Chile's star in copper-gold

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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Antucoya West drill results confirm mineralised system adjacent to Antucoya Mine Development

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Assay results identify significant mineralised copper system within 2km of Antofagasta's Antucoya mine development.
- ✓ Copper mineralisation found within the Buey Muerto Fault Zone as it extends beyond Antucoya.
- ✓ Mineralisation commences near-surface.
- ✓ Mineralisation coincident with electrical resistivity dipoles: several more targets remain untested.

1. Introduction

Estrella Resources (**ASX: ESR**, **Estrella** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has received assay results from the initial 38 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes at the Antucoya West Prospect. Estrella's Antucoya West Prospect lies immediately west of Antofagasta Minerals PLC's (LON:ANTO) Antucoya mine development.

Figure 1: Project Altair locality map, Region II, northern Chile.

2. Antucoya West drilling results

Estrella's initial drilling campaign at the Antucoya West project has returned significant assays from 11 shallow drill holes which have identified two main zones of mineralisation in;

i. the southeast sector;
ii. the northeast sector;

Southeast Sector - the southeast sector consists of a cluster of 6 mineralised intercepts that range from 0.1% to 0.15% Cu with associated anomalous molybdenum values (9 to 39 ppm) (**see Figure 2, Figure 3 and Table 1**). In the context of porphyry copper-molybdenum emplacement Estrella believes that this mineralisation represents the top of a significant ore body.

The RC drill program consisted of widely spaced (250-500 metres apart), shallow drill holes (mostly 20 metres depth) targeted to penetrate the cover 'caliche' gravels in order to identify and sample the bedrock unit for copper mineralisation over a 7 km^2 area (ASX announcement 26 May 2014). All assay samples were taken over 2 metre intervals to minimise exploration costs. Estrella considers assay results for copper above 500 ppm to be anomalous and above 750 ppm to be significant in terms of detecting a mineralised system.

The identified mineralisation is spatially coincident with observed jarosite alteration. Jarosite is commonly associated with ore bodies as it is a mineral formed by the oxidation of iron sulphides (for example pyrite) often associated with copper mineralisation. Hydrothermal texture pyrite has been observed frequently in the rock chip cuttings throughout this sector.

The geology in the southeast sector features copper mineralisation within younger (likely Early Cretaceous) intrusive diorite rocks and extrusive rhyodacite rocks emplaced within the surrounding older Jurassic volcanic rocks (La Negra Formation - **LNF**). Structurally the rocks all lie within the Buey Muerto Fault Zone (**BMZ**). The nearby Antucoya Mine Development Project (owned by Antofagasta Minerals PLC) is a porphyry copper type deposit consisting of intrusive Early Cretaceous granodiorite and tonalite rocks, also positioned within the BMZ and surrounded by older Jurassic volcanic rocks (LNF) (refer Maksaev et. al, 2006). Estrella is excited by the possibility that the copper mineralisation at its Antucoya West Prospect is within a similar geological setting to mineralisation at Antofagasta's Antucoya deposit.

In summary, the observations that support the existence of a porphyry copper type mineralised system at Antucoya West include:

- Proximity to fault structures of the BMZ;
- Post-Jurassic instrusive rocks;
- Copper mineralisation (commencing at surface);
- Jarosite alteration (formed by oxidation of iron sulphides and commonly associated with ore bodies) and hydrothermal pyrite;
- Fault breccia units (fault related volcanic breccias with silica and tourmaline);
- Anomalous Molybdenum assay results (RCAW004, RCAW016 & RCAW021);
- Electrical resistivity dipole zones; and
- Close proximity to Antofagasta's Antucoya porphyry deposit.

Northeast Sector - Estrella drilled significantly deeper holes of up to 50 metres in the northeast sector due to thicker 'caliche' gravel cover. Once the bedrock was intersected the holes were only continued a maximum of a further 10 metres to identify the rock type and detect copper mineralisation. Hole RCAW-036 identified significant copper mineralisation (0.15% Cu from 40-48 metres) hosted within porphyritic dacite rocks. More information from deeper drilling is required in this zone to test for nearby intrusive source rocks to the mineralisation.

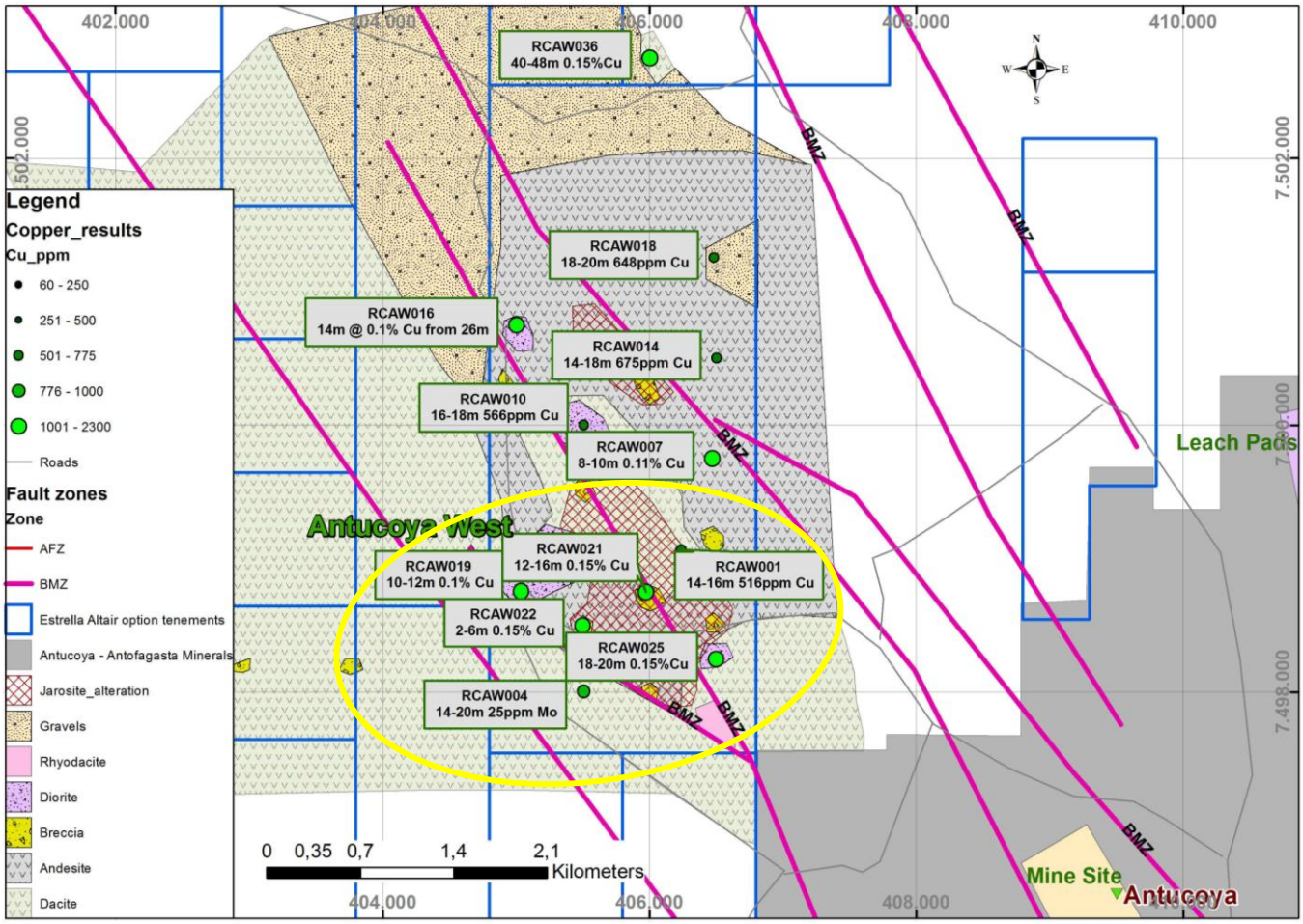

Figure 2: Antucoya West geology map with the best drill hole intercepts from the 38 hole detection program (Map Datum WGS84 Zn19s). The yellow ellipse highlights the mineralised cluster identified by the shallow RC drill program.

Several targets remain untested to the east of the drilled area in the recent shallow RC program. Estrella considers the strong dipole zone east of the prospective southeast sector to be a high priority zone that will be tested during follow up drilling campaigns.

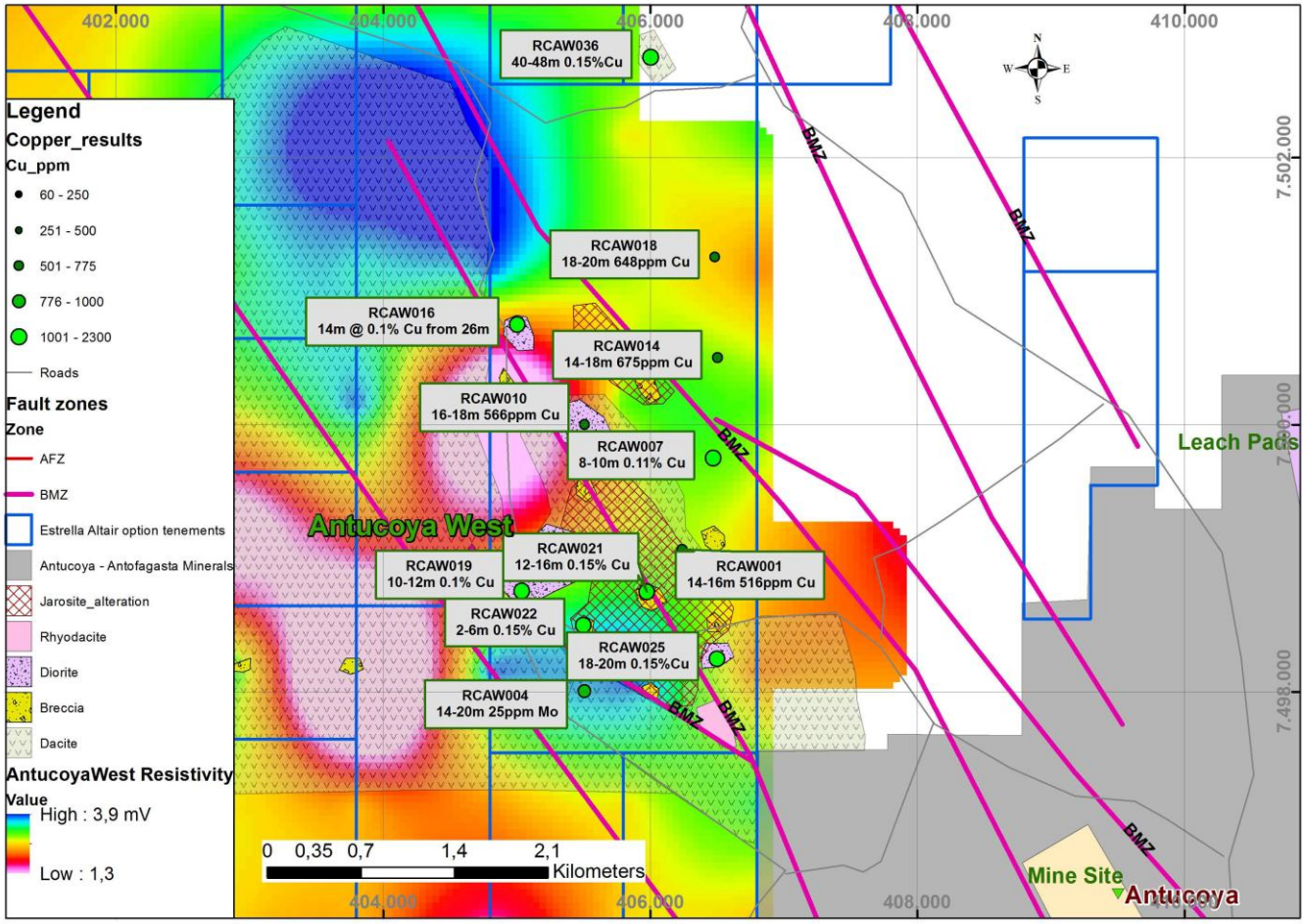

Figure 3: Antucoya West drilling results and geology map overlaid on the electrical resistivity image (Map Datum WGS84 Zn19s).

Table 1: Summary of significant drilling results for Antucoya West shallow RC holes.

Easting	Northing	Hole ID	From	To	Cu ppm	Cu interval	Mo ppm	Base Of Cover (m)	End of Hole (m)	Rock type
406236	7499067	**RCAW001**	14	16	**513**			0	24	Breccia
405506	7498008	**RCAW004**	14	16	**501**		9	8	20	Diorite
			16	18	**962**	**6m @**	**27**			
			18	20	**810**	**758**	**39**			
405506	7500002	**RCAW010**	16	18	**566**			12	18	Diorite
406502	7500503	**RCAW014**	14	16	**675**	**4m @**		10	18	Andesite
			16	18	**674**	**675**				
405003	7500751	**RCAW016**	28	30	**978**				48	Diorite
			30	32	**1080**					
			32	34	**573**		13			
			34	36	**1075**		11			
			36	38	**838**	**12m @**	11			
			38	40	**1060**	**934**	10			
406482	7501255	**RCAW018**	18	20	**648**			20	20	Gravel
405039	7498755	**RCAW019**	0	2	**661**			0	20	Diorite
			2	4	421					
			4	6	457					
			6	8	**675**					
			8	10	615					
			10	12	**1030**					
405973	7498750	**RCAW021**	12	14	**1285**	**4m @**	**12**	**10**	**20**	Breccia
			14	16	**1750**	**1518**				
405498	7498499	**RCAW022**	2	4	**1910**	**4m @**		0	20	Andesite
			4	6	**1170**	**1540**				
406500	7498246	**RCAW025**	12	14	**599**			8	20	Diorite
			14	16	**518**					
			16	18	**873**					
			18	20	**1455**					
405520	7501233	**RCAW030**	4	6	**537**			2	20	Andesite
406002	7502751	**RCAW036**	40	42	**2300**			32	50	Dacite - porphyritic
			42	44	**1025**					
			44	46	**1655**					
			46	48	**914**	**10m @**				
			48	50	**591**	**1297**				

(Drill hole coordinates; WGS84, Zn19S).

3. Follow up exploration activity

Estrella is waiting for the remaining assays from the shallow holes drilled at the Colupo and Colupo Norte prospects (20km to the north of Antocuyo West) prior to recommencing drilling activity in Altair. Assays are due in the next 7 days and results will be announced to the market once the information has been received, compiled and collated.

As stated in its Quarterly Activities Report, "*Estrella is currently finalising the Quality Assessment – Quality Control (QA-QC) measures to produce a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource for Colupo. Estrella has now engaged a Competent Person who is scheduled for a site visit in August for this purpose and the compilation of a resource estimation and statement will follow. Subject to the outcome of the initial resource estimation, Estrella will be able to consider future production scenarios at Colupo.*"

4. The Altair Project

Estrella's Altair Project encompasses 112,366 ha in the Coastal Belt, Region II of northern Chile (see Figure 3) and features several active exploration prospects; Antucoya West, Colupo, Dania, Ivannia and Colupo Norte. Estrella holds the Altair Project under two Option Agreements with SQM (NYSE:SQM). The Coastal Belt in this region is emerging as a significant mining district in Chile with new mines being developed (for example the Antofagasta Minerals owned Antucoya Project referred to in this announcement) and several long standing mines (AngloAmerican owned Mantos Blancos and the Antofagasta Minerals owned Michilla mine) as well as SQM's nitrate operations. Significant infrastructure including ports, power, rail, water pipeline and roads already exist in the region (**see Figure 3 and Figure 4**). See Table 2 for reported Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources for Antucoya, Michilla and Mantos Blancos mines (None Estrella owned).

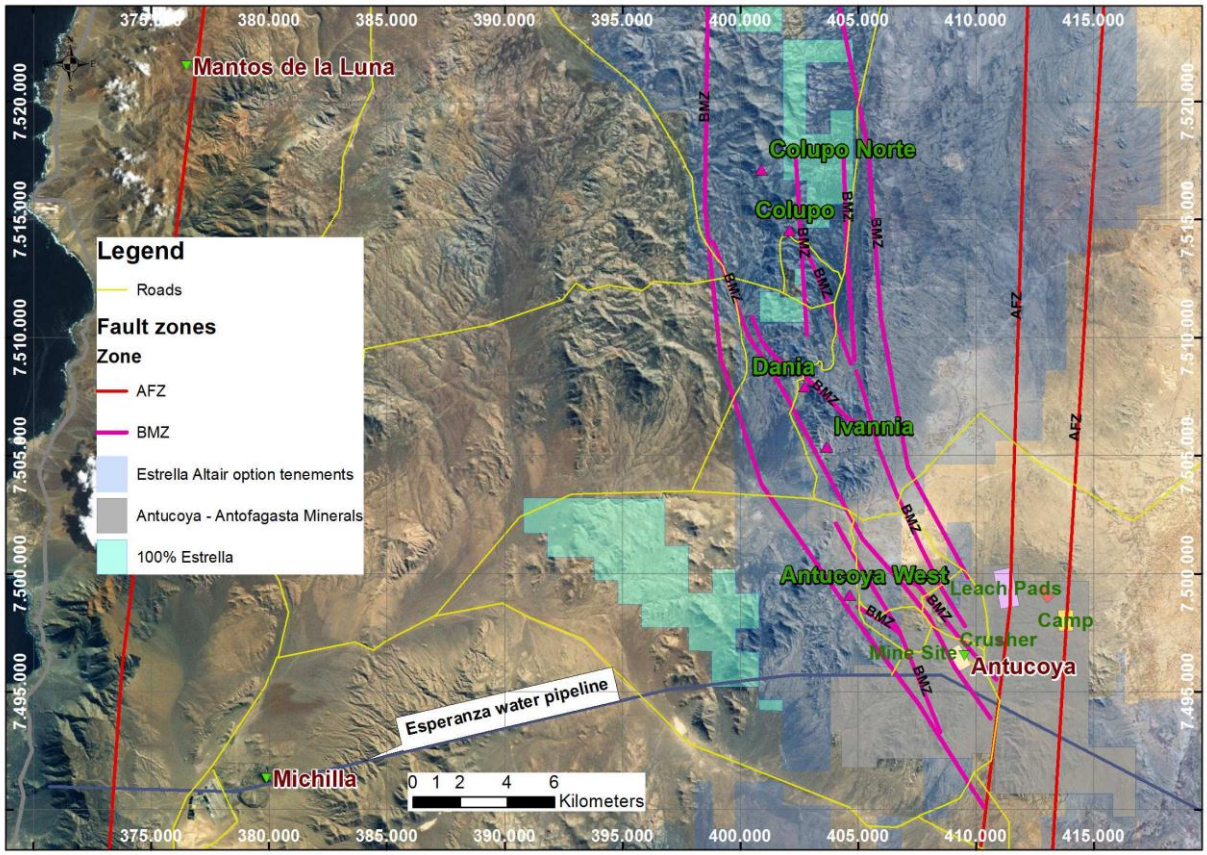

Figure 4: Locality map of Estrella's active exploration prospects within Altair and its proximity to nearby mining infrastructure (not owned by Estrella) (Map Datum WGS84 Zn19S).

In total SQM drilled 77 holes across the Ivannia, Dania and Colupo prospects between 2007 and 2011. Since then Estrella has drilled at Colupo, 9 conventional RC holes (refer ASX announcements of 11 November and 3 December 2013), 21 shallow RC holes, and 3 Diamond drill holes (refer ASX announcement of 18 March 2014)), Colupo Norte (4 shallow RC holes), Dania (two Diamond drill holes (refer ASX announcements of 7 April and 29 April 2014)), Antucoya West (38 shallow RC holes). Assay results are pending for the shallow RC holes at Colupo and Colupo Norte. Additional to the Option Agreement with SQM, Estrella also holds 100% tenure for 10,867 ha.

Table 2: Mines and project developments nearby to Project Altair (None owned by Estrella)

Nearby Deposits * (All not owned by Estrella)	Ore Reserve	Mineral Resource	Mineralisation style	Proximity to Altair
Michilla	N/A	Measured: 26.7Mt @ 1.61% Indicated: 24.7Mt @ 1.45% Inferred: 15.8Mt @ 1.67%	Manto & Breccias	17 km west of Saturno
Antucoya	Proven: 215Mt @ 0.38% Probable: 427Mt @ 0.34%	Measured:278 Mt @ 0.34% Indicated:737 Mt @ 0.30% Inferred:91 Mt @ 0.28%	Porphyry	Surrounded by Altair
Mantos Blancos	Proven: 26.3 Mt @ 0.83%, 8.3 Mt @ 0.54%, 2.1Mt @ 0.18% Probable: 19.7 Mt @ 0.80%, 16.3 Mt @ 0.33%, 49.6Mt @ 0.23%	Measured:47.8 Mt @ 0.75%, 14.1Mt @ 0.47% Indicated: 68.1 Mt @ 0.56%, 10.5 Mt @ 0.43%, 8.3 Mt @ 0.20% Inferred: 30.5 Mt @ 0.55%, 5.2Mt @ 0.49%	Rhyolite dome	40 km south of Altair

Disclaimer: This table and information contained therein relates to nearby deposits of Project Altair, none of which are owned by Estrella. The information is obtained from publicly available information. All deposits have been published in compliance with the 2004 JORC Code. Estrella makes no comparison between its projects and these named deposits other than to demonstrate their locality. There is no guarantee that Estrella's projects will realise similar results.

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration information in this announcement is based upon and fairly represents, information, supporting documentation and work undertaken by Dr. Jason Berton, the Managing Director and a full-time employee of Estrella Resources Limited whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Metallurgy and Mining (AusIMM). Dr Berton 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' (JORC Code). Dr Berton consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the statements based on his information and context in which they appear.

About Estrella Resources

Estrella Resources Limited is an ASX listed, Chilean focused copper-gold exploration company. Estrella has a number of exploration projects in Chile. With a highly experienced board, a strong operational and management team and a sole focus on Chilean copper and gold projects, the Company is well positioned to develop its projects and add value for shareholders.

Directors and Management

Independent Non-Executive Chairman:
-Robert Thomson

Independent Non-Executive Director:
-Julian Bavin

Managing Director
-Dr. Jason Berton

Company Secretary
-Justin Clvne

ESTRELLA RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN 151 155 207

ASX CODE: ESR

ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES:
108,278,728

UNLISTED OPTIONS:
12,380,000

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Sample recoveries for reverse circulation were systematically recorded. The sampling of RC drilling cuttings was undertaken at intervals of two meter by reduction of the drill cuttings with a Jones riffle splitter to provide approximately 60kg of RC cuttings per 2m interval. Approximately 20kg of <10# coarse reject material is stored on site for reference.* • *The sampling procedures included two reduction of the drill cutting with the Jones riffle splitter for the sample to be analyzed and for the duplicate, the ticket identification, the cutting box labeling and the bag labeling of RC samples in the field area and selection of field duplicates were carried out.* • *The RC drilling cuttings samples were transported to the facilities of ALS Chemex, an international certified Laboratory in Antofagasta. The cutting boxes and pulps of all samples are stored for logging and reference in the temporal warehouse of the company at Maria Elena town, II Region, Chile.* • *Photography of cutting box were performed at the Maria elena Company facilities.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 RC drilling method was down-the-hole hammer drilling and the most frequently used hammer bit was 5¾" diameter, although occasionally 5½" bits were also used. Shallow hole were drilled ranging from 20 to 66m depth. The objective of this drilling campaign was to investigate and intersect targets zone below the caliche cover, defined by surface geological mapping, surface rock chip anomalies and XRF surface anomalies zones in conjunction with structural potentially mineralized corridor and chargeability and resistivity VIP survey results.* • *The RC drilling was carried out in a 500x500m spacing regular grid. Local 250x250m RC were drilled.*
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.*	• *Standard splitting and sampling protocols were implemented.. RC cuttings are reduced by riffle splitting in the field to 25% of the original drilled interval. Sample protocols included sample duplicates for RC (25% of total) at ~5% of total samples* • *RC samples weight data capture for recovery has been systematically implemented at the drilling site.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative*	• *All RC cuttings are logged on site immediately after drilling, and geologists carried out a Quick Logging 1:1000 scale for preliminary geological interpretation. The Quick Log captures lithology contrast, general alteration type and relevant ore mineralization. Paper RC Quick logs are filed on site and data is input into*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*the pdf database.* • *The entire drill hole cuttings are detailed logged at 1:100 scale. The logging scheme and logging sheet reflects the local geology in data capture. Standard logging and coding sheets were created for this work, a single person imposed consistency on the logging and coding processes. The holes mapped have complete data records that include lithology, alteration associations, degree and texture, mineralization type and minerals, intensity, relative abundance in percentage, texture and occurrence type and interpreted faulting.* • *The mapping system, is undertaken on paper logging forms and data capture has been migrated to digital capture on the Excel database Once all analysis of RC sample at 2m support is completed mineralization coding will be locally revised to include the mineralogy as continual infill drilling progresses.*
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.*	• *Samples from the current program are prepared and analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories (ALS) in Antofagasta, II Region, Chile. The ALS laboratory holds ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 17025 certification and is independent of the company and its subsidiaries. Samples were typically dried, crushed to 70% passing -2 mm, and pulverized to 85% passing -0.075 mm. Pulverized samples were assayed for 33 elements by atomic emission spectroscopy/inductively-coupled plasma (ICP-AES) using the ALS ME-ICP61 method which comprises near-total, four acid digestion, followed by HCl dilution and ICP-AES determination.*
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Mechanical Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Chemex in a sample preparation facility installed in Antofagasta. Preparation procedures followed the following mechanical preparation steps: Drying at 105°C; Primary crushing in a "Rhino" jaw crusher to 70% passing <10# Tyler; Homogenization and reduction by Jones Riffle Splitter Pulverizing to 85% passing <150# Tyler; Splitting to 2 sample pulp bags of approx. 500 g each.* • *One certified standard reference material were inserted each 20 samples in the sample pulps stream during the Company drilling campaign at ALS Chemex facilities in Antofagasta. New bar codes sequence for pulps stream were generated and registered in the excel database and printed. Correlations between cutting samples and new bar codes were registered at the excel database and printed. A complete set of original pulps with bar codes is storage at ALS facilities. One certified GEOSTATS standard were used for Copper reference. Low grade copper standard (code Std Cu GbM301-4) nominal value: 0,165% CuT. Blanc material consist of quartz was inserted each 40 meters at ALS facilities for approximately the 2,5% of the sampled material in the drilling campaign. ALS customarily inserts pulp duplicates, blanks and reference materials in the assay batches.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *The laboratory is clean and well run, with a full-time chemist supervising operations. Based on a shift seven days per week.*
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.*	• *Assay data are supplied electronically by ALS, and uploaded into the spread sheet. Additionally ALS provides an access controlled server data base were the results could be revised and/or downloaded.*
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The local coordinate system employed for collar location is PSAD56 19S in UTM projections. The collar locations of all holes are surveyed using standard GPS method..*
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.*	• *Drill hole collars were at 250 to 500 metre intervals. No attempt should be made to establish geological continuity at this early stage of exploration.* • *2 metre sample intervals were used.*
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Distrital scale structures are a key factor in the localization of potential and observed mineralization in the project area. Faults are highly significant aspects of the project geology.* • *The property is located along the Buey Muerto Fault Zone a north-northwest trending fault splay which control the location of Antucoya Porphyry deposit, as a part of a 3 to 15km wide zone of inter-related faults of the major regional, north-south trending, sinistral strike-slip Atacama Fault Zone, which was active during the Early Cretaceous, that extends for much of the length of the Coastal Cordillera. The Buey Muerto Fault Zone exhibit a 40 km length trace and contribute to lithological contact between the Upper Jurassic plutonic batholith to the west with the upper Jurassic-Cretacic volcanic sequences to the east. The syn-mineralization structures are likely to have controlled, the localization of intense fracturing and emplacement of hydrothermal alteration. The interpreted local structures in Antucoya west are significant in control of the limonite-altered outcrops emplacement and in hosting oxide copper mineralization occurrences showing a degree of continuity in the north north west-south south east direction.* • *The RC drilling campaign included 38 systematically vertical holes from 20 to 66m depth and 2 holes inclined to the west (-70°) with an azimuth of 230°.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were transported by ALS using transport services trucks and personnel, and were securely locked at the ALS Labs. Chain-of-custody procedures consisted of filling*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		out sample submittal forms that accompanied the sample shipments to confirm that all samples were received by the laboratory. Sample security consisted of locking samples, once collected, in the field camp compound prior to delivery to ALS. This level of security is considered industry standard for early-stage exploration programs. • *Sample rejects and Pulps are currently stored at ALS in a secure environment. Company sampling data are stored in an Excel spread sheet.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Assay results were found to remain well beneath 5% deviation from reported lab results when compared with duplicate samples.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Altair project under Option Agreement with SQM and is comprised of 444 tenements known as 'Pertenencia's' which are registered with and maintained by SQM and with no encumbrances.* • *Estrella holds 100% 'metals' rights with SQM maintaining 49% 'clawback' upon completion of a prefeasibility study. Royalty commitments have been previously published in ASX announcements.* • *There are no native title interests, historical sites, national parks, wilderness or environmental settings to Estrella's knowledge.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Antucoya West has not previously been explored by any other parties.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Mineralization of the project and other deposits in the region are part of the Cretacic Porphyry Copper type deposits, where the most important in the region is the Antucoya Porphyry Deposit.* • *The Antucoya porphyry copper deposit is located approximately 2 km East of Antucoya West Project and is related to a succession of granodioritic and tonalitic porphyritic stocks and dykes that were emplaced within andesitic rocks of the Jurassic La Negra Formation. Copper-bearing ore occurs as disseminations in altered rocks and stockwork, and is hosted by granodioritic and tonalitic porphyries, and by magmatic to hydrothermal breccias, all within an area of 1600 x 1200 m. The Antucoya porphyry copper system is indicated to have been formed following the change in the stress field along the magmatic arc from extensional in the Late Jurassic to transpressive in the Early Cretaceous. The deposit is located immediately west of the Atacama Fault Zone.* • *The granodiorite and tonalite porphyries have mutual intrusion relationships, suggesting they are either composite intrusions or that they were intruded almost simultaneously. Four hypogene hydrothermal alteration assemblages have been recognised at Antucoya, namely: potassic, mainly within the tonalitic porphyry, characterized by a biotite, K-feldspar and quartz assemblage; chlorite-sericite; quartz-sericite; and propylitic, restricted to the volcanic host rocks of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the La Negra Formation, *Most of the hypogene orebody has been overprinted by a pervasive supergene argillic alteration assemblage. The supergene zone extends downward to depths of 300 to 350 m below the surface.* *The deposit is believed to contain: 300 Mt at 0.45% total Cu (Maksaev et al., 2006). Published reserve and resource estimates are as follows (Antofagasta PLC website, 2012): total measured + indicated resource at 31 December, 2010 - 1.1534 Gt @ 0.28% Cu; plus; total inferred resource at 31 December, 2010 - 0.3557 Gt @ 0.24% Cu.* • *The Antucoya West project, a 5x5km area approximately which is mostly covered by gravels and caliche, exhibits alteration- limonitic outcrops and copper oxide mineralization occurrences in local outcrops and trenches. Structures are mostly NNW trending faulting and fracturing zones from 3 to 6km long. Copper grades ores concentrate in rich elongated pockets, dissemination and filling fractures zones along these structures zones in the volcanic host rock. Strong silicification, jarositic alteration, leached textures, chloritic-epidote alteration and chloritization occur within these copper mineralized zones.* • *Local outcrops exhibits andesitic strata comprises of amygdaloidal andesite and porphyritic andesite. RC results shows the presence of microdioritic and dacitic porphyritic rocks associated with jarositic and pirite porphyry type disseminated mineralization.* • *The supergene copper minerals fill fractures, either as irregular and discontinuous veinlets or semi-massive pockets with cumular textures, or as fine dissemination. The structure of the Cu mineralization is irregular within structural zones.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• *A summary for all Material holes of this announcement is provided in the results tables: Tables 1.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 should be shown in detail.*	• *No use of weighted averaging, no maximum grade cut, the minimum grade cut is 0.05% Cu, and no metal equivalent reporting was performed.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Drill holes were vertical and no attempt has been made to determine true width.*
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.*	• *Provided in this announcement.*
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.*	• *All material results have been reported. There are no reported zones considered high grade.*
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.*	• *Reference to other substantive exploration data has been provided in this announcement, i.e. electrical resistivity data used in Figure 3.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Assuming positive results from the current work, the second key issue can be tackled which is infill drilling to define the extents of the mineralized zones in depth and their extension to the east-west and north-south structural lineament, and determine the both the nature and location of boundaries between copper mineralization and porphyritic sub intrusive volcanics. A revision of Vector IP will be targeted after the integration of the current RC program. Is estimated that up to 20 holes (approximately 4,000 m) to depths between 200 and 350 metres will be required to test existing leaching zones, copper anomalies, jarositic zones and chargability and resistivity anomalies targets. If a sufficiently good understanding of the geological controls on mineralization can be obtained from the existing data (shallow RC, surface and trenches mapping, etc.) then this next phase of drilling could be include Diamond drill core methods or a combination of reverse circulation and diamond drilling.* • *Following the drill program, and assuming positive results, a ore body delineation should be carried out. It may be possible to include certain new geochemical analysis parameters within the data set and to interpolate this data into a block model, which could allow qualification of metallurgical ore types.*