving patchy vuggy textures. The occurrence of vuggy textures is indicative of the influence of corrosive groundwater circulation, selectively removing soluble material such as halites, limestone, gypsum, anhydrite, and chalk from the country rock. Some of the voids are filled by late-stage carbonates such as calcite while others are juvenile and open with no infill textures.

Suite 1/16 Nicholson Road, Subiaco, WA 6008 |
Telephone: +61 (08) 6263 4738 |
Website: www.incaminerals.com.au | ABN: 36 128 512 907

Most of the siltstones intercepted are dolomite-altered while silicification appears to be weak to moderate, but pervasive throughout the drill core. There is also evidence of multiple phases of brecciation of the siltstones and some infill veining, all of which are considered encouraging. Iron oxide alteration is weak and mainly appears as patchy discolouration on fracture planes but is strong to intense from 359 to 362m with obliteration of the host siltstone texture. Only remnant textures of the host rock are discernible in this interval.

Observed mineralisation includes galena (lead sulphide, PbS), sphalerite (zinc sulphide, ZnS or [Zn,FeS]), and pyrite (FeS_2). Galena and sphalerite occur as veins/veinlets, vein infills and as part of the cementing material within breccia units (Figure 1). Pyrite is weakly and finely disseminated within the siltstones and as patchy infill within voids.

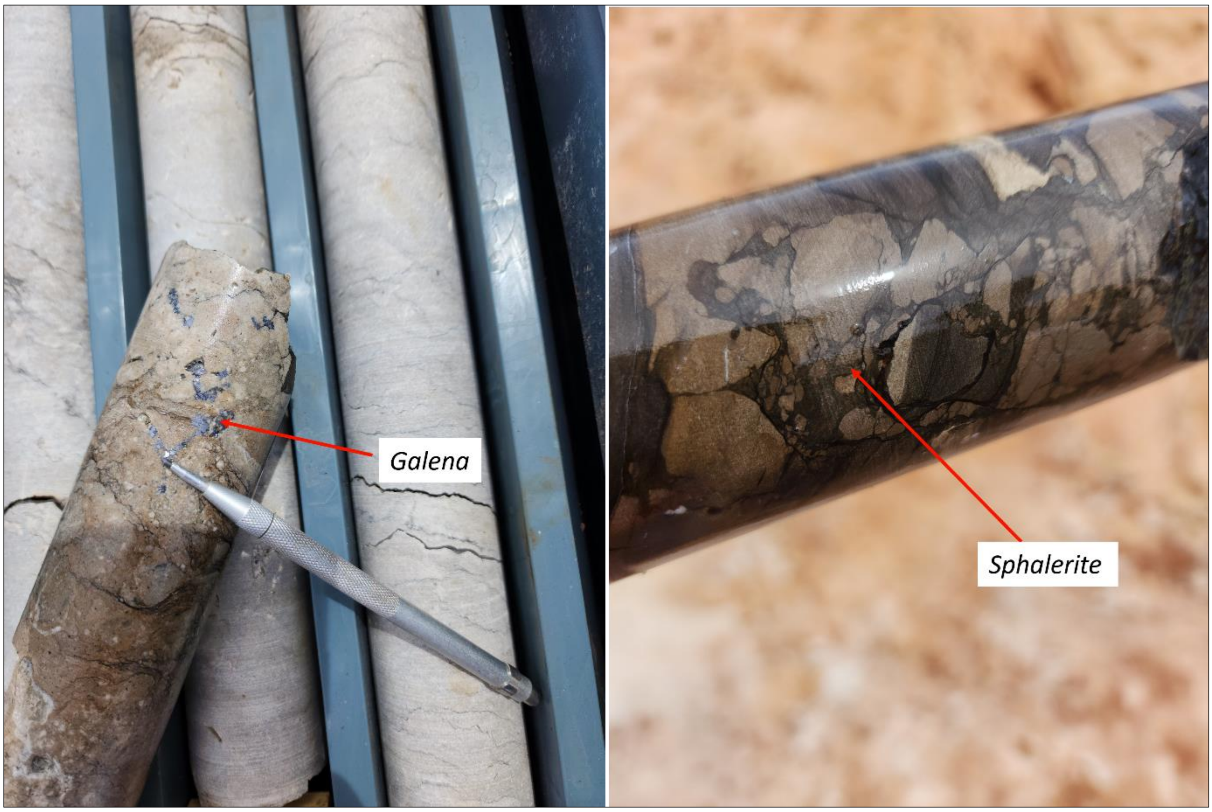

Figure 1: Observed galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite in (zinc sulphide) in brecciated dolomitic siltstone and shale. These rocks (dolomitic siltstones and shales are analogous to the host rocks of the Mt Isa SEDEX lead-zinc deposits. Galena occurs around 300m depth and sphalerite at 333m. Galena abundance is estimated to be about 2% and sphalerite about 1% in the reported depths.

In relation to the disclosure of visible galena and sphalerite mineralisation, Inca Minerals Ltd cautions that visual estimates of the abundance of sulphides material (galena and sphalerite) should not be considered a proxy for laboratory analysis. Laboratory geochemical results are required to determine actual chemical compositions and grades of the visible sulphide mineralisation reported in this preliminary assessment. The Company will update the market when detailed evaluation, sampling and analytical results become available upon completion of the drill program and when detailed logging would have been finalised.

A photo collage showing the geological and textural variability of observed drill core is presented in Figure 1 with observed mineralisation presented in Figure 2, parts 1 to 3.

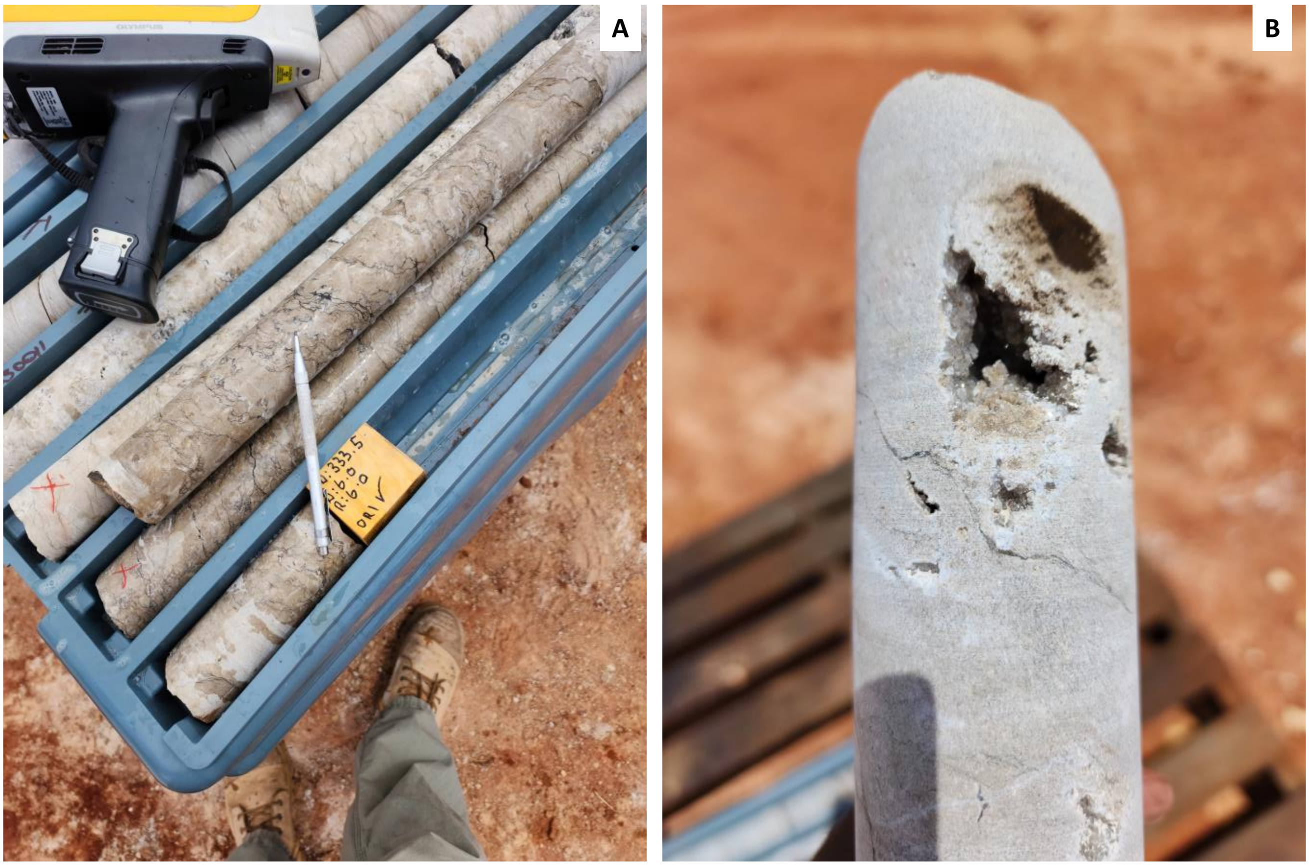

Figure 2, Part 1: Geological, textural and alteration variability of logged geology showing (A): Dolomitic siltstone with sphalerite-filled veins at 328m; (B) open vugs with minor calcite infill in well sorted sandstone (324m)

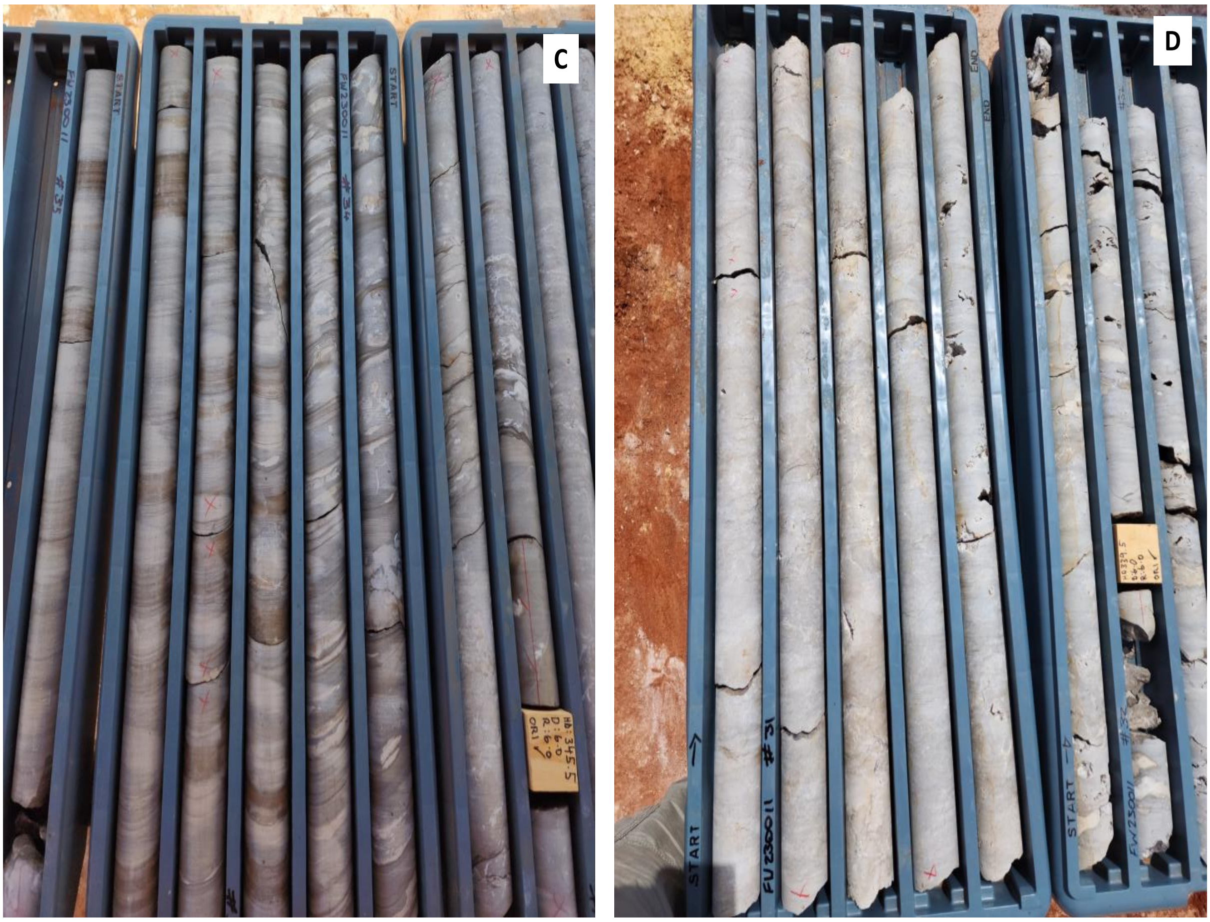

Figure 3, Part 2: Geological, textural and alteration variability of logged geology showing: (C) Laminated shale (345m); (D) Partially vuggy dolomitic massive siltstone at 339m.

Figure 4, Part 3: Geological, textural and alteration variability of logged geology showing: (E) Galena-filled voids at 304m, and (F): Strong to intense iron-oxide alteration with complete obliteration of host rock. The alteration seems to mark a transition from vuggy dolomitic siltstone with patchy-carbonate infill to laminated shale with minor sandstone interbeds.

pXRF results on selected sections.

A summary of pXRF results taken at random points through the observed core is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: pXRF results for selected elements of random spots within the logged core.

Reading #	Method Name	Depth/m	Mg ppm	P ppm	S ppm	Ca ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Mo ppm	Nd ppm	Pb ppm
1	Geochem(3-Beam)	300	108035	1453	3083	226592	7026	<LOD	85	5	<LOD	<LOD	12
2	Geochem(3-Beam)	303.2	103108	3841	24868	207977	3882	<LOD	178	1074	12	<LOD	14153
3	Geochem(3-Beam)	304.6	21973	43136	31862	108862	4025	<LOD	75	123	<LOD	<LOD	2848
4	Geochem(3-Beam)	310	18075	4016	<LOD	450830	2428	<LOD	21	<LOD	<LOD		14
5	Geochem(3-Beam)	315	20527	3226	<LOD	498024	1527	<LOD	23	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	9
6	Geochem(3-Beam)	304	114349	3419	29094	211950	1278	14	22	997	10	<LOD	19076
7	Geochem(3-Beam)	306	116090	11745	10351	229419	2546	14	460	204	<LOD	<LOD	8875
8	Geochem(3-Beam)	332.7	104488	2085	1439	287874	1499	<LOD	19	<LOD	8	446	<LOD
9	Geochem(3-Beam)	333	124353	4738	8795	231397	2396	<LOD	6439	4	<LOD	532	5
10	Geochem(3-Beam)	342.4	144545	1762	1255	232398	2305	<LOD	24	8	<LOD	466	7
11	Geochem(3-Beam)	346.5	127704	10220	3839	236756	3901	<LOD	26	12	<LOD	<LOD	22
12	Geochem(3-Beam)	336	128184	1442	1091	227647	1533	11	387	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
13	Geochem(3-Beam)	334	68578	1260	7157	135342	944	<LOD	37	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
14	Geochem(3-Beam)	345	129112	3443	1117	229261	2504	<LOD	155	<LOD	10	<LOD	6
15	Geochem(3-Beam)	327	105442	2436	3943	186142	1312	<LOD	35	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4
16	Geochem(3-Beam)	344	44656	4552	28963	102726	1827	<LOD	25	5	10	<LOD	6
17	Geochem(3-Beam)	341	12697	17230	46751	104334	23812	25	28	33	9	377	76
18	Geochem(3-Beam)	333.8	37952	29336	5548	180643	11771	36	2027	<LOD	11	<LOD	20
19	Geochem(3-Beam)	336.8	32062	10828	21558	123826	20673	32	44	28	11	499	95
20	Geochem(3-Beam)	332	15213	18987	18972	129575	22145	36	235	20	<LOD	<LOD	76
21	Geochem(3-Beam)	349.3	113101	1803	7358	218621	11430	<LOD	91	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	46
22	Geochem(3-Beam)	351.4	55813	15942	20589	169147	24780	25	273	12	12	402	146
23	Geochem(3-Beam)	350	79027	3585	27305	161399	4353	11	822	9	<LOD	<LOD	21
24	Geochem(3-Beam)	352	55045	4928	16998	111904	4440	<LOD	228	8	8	<LOD	11
25	Geochem(3-Beam)	349	39016	4825	19547	90330	2473	9	55	<LOD	6	<LOD	20
26	Geochem(3-Beam)	342	139205	1906	1280	238692	1676	<LOD	44	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4
27	Geochem(3-Beam)	351	104032	3947	4300	212734	5903	16	33	<LOD	7	<LOD	80
28	Geochem(3-Beam)	348.7	117568	4082	16843	233833	3847	27	476	4	7	<LOD	14
29	Geochem(3-Beam)	317	101888	19233	2567	248969	4185	11	261	5	<LOD	469	5
30	Geochem(3-Beam)	313	93398	12961	26664	231979	9437	47	840	9	7	<LOD	12
31	Geochem(3-Beam)	312	19159	26028	41039	123522	22990	23	50	64	<LOD	<LOD	63
32	Geochem(3-Beam)	348	32100	1756	47075	94482	1665	11	40	6	<LOD	412	7
33	Geochem(3-Beam)	314	98743	19969	7847	228468	2666	<LOD	43	9	<LOD	<LOD	11
34	Geochem(3-Beam)	334	139406	1228	3049	238584	948	10	130	<LOD	<LOD	660	<LOD
36	Geochem(3-Beam)	340	37660	2214	3093	218778	3480	<LOD	37	<LOD	<LOD	393	12

Note that data was not collected systematically down the hole but at random points based on alteration and geological variability.

The information in this report is based on visual inspection and random pXRF spot analysis and is believed to be reliable. However, pXRF results are just a chemical gauge of the actual metal content within the rock and should never be considered a proxy or substitute for actual laboratory analyses where reported concentrations or grades are a factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The results show highly anomalous lead, up to 1.9% Pb, anomalous Zinc with several spot readings in several hundred ppm, up to 6000ppm (0.6%). Arsenic (As) and Sulphur are also recorded in anomalous levels, especially the latter which is at least 1000ppm in all spot readings, up to 4.7% in some samples. The high concentration of sulphur (and arsenic) can be explained by sulphides roastings where the sulphur in pyrite is oxidised to sulphur dioxide and other metalloids such as arsenic, etc. Interaction of circulating groundwater with the newly generated sulphur dioxide forms a weak sulphuric acid, which is corrosive on rocks through water-rock interactions, leading to the selective removal of softer rocks and thus the vuggy textures noted in the logged core. The chemical assemblage noted from the preliminary pXRF readings pleasingly suggests that we are in an environment where sulphides are interacting with circulating groundwater.

Chemical classification of the logged geology on the Al-Zr-Ti classification diagram of Garcia et al, 1994 and the SiO_2/Al_2O_3 – Fe_2O_3/K_2O diagram of Herron, 1988, based on the preliminary pXRF results demonstrates the rocks are predominantly shales and sandstone (Figure 3). Considering that the hole depth is 350m+, it is possible these sedimentary rocks could be the top of the Proterozoic immediately below the Georgina Basin. Inca's previous drilling in other parts of the Frewena Project area intersected Proterozoic shales and dolomitic siltstones, like the lithologies currently being logged here. More information is required as drilling progresses to ascertain the geological domain of these rocks.

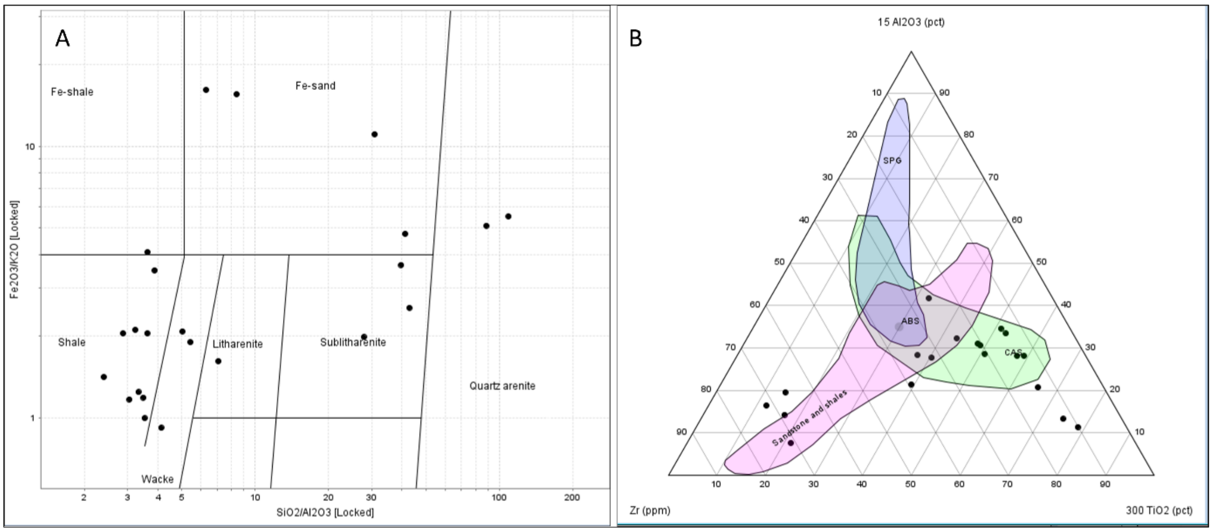

Figure 5: Geochemical characterisation of the Georgina Basin sediments on the SiO_2/Al_2O_3 – Fe_2O_3/K_2O terrigenous shales and sandstones diagram of Herron, 1988 (A) and the Al-Zr-Ti classification diagram of Garcia et al, 1994. Chemical classification demonstrates that lithologies are dominated by shales, wacke, and sandstones and could be indicative of the top of the Proterozoic immediately below the Georgina Basin.

*****

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

Media Inquiries/Investor Relations - Nicholas Read, Read Corporate - 0419 929 046
Investor inquiries – Adam Taylor, Chairman - Inca Minerals – (08) 6263 4738

*****

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to exploration activities for the Frewena Project in the NT, is based on information compiled by Dr Emmanuel Wembenyui BSc (Hons), MSc Applied Geology and PhD Geochemistry who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australian Institute of Geoscientists, MAIG. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, 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". Dr Wembenyui is a fulltime employee of Inca Minerals Limited and consents to the announcement being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC Compliancy Table

JORC 2012 Compliancy Table

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) exploration reporting requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Criteria: Sampling techniques
JORC CODE Explanation
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.
Company Commentary
This announcement relates to the progress of drilling of drillhole FW230011 at the Alpaca Hill prospect, Frewena Fable in EL31974 within Inca Minerals Frewena Project in the Northern Territory. The exploration results contained here relate to logged geology and hand-held spot analyses of diamond core using a VANTA pXRF.
JORC CODE Explanation
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.
Company Commentary
This announcement does not relate to samples that were collected and taken from site. All analyses were performed on diamond core at the drill site. Prior to spot analyses, the pXRF device was calibrated and test analyses conducted on certified reference materials to ensure that all recorded analytical data are both accurate and precise, a form of QAQC.
JORC CODE Explanation
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.
Company Commentary
This announcement does not refer to samples that were collected for further analysis in a standard laboratory. However, all pXRF spot analyses were conducted on diamond core for muti-elements. Locations of spot analyses were determined by either visible mineralisation, change of rock type or alteration variability.
Criteria: 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).
Company Commentary
The drillhole reported in this announcement was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) method for up to 200m, then switching to HQ diamond drilling, and finally reducing to NQ in fresh competent rock. Hole diameter started at 5 ¾ inch, progressively reducing to HQ and NQ core sizes with depth.

Criteria: Drill sample recovery

JORC CODE Explanation

Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.

Company Commentary

This announcement refers to drillhole FW230011. All diamond core runs were measured by drillers using a tape and recorded in run books. Core recovery is generally 100%, sometimes reducing to about 70% when argillaceous material is washed away by drilling muds.

JORC CODE Explanation

Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.

Company Commentary

Diamond core recovery was generally 100% with occasional core losses where groundwater was encountered, which reduced sample sizes to about 70%. Material for spot analysis was not sampled, thus the measurement of recovery was unnecessary.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

Relationship between sample recovery and grade is not applicable for the drill core as it was not submitted for assay. For pXRF analyses, no relationship between sample recovery and grade was established as the pXRF analyses were based on small spots of drill core at a time.

Criteria: Logging

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

All reported drill core was logged by Company geologists to the standard level of geological detail to support mineral resource estimation, metallurgical and mining studies as required. Spot analyses were carried out on drill core that was geologically described in terms of rock type, alteration, colour, and visual evaluation of mineralisation.

JORC CODE Explanation

Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography

Company Commentary

Logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data collection included recoding of lithology, texture, grain size, structure, weathering levels, alteration, veining, and any identified mineralisation. Quantitative measurements included recording of Magnetic Susceptibility readings using a KT-10 Meter and multi-elements using a pXRF.

JORC CODE Explanation

The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

Company Commentary
The reported hole was geologically logged to the hole depth at the time of reporting.
Criteria: Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation
JORC CODE Explanation
If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
Company Commentary
The reported drill core went through preliminary assessment onsite and none was cut.
JORC CODE Explanation
If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.
Company Commentary
Only diamond core is mentioned in this announcement.
JORC CODE Explanation
For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
Company Commentary
The announcement refers to diamond core from the Frewena Fable drilling, none of which were sampled. However, each spot that was analysed with a pXRF was washed down and dried prior to scanning.
JORC CODE Explanation
Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise "representivity" of samples.
Company Commentary
The pXRF device used for the reported spot-analyses was calibrated using the device calibration procedures and Certified Reference Material (CRM) sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS) were tested prior to commencing spot analyses to ensure that results obtained were both accurate and precise.
JORC CODE Explanation
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.
Company Commentary
Best-practise measures were deployed to ensure the samples that were spot-analysed were representative of the drill core at those spots being analysed. Samples were inspected for contamination and any possible bias removed.
JORC CODE Explanation
Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Company Commentary
Samples were spot-analysed at the drill site and thus consideration of sample sizes is not relevant for the type of preliminary analyses being done.

Criteria: Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

JORC CODE Explanation

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.

Company Commentary

No laboratory assays are referred to in this announcement. All reported analyses were verified in the field using a pXRF device. The pXRF device used for the reported spot-analyses was calibrated using the device calibration procedures and Certified Reference Material (CRM) sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS) were tested prior to commencing analyses to ensure that results obtained were both accurate and precise.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

A pXRF Olympus, Vanta VMR-CCC-Y, SN823169 analyser was used throughout these analyses. Geochem method 3, which uses 3 X-ray beams was employed for the analyses and analyses were done for 10 seconds on each beam: giving a total of 30 seconds analytical time per sample. For Magnetic Susceptibility readings, a KT-10 meter was employed.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

The pXRF device used for the reported spot-analyses was calibrated using the device calibration procedures and Certified Reference Material (CRM) sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS) were tested prior to commencing orientation analyses to ensure that results obtained were both accurate and precise. Based on the repeatability of results of certified reference material, acceptable levels of accuracy were achieved, and no bias was noted. No external laboratory checks were completed for this program.

Criteria: Verification of sampling and assaying

JORC CODE Explanation

The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.

Company Commentary

Company personnel verified pXRF results and all procedures. No external laboratory checks were completed for this program.

JORC CODE Explanation

The use of twinned holes.

Company Commentary

No twin holes are involved in this announcement.

JORC CODE Explanation

Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, date verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.

Company Commentary

All pXRF spot-analysis datafiles were recorded directly on a memory card within the pXRF device and downloaded straight onto company computers and laptops for QAQC validation to ensure data integrity. The validated datasets are backed up by Company geologists prior to being archived in an online SharePoint platform.

JORC CODE Explanation

Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

Company Commentary

No pXRF results reported in this announcement were adjusted.

Criteria: Location of data points

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

All pXRF analytical points were located using an inbuilt GPS device within the pXRF device. A Garmin handheld GPS was employed to locate the collar of the Frewena Fable hole, FW230011. Surveys, which involve the measurement of Azimuth and Dip were completed using a True North seeking Reflex Gyro Tool.

JORC CODE Explanation

Specification of the grid system used.

Company Commentary

GDA94 / MGA zone 53

JORC CODE Explanation

Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

Company Commentary

FW230011 was located using a handheld Garmin GPS that provides adequate topographical control. In addition to this, the pXRF also has an inbuilt GPS that measures geographical coordinates.

Criteria: Data spacing and distribution

JORC CODE Explanation

Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.

Company Commentary

This is a first pass exploration program with no systematic hole spacing. FW230011 was set to target specific geophysical (gravity and magnetics) and geological features as a part of a regional reconnaissance program. pXRF sample locations were generated at random points on the core based on visible mineralisation, geological variability and alteration.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.
Company Commentary
This a first pass regional program targeting specific geological and geophysical anomalies to provide knowledge of regional mineralisation potential. Hole spacing for future mineral resource estimation is not applicable here.
JORC CODE Explanation
Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Company Commentary
No sampling for laboratory analysis was done. Thus, no sample composites are applicable here.
Criteria: Orientation of data in relation to geological structure
JORC CODE Explanation
Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.
Company Commentary
No structural measurements were taken on the areas surveyed with the pXRF. However, when detail logging is done, the diamond core will be oriented where possible and structures measured to provide unbiased knowledge of structural control on possible large scale IOCG and/or SEDEX mineralisation. Drillhole FW230011 is a reconnaissance hole designed to drill across geophysical (magnetic, gravity) anomalies as best as practically possible to provide an initial assessment of what the geophysical anomalies represent with assaying of the entire drill core to be undertaken.
JORC CODE Explanation
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.
Company Commentary
FW230011 was designed to generate diamond core samples that reflect no bias relative to possible large-scale IOCG and/or SEDEX mineralisation. The drillhole in this reconnaissance program at Frewena Fable is designed to drill across geophysical (magnetic, gravity) anomalies as best as practically possible to provide an initial assessment of what the geophysical anomalies represent with assaying and sampling of the entire Proterozoic drill core.
Criteria: Sample security
JORC CODE Explanation
The measures taken to ensure sample security.
Company Commentary
No samples were collected and taken away from site.
Criteria: Audits and reviews
JORC CODE Explanation
The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Company Commentary

The pXRF datasets associated with this report have been subjected to stringent QAQC validation, review, and evaluation to ensure assays quality. The pXRF device used in the analysis passed all calibration tests and all CRM's measured were repeatable, a confirmation of data accuracy and precision.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria: Mineral tenement and land tenure status

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

Tenement Type: EL 31974 (granted).

Ownership: For EL31974, Inca has the right to earn 90% via a JVA Agreement and Royalty Deed (1.5% NSR payable) with MRG and West.

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

The exploration licences are in good standing at the time of writing.

Criteria: Exploration done by other parties

JORC CODE Explanation

Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

Company Commentary

This announcement does not refer to results by other parties.

Criteria: Geology

JORC CODE Explanation

Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.

Company Commentary

The geological setting of the area is that of Palaeozoic Georgina Basin that is regionally mapped as shales and limestones of varying thickness. Substantial geophysical surveying undertaken by Geoscience Australia, the Northern Territory Geological Survey, MinEx CRC, and by Inca Minerals Ltd, indicates that Proterozoic basement rocks occur at relatively shallow depths (~150m), with these lithologies considered prospective for IOCG, SEDEX, phosphate, and orogenic style mineral systems.

Criteria: Drill hole information

JORC CODE Explanation

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.*

Company Commentary

This announcement refers to drillhole FW230011. The drillhole parameters are as follows:

Easting: 521648
Northing: 7811199
Magnetic Azimuth: 240
Elevation or RL: 219
Dip: -60
Target hole depth: 700m

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

N/A.

Criteria: Data aggregation methods

JORC CODE Explanation

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. 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.

Company Commentary

No results that involved data aggregation methods are referred to in this announcement.

JORC CODE Explanation

The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

Company Commentary

No metal equivalent values are referred to in this announcement.

Criteria: Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

JORC CODE Explanation

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.')

Company Commentary

Only patchy drillhole mineralisation occurring as veins and vein-infills are reported in this announcement. Only drill assays on cut core will give an indication of mineralised intervals.

Criteria: Diagrams

JORC CODE Explanation

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

Company Commentary

The coordinates of FW230011 have been reported in this Table. Plan view of this drillhole has been reported in previous announcements.

Criteria: Balanced reporting

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of its exploration activities and results.

Criteria: Other substantive exploration data

JORC CODE Explanation

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.

Company Commentary

No other data are required to be presented other than what has been reported in this announcement.

Criteria: Further work

JORC CODE Explanation

The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).

Company Commentary

Drilling is required to test modelled gravity and magnetics isosurfaces for mineralisation at depth to determine if the geophysical anomalies identified on the surface vector to mineralisation at depth. Further drilling is also required to better understand the potential of the Frewena Fable gravity and magnetic anomalies within the broader Frewena Project area.

JORC CODE Explanation

Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
Company Commentary
No extension drilling is being planned but should there be success in FW230011, future drilling is likely to be planned to determine the geometry and size of any potential orebody at depth.

*****