CULPEO MINERALS
ASX: CPO

ASX RELEASE

20 June 2022

# MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE CU INTERSECTIONS AT LANA CORINA PROJECT, CHILE

Culpeo Minerals Limited (**Culpeo** or the **Company**) (**ASX:CPO**) is pleased to announce multiple high-grade copper intersections from drilling at its Lana Corina Project (the **Project**). A new breccia system has also been discovered west of the Lana Pipe in the T3 target area identified by the recent ground magnetic survey[1], refer Figure 1 and 2.

## Highlights

- Assays have been received from the 5th drillhole at the Lana Corina Copper Project in Chile
- CMLCD005 **intersects multiple zones of high-grade copper mineralisation including**:
  - **49m @ 0.83% Cu and 41ppm Mo (216 to 265m) and;**
  - **80.87m @ 1.06% Cu and 145ppm Mo (302.13 to 383m).**
- New mineralised breccia zone discovered west of the Lana Pipe which corresponds to the recently identified T3 ground magnetic anomaly[1]

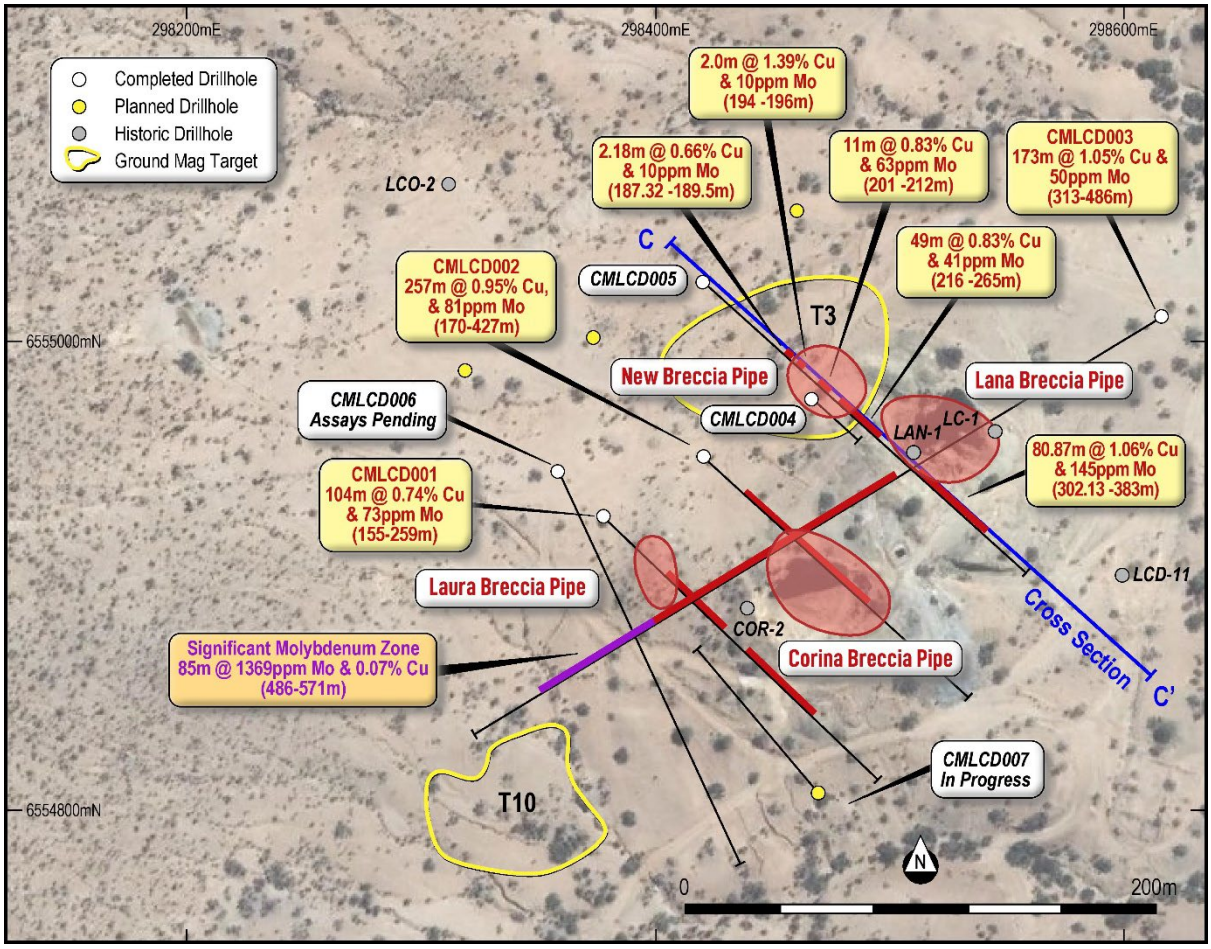


**Figure 1: Plan view showing position of drillholes and targeted breccia units (Datum PSAD56 / UTM 19S).**

[1]Rrefer ASX announcement 18 May 2022

**Culpeo Minerals' Managing Director, Max Tuesley, commented:**

*"CMLCD005 is another wide >1% copper intercept confirming our belief that the Lana Corina Project has the potential to host a significant >1% near surface copper orebody. This hole has also confirmed the discovery of a new, previously unknown breccia hosted copper zone that corresponds to the recently identified T3 ground magnetic target (ASX announcement 18 May 2022), refer Figure 4. This has the potential to transform the prospectivity of the north-east sector of the Lana-Corina-Laura mineralised zone with multiple, high priority targets identified in the ground magnetic survey analogous to the T3 target over an approximately 1,000m strike."*

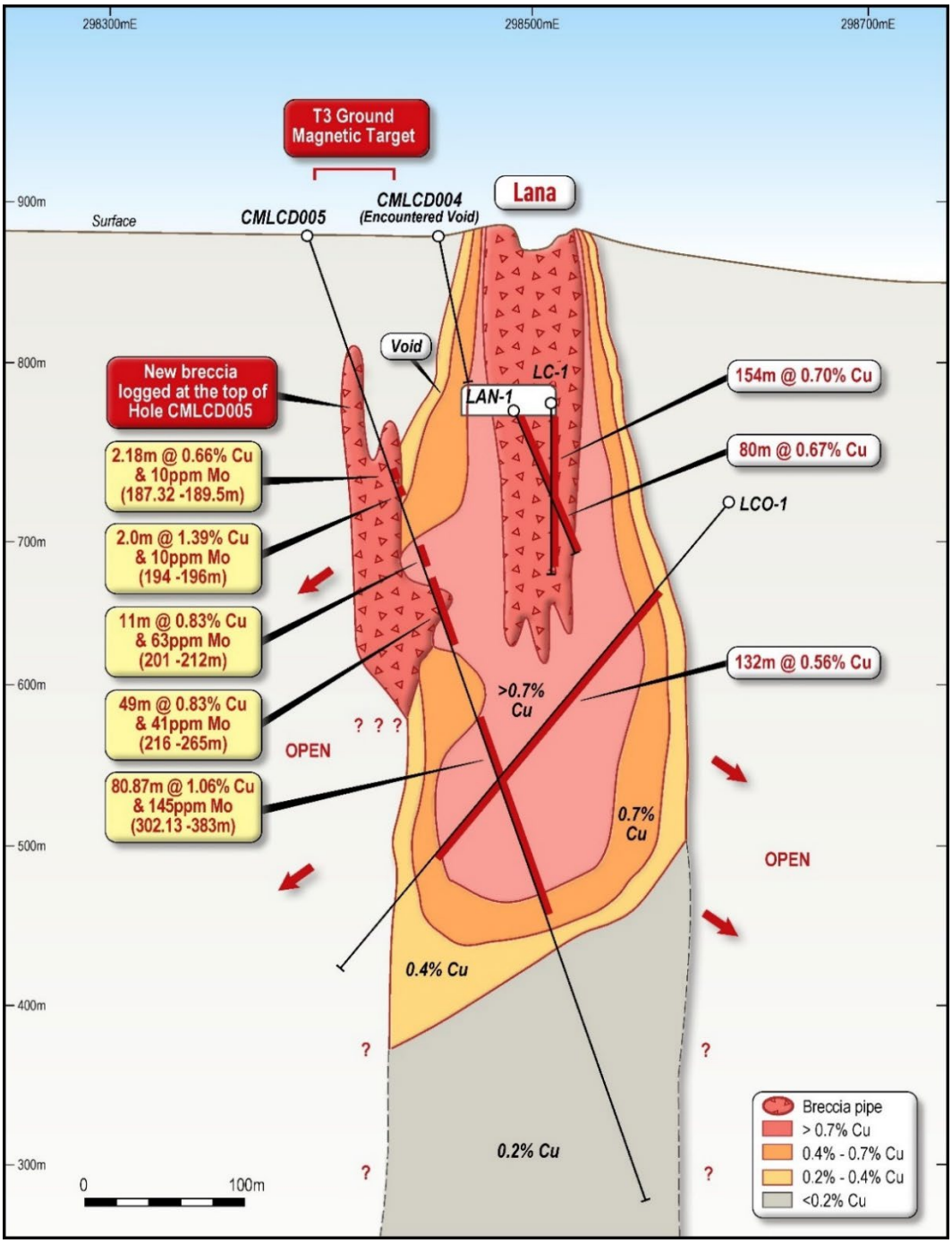


**Figure 2: Cross section (+/- 100m) looking north (section C-C') showing position of drillholes and targeted breccia units.**

## Significance of Near Surface Breccia in CMLCD005

The discovery of shallow breccia-hosted copper mineralisation (Figure 2 and 3) within drillhole CMLCD005, coincident with a high-priority ground magnetic target (T3) has transformed the prospectivity of the north-east sector of the Lana-Corina-Laura mineralised zone.

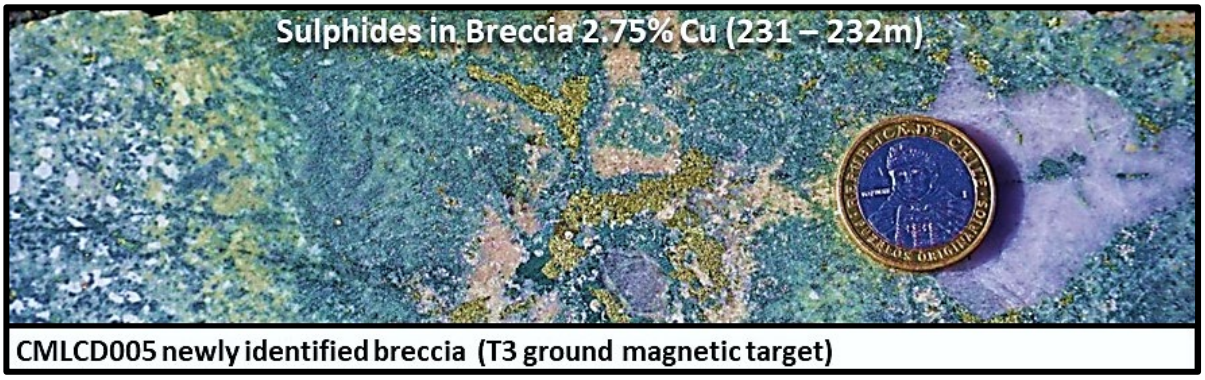


**Figure 3: High-grade Cu mineralisation hosted in newly discovered breccia from drillhole CMLCD005.**

The ground magnetic survey has highlighted the scale of the copper target footprint at Lana Corina with 13 additional targets identified (Figure 4) and appears to be an excellent indicator of the district potential. The near surface mineralisation identified in CMLCD005 has confirmed the Company's exploration model and coupled with the deeper zone of high-grade copper mineralisation (Figure 5), it highlights the significant potential to expand the area of known mineralisation.

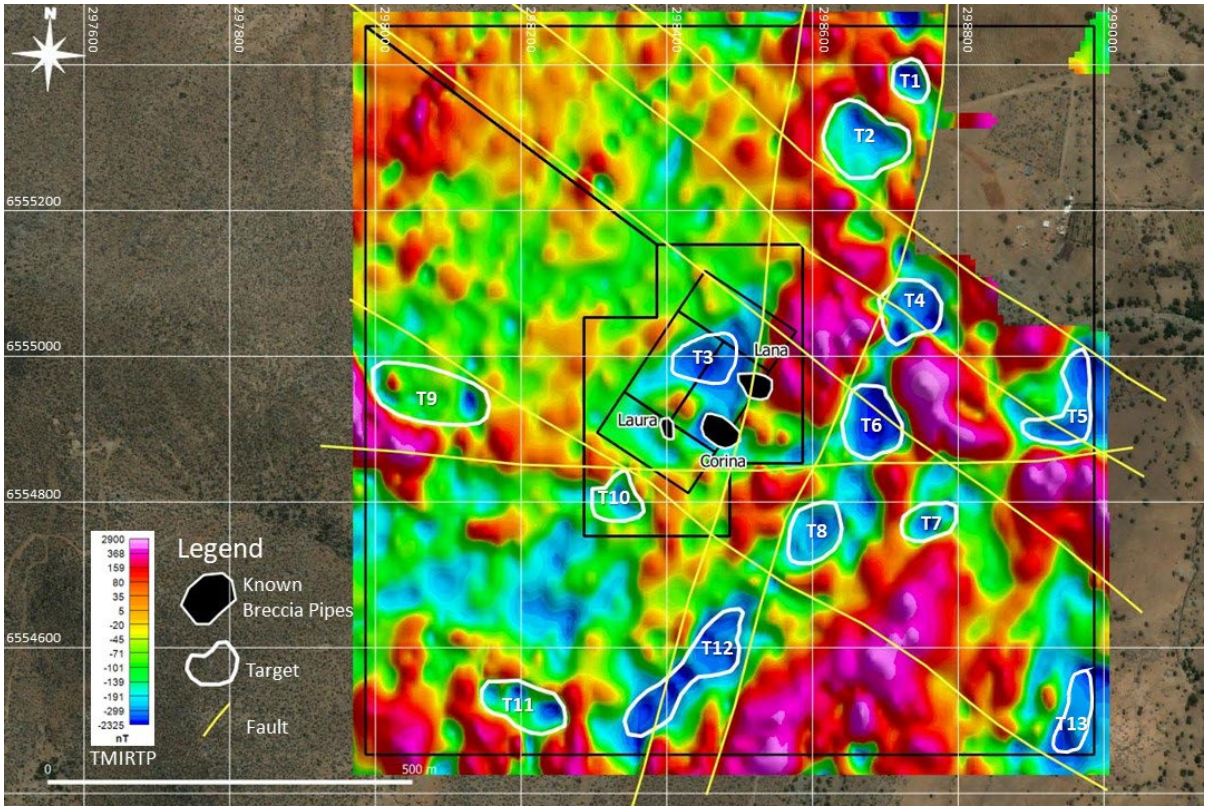


**Figure 4: Plan view of the recently acquired high resolution ground magnetic data (high-pass filtered TMIRTP), showing the position of the Lana Corina prospect and the high priority targets identified from the geophysical data (refer ASX announcement 18 May 2022)**


**Figure 5: High-grade Cu mineralisation intersected in the lower zone from drillhole CMLCD005.**

Diamond drilling continues to focus on testing the near surface breccia pipes with CMLCD006 now complete. Hole CMLCD007 is positioned to the southwest of Laura Pipe and targets an area south of the previously reported results of drillholes CMLCD001, CMLCD002 and CMLCD003, where recent drilling has returned:

- CMLCD001 - **104m @ 0.74% Cu, 73ppm Mo from 155m[1]; and**
- CMLCD002 - **257m @ 0.95% Cu, 81ppm Mo from 170m[2]; and**
- CMLCD003 - **173m @ 1.05% Cu, 50ppm Mo from 313m[3].**

CMLCD004 intersected an underground void, the hole was stopped and will be assayed at the end of the drilling program.

Continued exploration success is evidence by the increased understanding of copper mineralisation and geometry and reinforces the view that the Project has strong potential to host large scale, near surface, high-grade copper and molybdenum mineralisation.

**Table 1: Significant Downhole Intersections (CMLCD005)**

| Hole_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval | Cu (%) | Mo (ppm) | Ag (g/t) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CMLCD005 | 125 | 126 | 1 | 0.38 | 10 | 3 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD005 | 152 | 153 | 1 | 0.60 | 5 | 13 | 0.04 |
| CMLCD005 | 187.32 | 189.5 | 2.18 | 0.66 | 10 | 2.3 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD005 | 194 | 196 | 2.0 | 1.39 | 10 | 4 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD005 | 201 | 212 | 11 | 0.83 | 63 | 2.3 | 0.02 |
| **CMLCD005** | **216** | **265** | **49** | **0.83** | **41** | **4.2** | **0.03** |
| **CMLCD005** | **302.13** | **383** | **80.87** | **1.06** | **145** | **5.3** | **0.02** |
| CMLCD005 | 487.4 | 488 | 0.6 | 0.35 | 20 | 1 | 0.02 |

Notes: No top cut has been applied, grade intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.2% Cu where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1% Cu. Bulked thicker intercepts may have more internal dilution between high-grade zones.

[1] Refer ASX announcement 2 May 2022. [2]Refer ASX announcement 11 May 2022. [3] Refer ASX announcement 6 June 2022

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## Lana Corina Drilling Program

Immediately after securing rights for up to 80% of the Project, Culpeo began a maiden drilling program at Lana Corina to test high-grade copper mineralisation which outcrops at surface. Lana Corina is associated with a structural zone orientated in a northeast-southwest direction with >1,000m of strike and up to 400m wide. The initial 4,000m diamond drilling program comprises 9 holes targeting breccia and porphyry hosted high-grade copper mineralised zones.

Assay results have now been reported for diamond drillholes CMLCD001, CMLCD002, CMLCD003 and CMLCD005; all of which have returned significant copper grades over wide intervals. The mineralisation encountered in the drillholes to date is associated with shallow breccia hosted mineralisation near surface and deeper high-grade porphyry hosted mineralisation at depth. It appears that significant potential exists to expand the mineralised zone to the northwest and at depth to the south given the results of recent drilling.

The drilling program continues to focus on expanding the mineralized footprint at the project and the Company looks forward to announcing further results as assays are returned from the laboratory.

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This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Culpeo Minerals Limited.


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## About Culpeo Minerals Limited

Culpeo Minerals is a copper exploration and development company with assets in Chile, the world's number one copper producer. The Company is exploring and developing high grade copper systems in the coastal Cordillera region of Chile.


The Company has recently acquired the Lana Corina Project situated in the Coquimbo region of Chile, where near surface breccia hosted high-grade copper mineralisation offers walk up drilling targets and early resource definition potential.

The Company has two additional assets, the Las Petacas Project, located in the Atacama Fault System near the world-class Candelaria Mine. Historic exploration has identified significant surface mineralisation with numerous outcrops of high-grade copper mineralisation which provide multiple compelling exploration targets. The Quelon Project located 240km north of Santiago and 20km north of the regional centre of Illapel, in the Province of Illapel, Region of Coquimbo. Historical artisanal mining has taken place within the Quelon Project area, but modern exploration in the project area is limited to rock chip sampling and geophysical surveys.

Culpeo Minerals has a strong board and management team with significant Chilean country expertise and has an excellent in-country network. All these elements enable the company to gain access to quality assets in a non-competitive environment. We leverage the experience and relationships developed over 10 years in-country to deliver low cost and effective discovery and resource growth. We aim to create value for our shareholders through exposure to the acquisition, discovery and development of mineral properties which feature high grade, near surface copper mineralisation.

## Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Maxwell Donald Tuesley, BSc (Hons) Economic Geology, MAusIMM (No 111470). Mr Tuesley is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a shareholder and Director of the Company. Mr Tuesley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Tuesley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Geophysical Results is based on information compiled by Nigel Cantwell. Mr Cantwell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysics (ASEG). Mr Cantwell is a consultant to Culpeo Minerals Limited. Mr Cantwell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

# Appendix A JORC Code Table 1 – Lana Corina Project

## 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 handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>*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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • 2022 drillcore samples are collected usually at 1m sample intervals, some smaller intervals if geology warranted it. Assayed routinely for Cu, Mo, Ag and Au by ALS laboratories in Chile.<br>• Historic Drill core has been routinely assayed for Cu, and to a lesser extent Mo, Ag and Au.<br>• Historic Drill samples were collected as either 1 m or 2 m samples.<br>• Half core sampling was undertaken for both the 2022 program and the historic drilling.<br>• Ground Magnetic Data was collected using a GEM GSM-19W Magnetometer, data were quality checked by Quantec and geophysical consultants in Perth, Australia, and were considered to be of excellent quality.<br>• Geochemical sampling was undertaken in an area of 800 x 700 m for a sample spacing of 50 x 50 m and sometimes 25 x 25 m. 192 samples were extracted and 192 copper analyses and 70 molybdenum analyses were performed. |
| **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 2022 drill program uses diamond core drill techniques.<br>• 17 historic drillholes have been completed at the Project for a total of approximately 6,000 m by previous operators.<br>• All the drillholes have been undertaken using diamond core drilling techniques. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>*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.* | • For the 2022 drilling program core recoveries have exceeded 95%.<br>• For the 2022 program all HQ3 drilling is oriented, with bottom of hole marked.<br>• The historic drill samples were taken before Culpeo's involvement, and no records are available detailing drill core recovery.<br>• Core from 5 historic drillholes has been preserved and these have been inspected by the Company's geologist, core recoveries appear on the order of +90%. |
| **Logging** | *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | • For the 2022 drilling program, logging is undertaken for Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Structural Controls.<br>• Partial records exist for the historic drill core logs. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | • For the 2022 program half core is sampled.<br>• No records available for the historic drilling. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* | |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | |
| | *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.* | |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| **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.* | • For the 2022 drilling program standards and blanks are routinely inserted in sample batches and a QAQC program is in place.<br>• The sample preparation techniques for historical drilling are unknown.<br>• Historical analysis has focussed on Cu, but some of the samples were also analysed for Mo, Ag and Au.<br>• Magnetic surveys were ground-based surveys, measuring Total Magnetic Intensity, with a 1s recording interval.<br>o Data units were nanotesla (nT).<br>o Data was collected by Quantec Geoscience (Chile), covering 150 line kms at a 25m spacing. The Magnetometer was a GEM GSM-19W with a Overhauser Effect Sensor Type, mounted on a 2m staff.<br>o The control point location was 296647 E, 6555150 N (PSAD56, Zone 19S) (repeated at beginning and end of survey each day) |
| | *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* | |
| | *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.* | |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | • For the 2022 drilling program, a high-quality database is maintained, and protocols are in place to ensure this data is checked by both the Senior Geologist and Geology Manager.<br>• Previous company staff reviewed the historic intersections. Due to the early nature of the Project, Culpeo staff have not independently verified the sampling and assaying.<br>• No twin holes have been completed due to the early stage of the project.<br>• Company geologists have verified the visible copper mineralisation present in stockpiles at the project site. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | |
| **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.* | • For the 2022 drilling program, hole collars are established using a hand held GPS, downhole surveys are undertaken using a north seeking gyroscope.<br>• Historic Location of drillhole collars and |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | surface samples were recorded by handheld GPS. Accuracy is not known but is considered reasonable for early-stage exploration. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*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*<br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The 2022 drilling program is being undertaken on approximately a 50m x 60m grid where drilling is focused on the Lana-Corina mineralised zone.<br>• The historical drilling and surface sampling are widely spaced and no systematic sampling/drilling grid has been implemented. In general, the mineralisation strikes in a north-east direction and drilling has been undertaken perpendicular to that. |
| **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.*<br>*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.* | • Drilling orientations are not considered to be biased with several drilling orientations used. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • For the 2022 drilling program, samples are delivered to the laboratory and chain of custody protocols are followed.<br>• No records available for the historic samples. |
| **Audits or reviews** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No records are available for the historic sampling, but it is assumed no audits have been completed. |

## 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.*<br><br>*The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The project area comprises nine exploitation concessions, which cover a total area of approximately 550 Hectares. Culpeo Minerals has agreements in place to earn up to 80%. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Historically three companies have undertaken exploration in the project area. These include:<br>○ Minera Centinela (1982 to 1985)<br>○ Antofagasta Minerals (2005)<br>○ SCM Antares (2010 to 2018) |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The prospect is associated with a structural belt orientated in a NE-SW direction, about 1,000m long and 400m wide. The near surface part of the mineralised system is associated with three breccia pipes and below this a mineralised copper / molybdenum porphyry. Around the edges of the main mineralisation are a series of gold, gold-copper and barite veins. |
| **Drillhole Information** | *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth hole length* | • A summary of the historic drillholes is provided in Appendix B.<br>• A summary of the 2022 drilling program is provided in Appendix D. |
| **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.* | • No sample weighting or metal equivalent values have been used in reporting. Only raw assay results have been reported. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br><br>*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').* | • Only down hole lengths have been reported with respect to drilling intercepts, true width of mineralisation is unknown. |
| **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 be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Diagrams are included in the main body of the report. |
| **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.* | • Results have been reported for the main elements targeted (Cu and Mo). All drillhole locations are reported for context. |
| **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.* | • A ground magnetic survey has recently been completed, covering 150 line kms at a 25m spacing.<br>• Historic geochemical survey undertaken in an area of 800 x 700 m for a sample spacing of 50 x 50 m and sometimes 25 x 25 m. 192 samples were taken (192 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | copper and 70 molybdenum analyses<br>• Two programs of geophysics have been undertaken over the project area.<br>• In 2015 an IP survey was undertaken by Geodatos, where data was collection over 7.6 line km. A second IP survey was carried out in 2018, also by Geodatos with data being collected over 12.2 line km. |
| **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).* | • A drilling program to test the near surface breccia pipe hosted mineralisation and deeper porphyry style mineralisation is currently underway.<br>• The recently acquired ground magnetic data is now being modelled and target ranking will be undertaken. |

## Appendix B Historical Drilling Summary – Lana Corina Project

| Hole # | Northing | Easting | Azimuth | Dip | Hole Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COR-1 | 6,554,938 | 298,424 | 40 | -60 | Unknown |
| COR-2 | 6,554,937 | 298,425 | 85 | -60 | 71 |
| LAN-1 | 6,555,003 | 298,496 | 103 | -70 | 80 |
| LC-1 | 6,555,000 | 298,507 | 228 | -45 | 160 |
| LCO-1 | 6,554,776 | 298,605 | 321 | -50 | 545.3 |
| LCO-2 | 6,555,118 | 298,297 | 140 | -60 | 596.35 |
| LCO-3 | 6,555,360 | 298,537 | 130 | -60 | 300 |
| LCO-4 | 6,555,409 | 298,560 | 123 | -50 | 300 |
| LCD-11 | 6,554,949 | 298,586 | 315 | -70 | 518.7 |
| LCD-12 | 6,554,634 | 298,778 | 315 | -61 | 1028.75 |
| LCD-13 | 6,554,710 | 298,516 | 315 | -55 | 675.80 |
| LCD-14 | 6,555,003 | 298,791 | 315 | -60 | 486.95 |
| LCD-15 | 6,554,676 | 298,375 | 315 | -55 | 401.30 |

## Appendix C Historical Significant Intercept Table – Lana Corina Project

| Hole # | Significant Intercept Width (m) | Cu % | Mo ppm | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COR-2 | 70 | 1.23 | - | 0 | 70 |
| LAN-1 | 80 | 0.67 | - | 0 | 80 |
| LC-1 | 154 | 0.70 | - | 0 | 154 |
| LCO-1 | 132 | 0.56 | 51 | 324 | 456 |
| LCO-2 | 178 | 0.72 | 284 | 356 | 534 |
| LCO-3 | 4 | 0.18 | 75 | 228 | 232 |
| LCO-4 | 6 | 0.25 | 17 | 232 | 238 |
| LCD-11 | 3 | 0.69 | 16 | 312 | 315 |
| LCD-12 | 4 | 0.55 | 59 | 759 | 763 |
| LCD-13 | 207 | 0.41 | 124 | 274 | 481 |
| LCD-14 | 3 | 0.47 | 10 | 416 | 419 |

Notes: No top cut has been applied, grade intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.2% Cu where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1% Cu. Bulked thicker intercepts may have more internal dilution between high-grade zones.

# Appendix D Recent Drillhole Locations and Significant Intercepts

Table D1: Drill Hole Locations

| Prospect | Hole No. | Easting | Northing | Elevation | Azimuth | Inclination | Total depth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lana Corina | CMLCD001 | 298380 | 6554936 | 873 | 124 | -75 | 456 |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD002 | 298418 | 6554934 | 872 | 135 | -85 | 534 |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD003 | 298613 | 6555007 | 850 | 244 | -60 | 654 |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD004 | 298452 | 6554958 | 865 | 135 | -80 | 102 (void) |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD005 | 298413 | 6555026 | 863 | 135 | -70 | 555 |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD006 | 298364 | 6554953 | 869 | 150 | -60 | 530.7 |
| Lana Corina | CMLCD007 | 298478 | 6554832 | 855 | 318 | -71 | Ongoing |

Table D2: Significant Downhole Intersections 2022 Drilling Program

| Hole_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval | Cu (%) | Mo (ppm) | Ag (g/t) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CMLCD001 | 52 | 52.4 | 0.4 | 0.347 | 10 | 1 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD001 | 64 | 65 | 1 | 0.232 | 20 | 3 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 65 | 66 | 1 | 0.847 | 10 | 5 | 0.09 |
| CMLCD001 | 66 | 66.3 | 0.3 | 0.553 | 40 | 3 | 0.06 |
| CMLCD001 | 105.2 | 106 | 0.8 | 0.231 | 20 | 1 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 128 | 129 | 1 | 0.219 | 10 | 1 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 129 | 130 | 1 | 0.396 | 20 | 3 | 0.05 |
| CMLCD001 | 130 | 131 | 1 | 0.279 | 20 | 2 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD001 | 131 | 132 | 1 | 3.514 | 20 | 23 | 0.23 |
| CMLCD001 | 132 | 133 | 1 | 0.924 | 20 | 6 | 0.05 |
| **CMLCD001** | **155** | **259** | **104** | **0.74** | **73** | **4.8** | **0.02** |
| CMLCD001 | 265 | 266 | 1 | 1.297 | 20 | 10 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD001 | 266 | 267 | 1 | 0.162 | 20 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 269 | 270 | 1 | 0.23 | 10 | 1 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 277 | 278 | 1 | 0.241 | 10 | 1 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD001 | 278 | 279 | 1 | 0.265 | 20 | 1 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 280 | 281 | 1 | 0.262 | 20 | 1 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD001 | 284 | 285 | 1 | 0.332 | 40 | 4 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 288 | 289 | 1 | 0.228 | 20 | 1 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 289 | 290 | 1 | 0.446 | 10 | 2 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD001 | 291 | 292 | 1 | 0.245 | 10 | 3 | 0.01 |
| **CMLCD001** | **296.8** | **384** | **87.2** | **0.57** | **51** | **2.34** | **0.02** |
| CMLCD001 | 393 | 394 | 1 | 0.753 | 10 | 4 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD001 | 394 | 395 | 1 | 0.367 | 10 | 1 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD001 | 406 | 407 | 1 | 0.309 | 10 | 2 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD002 | 90.85 | 91.4 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 20 | 6 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD002 | 94 | 95 | 1 | 0.32 | 10 | 4 | 0.005 |
| CMLCD002 | 96 | 97 | 1 | 0.39 | 10 | 3 | 0.0025 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CMLCD002 | 106 | 107 | 1 | 1.44 | 20 | 9 | 0.006 |
| **CMLCD002** | **123.2** | **125** | **1.8** | **1.92** | **10** | **11.22** | **0.03** |
| CMLCD002 | 127 | 128 | 1 | 0.77 | 20 | 8 | 0.011 |
| CMLCD002 | 156.3 | 157 | 0.7 | 0.45 | 170 | 106 | 0.015 |
| CMLCD002 | 161 | 162 | 1 | 1.61 | 10 | 13 | 0.14 |
| **CMLCD002** | **170** | **427** | **257** | **0.95** | **81** | **3.70** | **0.02** |
| CMLCD002 | 434 | 435 | 1 | 0.61 | 30 | 4 | 0.025 |
| CMLCD002 | 436.7 | 437.4 | 0.7 | 0.29 | 20 | 3 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD002 | 440 | 441 | 1 | 0.28 | 10 | 3 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD002 | 443 | 444 | 1 | 0.35 | 10 | 2 | 0.011 |
| CMLCD002 | 444 | 444.5 | 0.5 | 0.55 | 5 | 3 | 0.01 |
| CMLCD002 | 469 | 470 | 1 | 0.71 | 20 | 2 | 0.0025 |
| CMLCD002 | 473 | 474 | 1 | 0.40 | 10 | 2 | 0.007 |
| CMLCD002 | 474 | 474.5 | 0.5 | 0.30 | 20 | 1 | 0.006 |
| CMLCD002 | 508 | 509 | 1 | 0.39 | 20 | 2 | 0.012 |
| CMLCD002 | 518 | 518.5 | 0.5 | 0.59 | 20 | 3 | 0.012 |
| CMLCD003 | 30 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 0.38 | 20 | 5 | 0.04 |
| CMLCD003 | 260 | 261 | 1 | 0.27 | 10 | 1 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD003 | 271.5 | 272.06 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 50 | 5 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD003 | 281 | 281.91 | 0.91 | 0.67 | 10 | 5 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD003 | 307 | 308 | 1 | 0.23 | 20 | 0.1 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD003 | 308 | 309 | 1 | 0.24 | 20 | 3 | 0.03 |
| **CMLCD003** | **313** | **486** | **173** | **1.05** | **50** | **3** | **0.01** |
| **CMLCD003** | **486** | **571** | **85** | **0.07** | **1367** | **0.5** | **0.003** |
| CMLCD005 | 125 | 126 | 1 | 0.38 | 10 | 3 | 0.02 |
| CMLCD005 | 152 | 153 | 1 | 0.60 | 5 | 13 | 0.04 |
| CMLCD005 | 187.32 | 189.5 | 2.18 | 0.66 | 10 | 2.3 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD005 | 194 | 196 | 2.0 | 1.39 | 10 | 4 | 0.03 |
| CMLCD005 | 201 | 212 | 11 | 0.83 | 63 | 2.3 | 0.02 |
| **CMLCD005** | **216** | **265** | **49** | **0.83** | **41** | **4.2** | **0.03** |
| **CMLCD005** | **302.13** | **383** | **80.87** | **1.06** | **145** | **5.3** | **0.02** |
| CMLCD005 | 487.4 | 488 | 0.6 | 0.35 | 20 | 1 | 0.02 |

Notes: No top cut has been applied, grade intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.2% Cu where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1% Cu. Bulked thicker intercepts may have more internal dilution between high-grade zones

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