CULPEO MINERALS
ASX: CPO

ASX RELEASE

31 August 2022

CULPEO MINERALS STRIKES CRITICAL METALS AT LANA CORINA

Culpeo Minerals Limited (**Culpeo** or the **Company**) (**ASX:CPO**) is pleased to announce the findings of a multi-element sampling program at its Lana Corina Project in Chile (the **Project**). Analysis of one of the nine holes (CMLCD003) drilled in the Phase 1 drilling program has been completed and has highlighted that the high-grade molybdenum zone encountered at depth has returned significant levels of Rhenium (Re). Rhenium is considered a strategic metal by the US Geological Survey (**USGS**) and the US military has identified rhenium as a critical metal[1].

Highlights

- Multi-element assay results returned from CMLCD003 with significant Rhenium (Re) reported:
  - **CMLCD003 – 85m @ 1,369ppm Mo[3] and 0.77ppm Re (Figure 1)**
- **Rhenium is considered a strategic and critical metal[1]**
- **Rhenium currently valued at USD $1,500 per tonne[6]**
- Recent Phase 1 drilling completed intersecting **significant Cu and Mo mineralisation** including:
  - **CMLCD002 - 257m @ 0.95% Cu, 81ppm Mo from 170m[2];**
  - **CMLCD003 - 173m @ 1.05% Cu, 50ppm Mo from 313m[3]; and**
  - **CMLCD005 - 81m @ 1.06% Cu, 145ppm Mo from 302m[4]**

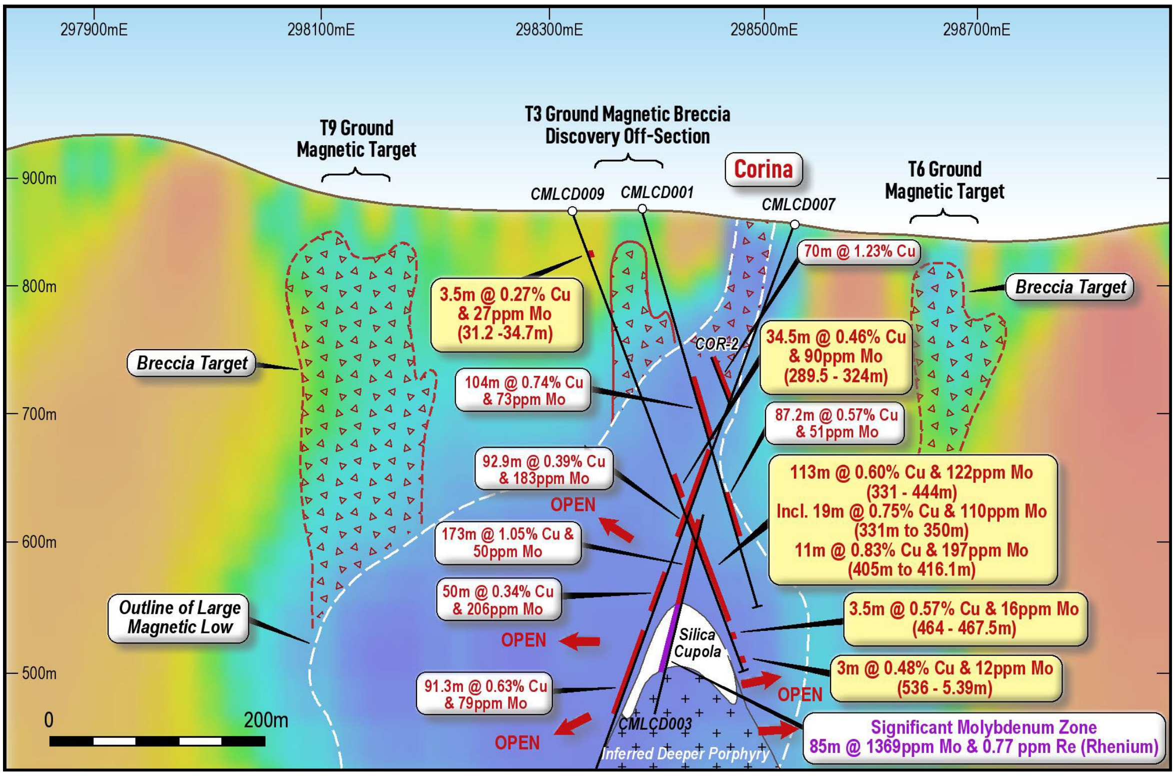


Figure 1: Schematic section looking north showing position of drillholes and geophysical targets[5] (background image is the VOXI 3D inversion model), high grade Mo and Re mineralisation hosted withing deeper silica rich cupola.

[1]Section 7002 ("Mineral Security") of Title VII ("Critical Minerals") of the Energy Act of 2020 (The Energy Act) (Pub. L. 116-260, December 27, 2020, 116th Cong.). [2]Refer ASX announcement 11 May 2022, [3] Refer ASX announcement 6 June 2022, [4] Refer ASX announcement 20 June 2022, [5]Refer ASX announcement 18 May 2022. [6] Source Kitco, 26 August 2022.

Culpeo Minerals' Managing Director, Max Tuesley, commented:

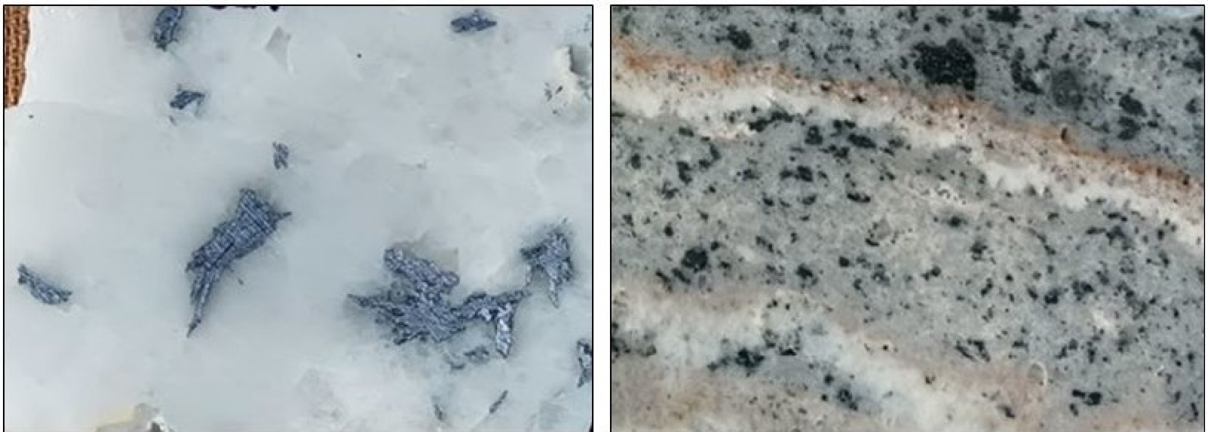
"*We recognised early on that Lana Corina is a high-grade copper-molybdenum system and as expected, the multi-element analysis of drillhole CMLCD003 has identified significant rhenium grades of up to 9.55ppm Re associated with the high-grade molybdenum zone which is hosted within a silica cupola deeper in the hole.*

Rhenium is a strategic metal used in jet engines and other military applications as well as to produce high-octane fuels with both the Australian and United States governments identifying rhenium as a critical mineral and these results indicate the potential that rhenium may add further value to the Project. The Company intends to undertake further multi-element analysis to fully understand the distribution of Rhenium at Lana Corina"

Geological Model and Significance of Molybdenum / Rhenium

The top of the Lana Corina mineralised system presents as a series of outcropping copper bearing magmatic / hydrothermal breccias. At depth, the system transitions into a quartz-feldspar diorite which hosts consistent copper mineralisation, present mainly as chalcopyrite.

A significant zone of molybdenite and rhenium mineralisation (Figure 2) is located below the Lana Corina intrusive / breccia complex representing a magmatic cupola zone with the development of unidirectional solidification textures (**UST**s) which are considered to be products of rhythmic precipitation of quartz and feldspar during periods of volatile over pressuring within degassing cupolas above a deeper magma chamber[7]. USTs are an invaluable aid in detailed mapping of multiple-intrusion systems and to indicate proximity to intrusive contacts[8]. The deeper molybdenum-rhenium mineralisation is interpreted as a vertically continuous mineralised system varying in style as a result of temperature and pressure gradients. The footprint of the Lana Corina system is 500m by 400m, with drilling extending mineralisation to over 400m deep, where it remains open.



CMLCD003 – 29,100ppm Mo and 9.55ppm Re (552.74 – 553.4m)	UST's identified in CMLCD003 (647.2m)

Figure 2. Images of core from CMLCD003 showing examples of the high-grade Mo and Re mineralisation hosted within the silica cupola and associated UST zone.

[7] Kirwin, D. (2005). Unidirectional Solidification Textures associated with Mongolian Mineral Deposits. IAGOD Guidebook 11, pp. 63-84.
[8] J.R. Shannon et al., (1982). Unidirectional solidification textures and their significance in determining relative ages of intrusions at the Henderson Mine, Colorado. Geology 10 (6): 293–297.

Figure 3 below shows the relationship between the parental magma chamber and the formation of late-stage porphyry copper stocks/deposits. The intrusive at Lana Corina consists of a mineralised quartz-feldspar diorite intruding into an earlier monzonite. Recent geophysical modelling[5] and surface mapping[9] indicates a much larger intrusive body at depth with several later-stage, pipe-like breccias and intrusive bodies present adjacent to the area of the Phase 1 drilling program. These near-surface breccia units present as prime exploration targets for copper mineralisation that the Company will pursue in upcoming drilling programs.

[5]Refer ASX announcement 18 May 2022. [9]Refer ASX announcement 23 August 2022.

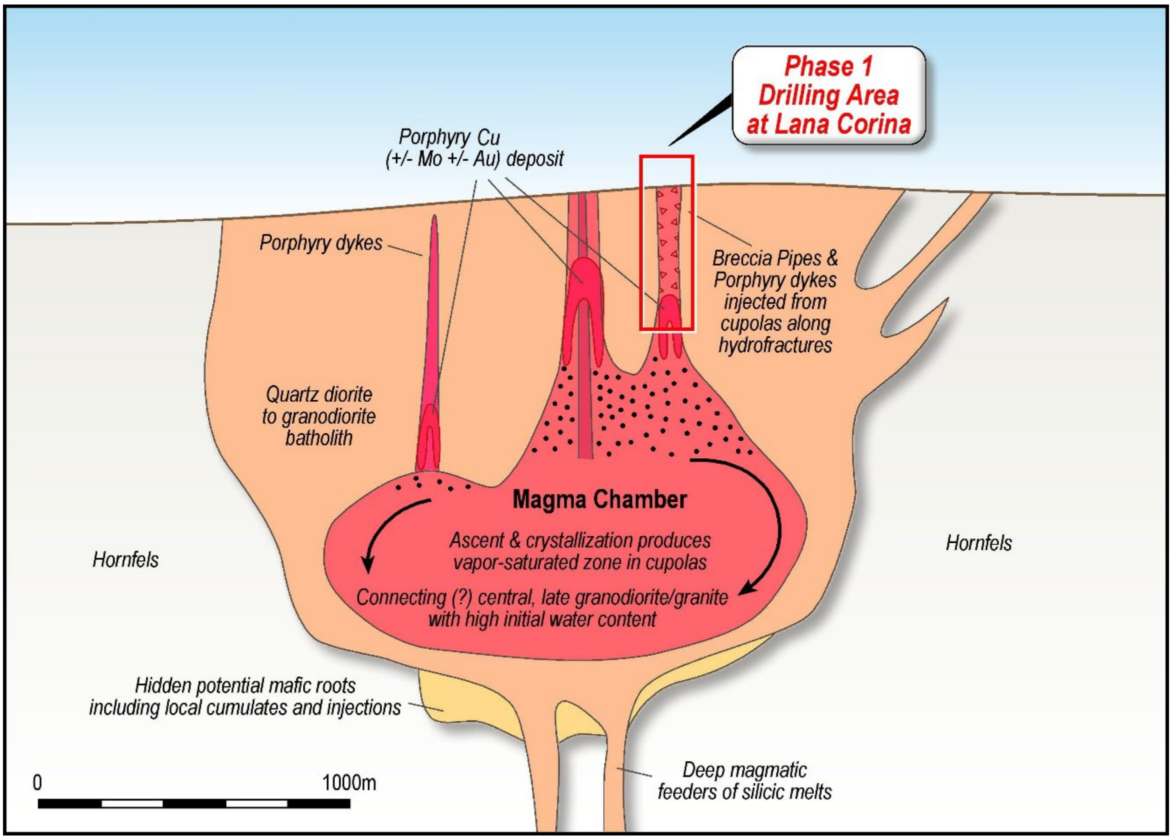


Figure 3: Generalized model of formation of porphyry Cu deposit showing the spatial relationships between late-stage porphyry Cu stocks and the underlying magma chamber. Sources: Schopa, A, et. al; Economic Geology, November 2017 and Sillitoe, R., Economic Geology, 2010, V105, pp 3-41.

About Rhenium[10]

Rhenium is a precious and rare metal. Its melting point is 3,186°C, which is the third highest melting point of all the elements. This, together with the highest boiling point (5,596°C), high density (21.03 g/cc) and high hardness and resistance to corrosion and deformation, makes rhenium unique and a strategic commodity in applications requiring resistance to extreme high temperatures.

Rhenium is used, inter alia, in the production of jet engine turbine components, gas turbines, and spacecraft shields. Rhenium enables engine operation at higher temperatures, which improves its performance and fuel consumption economy alike.

Rhenium is also used in the petrochemical industry as a catalyst in the production of high-octane gasoline. It is also used for the production of heating elements, electrical contacts, electrodes, electromagnets, vacuum and X-ray tubes, flashbulbs, metallic coatings, and of rocket engine components. Rhenium's unique properties make it suitable and attractive for all applications requiring resistance to high temperatures, and damage and deformation.

[10]Lunk, HJ., Drobot, D.V. & Hartl, H. Discovery, properties and applications of rhenium and its compounds. ChemTexts 7, 6 (2021).

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 it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the historical geophysical results included in the original reports.

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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. • Historic Drill core has been routinely assayed for Cu, and to a lesser extent Mo, Ag and Au. • Historic Drill samples were collected as either 1 m or 2 m samples. • Half core sampling was undertaken for both the 2022 program and the historic drilling. • 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. • 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. • 17 historic drillholes have been completed at the Project for a total of approximately 6,000 m by previous operators. • 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.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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%. • For the 2022 program all HQ3 drilling is oriented, with bottom of hole marked. • The historic drill samples were taken before Culpeo's involvement, and no records are available detailing drill core recovery. • 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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For the 2022 drilling program, logging is undertaken for Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation and Structural Controls. • Partial records exist for the historic drill core logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *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.*	• For the 2022 program half core is sampled. • No records available for the historic drilling.

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 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.
		• For the 2022 drilling program standards and blanks are routinely inserted in sample batches and a QAQC program is in place.
		• Multi-element analysis was undertaken on CMLCD003, The ALS procedure for this is ME-MS61m, for 49 elements with four-acid digestion.
		• The sample preparation techniques for historical drilling are unknown.
		• Historical analysis has focussed on Cu, but some of the samples were also analysed for Mo, Ag and Au.
		• Magnetic surveys were ground-based surveys, measuring Total Magnetic Intensity, with a 1s recording interval.
		  ○ Data units were nanotesla (nT).
		  ○ 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.
		  ○ The control point location was 296647 E, 6555150 N (PSAD56, Zone 19S) (repeated at beginning and end of survey each day)

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *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.*	• 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. • 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. • No twin holes have been completed due to the early stage of the project. • Company geologists have verified the visible copper mineralisation present in stockpiles at the project site.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	using a north seeking gyroscope. • Historic Location of drillhole collars and 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.* *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* *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. • 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.* *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. • 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.* *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: ○ Minera Centinela (1982 to 1985) ○ Antofagasta Minerals (2005) ○ 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:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length*	• A summary of the historic drillholes is provided in Appendix B. • 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.* *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. • 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 • Two programs of geophysics have been undertaken over the project area. • 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. • A mapping program has recently been completed over the project area at 1:5000 scale and covering an area of $2km^2$.
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. • 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	651
Lana Corina	CMLCD008	298472	6555060	875	160	-70	500
Lana Corina	CMLCD009	298323	6554993	875	130	-70	550

Table D2: Significant Downhole Intersections 2022 Drilling Program

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Re (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**	**1369**	**0.77**	**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
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
CMLCD007	**276.1**	**369**	**92.9**	**0.39**	**183**		**3.04**	**0.006**
CMLCD007	376	390	14	0.45	168		2.57	0.015
CMLCD007	405	455	50	0.34	206		2.88	0.010
CMLCD007	**458.4**	**549.7**	**91.3**	**0.63**	**79**		**2.90**	**0.011**
CMLCD007	565	571	6	0.28	22		1.50	0.004
CMLCD007	573.4	590.7	17.3	0.35	21		3.23	0.007
CMLCD007	612	628	16	0.33	62		1.18	0.004
CMLCD008	**104**	**107**	**3**	**1.15**	**10**		**6**	**0.050**
CMLCD009	31.2	34.7	3.5	0.27	27		3	0.007
CMLCD009	**289.5**	**324**	**34.5**	**0.46**	**90**		**2**	**0.012**
CMLCD009	**331**	**444**	**113**	**0.60**	**122**		**4**	**0.010**
CMLCD009	464	467.5	3.5	0.57	16		4	1.010
CMLCD009	536	539	3	0.48	12		3	0.003

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