Tinka Receives Return to Work Permit for Ayawilca Project and Drills 44 Metres of 65 g/t Ag and 21 Metres of 76 g/t Ag at Colquipucro Project, Peru

03.09.2013 | Marketwired

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA--(Marketwired - Sep 3, 2013) - **Tinka Resources Ltd. (the "Company") (TSX VENTURE:TK)(FRANKFURT:TLD)(PINKSHEETS:TKRFF)**, announces the results from the final holes of the recently completed drill programs at both projects. At Colquipucro, these are part of a series of in-fill holes designed to both increase the resource base and upgrade the resource from the inferred to the indicated category. At Ayawilca, drilling from the limited permitted platforms continued to test the geophysical anomalies.

Mr. Carter said: "The return to work permit is the final step in the permitting process for Ayawilca. The Company can now proceed with an expanded drill program to test the full 1.7 km length of the geophysical anomalies identified at Ayawilca.

At Colquipucro, we continue to be pleased with these results as they demonstrate the continuity of silver mineralization. The Company is currently applying for an amendment to the existing Colquipucro drill permit to test a contiguous area to the north-west of the resource and to also test a geophysical anomaly approximately 500 metres to the south. This anomaly is similar to that identified at Ayawilca and is also contiguous to it."

The holes intercepted fractured, oxidized sandstone and siltstone of the Gollyar group and progressed into the underlying sedimentary breccia, greywacke siltstone and limestone of the Oyon group. The southerly directed holes intercepted the high grade veins/faults/gossan zones within the sandstone roughly perpendicular to the dip of the hole, more or less intersecting their true thickness, while the vertical hole intercepted the high grade structures (where present) at a shallow angle up to 45 degrees, hence, the intercept would be wider than the true thickness. The fracture-controlled mineralization between the high grade structures is of a "stockwork" or "porphyry" nature with fractures trending in various directions, although sub-vertical east-west trending fractures are common; thus, a "true thickness" for this style of mineralization cannot be ascertained. The orientation of the mineralization within the underlying sedimentary breccia is not clear, however, narrow zones of intense oxidation suggest that the mineralized structures in the overlying sandstone may penetrate the underlying unit. Fluidal textured sulphides in the Oyon sediments are believed to be parallel to the overlying contact (unconformity) with the Gollyar group.

Table 1. Significant mineralized intervals using a 15 g/t Ag and 1% Zn cut-off, Colquipucro Project.

Hole #	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
CDD-31	332630	8847976	4370	360	-55	211.9	2	24	22	40.8	--
							26	70.5	44.5	64.9	--
							76	80	4	17.3	--
							130	134	4	78.8	--
CDD-32*	332522	8847863	4292	360	-55	185.6	56	60	4	33	--
							62	64	2	66	--
							*	*	*	*	--
CDD-33*	332740	8847936	4338	180	-55	224.6	28	32	4	31.1	--
							44	54	10	58.7	--
							82	88	6	27.4	--
							100	104	4	28.3	--
							130	134	4	77.4	--

							*	*	*	*	--
CDD-34	332796	8847875	4366	180	-62	242.6	30	34	4	36.2	--
							38	42	4	71.4	--
							74	78	4	22.2	--
							80	82	2	99.7	--
							84	105	21	76.4	--
							Void				--
							105.8	112.3	6.5	29.5	--
							122	128	6	26.2	--
							130	132	2	42.9	--
							160	176	16	27.2	--
							178	200	22	37	--
Including							178	188	10	33.7	1.38
							210	220	10	--	2.19
CDD-35	332580	8847870	4311	180	-53	188.4	24	30	6	25	
							*	*	*	*	

* includes several isolated, 2 to 4 m wide mineralized intervals not shown in this table.

At Ayawilca, hole A13-08 was drilled easterly from the same platform used to drill holes 52B (northerly), A13-05 (vertical), A13-06 (southerly) and A13-07 (westerly). All of these holes, except A13-07, intercepted significant zinc mineralization. A13-08 shows mineralization throughout the length of the hole, but the zones are generally narrower and lower grade than in the other holes in this western zone. Silver values are somewhat higher here than in other areas of Ayawilca; this may indicate metal zoning with precious metals occurring peripheral to the base metals.

Hole 13-09 (drilled southerly) was collared from the same site as holes A12-01 and A12-02, drilled northerly and vertically. The target was the western end of coincidental induced polarization and magnetic high anomalies trending a few hundred metres east-west. As with hole A13-08, the zinc results were sparse and lower grade than those found centered around hole A13-05 to the west. Silver values are somewhat elevated, like in hole A13-08 and also suggests that this area may be on the outer margins of a larger base metal target further to the east and south.

With the permit to continue exploration at Ayawilca, the Company will soon commence a systematic drill program, stepping out with drill platforms to the south, east and north of the currently drilled area.

Table 2. Significant mineralized intervals using 15 g/t Ag, 1% Pb and 1% Zn cut-offs, Ayawilca Project.

Hole #	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
A13-08	332954	8846075	4252	90	-70	350.6	152	164	12	51.4	--	--
	including						158	160	2	125	1.20	1.84
	and						156	160	4	86	0.00	2.76
							174	178	4	176.5	2.62	1.41
							198	206	8	45	--	--
	including						202	206	4	53.7	--	1.46
	and						204	206	2	61.5	1.23	1.84
							242	256	14	32.2	--	--
	including						244	256	12	33.1	--	2.35
	and						248	254	6	42.8	1.62	3.05
							314.7	320	5.3	--	--	4.39
A13-09	333188	8846050	4210	180	-60	347.8	119	120.6	1.6	172	2.86	20.00
							160	166	6	18.8	--	--
							174	188	14	45.1	--	--
	including						178	186	8	63.8	--	1.71
	and						178	182	4	59.1	1.49	1.51
	and						184	186	2	99.4	3.06	2.74
							258	262	4	--	--	2.60

							322	326	4	--	--	2.58
							*	*	*	*	*	*

* several narrow intervals (2 m or less) are not reported in this table.

The geometry of and controls to the mineralization are not yet fully understood, but a series of intersecting fault structures that underlie Ayawilca are believed to be the source conduits. The 3-D inversion anomalies follow these structures closely. The irregular nature of this replacement style mineralization hampers any meaningful interpretation of the strike, dip and true thickness of the zone(s), intercepted in these and previously reported holes, at this time.

All diamond drilling has been performed using HQ diameter drill rods, reducing to NQ diameter if required. All core has been logged and split on site under the supervision of Tinka geologists with sampling done on nominal two metre intervals. All the samples have been transported by Company staff to SGS Laboratories in Lima, Peru, for ICP analyses using multi-acid digestion. Analytical standards and blanks were routinely introduced in the sample suites sent to the laboratory, and samples that exceeded their respective threshold levels for Ag, Zn and Pb were re-assayed by specific atomic absorption techniques.

The qualified person for the Company's projects, Mr. John Nebocat (P.Eng.), V.P. of Exploration for the Company, has reviewed and approved the contents of this news release.

About Tinka Resoruces Limited (TSX VENTURE:TK)(FRANKFURT:TLD)(PINKSHEETS:TKRFF):

Tinka is a junior resource acquisition and exploration company. Tinka's main focus is on its 100% owned Colquipucro and Ayawilca projects located in the highly mineralized silver-lead-zinc belt of Central Peru.

On behalf of the Board,

Andrew Carter, President & CEO

Forward-Looking Statements: This Company news release contains certain "forward-looking" statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of the Company's management as well as assumptions made by and information available to the Company's management as of the date of this news release. Such statements reflect the current risks, uncertainties and assumptions related to certain factors including, without limitations, competitive factors, general economic conditions, customer relations, relationships with vendors and strategic partners including local communities and landholders, the interest rate environment, governmental regulation and supervision, seasonality, technological change, changes in industry practices, and one-time events. Should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein.

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