CULPEO MINERALS
ASX: CPO

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17 December 2021

DRILLING CONFIRMS BROAD COPPER-GOLD MINERALISATION AT LAS PETACAS PROJECT, CHILE

Culpeo Minerals Limited (**ASX:CPO**, **Culpeo** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from the initial two holes at its maiden drilling program at the Company's Las Petacas Copper Project (**Las Petacas**) in Chile. These first two holes intersected broad near surface zones of copper and gold mineralisation that include the results below.

Highlights

- Initial drilling results confirm broad mineralised copper-gold system at the Peta 1 Prospect, at Las Petacas, with copper mineralisation present in all holes
- Bulk of the >6km copper mineralised trend remains untested and is considered highly prospective
- Assay results have been received for two holes with all holes returning encouraging copper and gold results including:

  Drillhole - CMPDD003
  - 3.5m @ 0.74% Cu and 0.55g/t Au from 71.5m
  - 3.5m @ 0.43% Cu and 0.25g/t Au from 79.5m
  - 1.0m @ 1.00% Cu and 0.10g/t Au from 324.2m

  Drillhole - CMPDD004
  - 21m @ 0.41% Cu and 0.10g/t Au from 41m
  - 5m @ 0.49% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 68m
  - 11m @ 0.32% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 85m
  - 37m @ 0.23% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 99m
  - 20m @ 0.23% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 168m

- Assays remain outstanding for three holes

A table of significant intercepts is presented Appendix A.

Culpeo Minerals' Managing Director, Max Tuesley, commented:

"These are very encouraging results from the maiden drill program with every hole returning zones of significant copper and gold mineralisation, highlighting the potential for Las Petacas to host a significant copper deposit. The results confirm historical drilling and illustrate potential for copper mineralisation over a the >6km-long trend which remains largely untested."

Las Petacas Drilling Program

The current drilling program has confirmed the presence of copper mineralisation within the >6km mineralised trend at the Las Petacas Project. These results are particularly significant at Peta 1 where mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Seven diamond drillholes totalling approximately 2,400m are now complete at Las Petacas, with an eighth hole currently being drilled (refer Figure 1). Assay results have been received for an initial two holes. The Company has submitted five holes to ALS Global Laboratory for analysis of copper and gold and additional results will continue to be reported in due course. A summary of the drill holes completed to date and significant results is set out in Appendix A.

Four holes have been completed on the Peta 1 Prospect, where significant trench assay results were returned historically (refer Figure 3), and three holes have targeted anomalies previously defined at Diego.

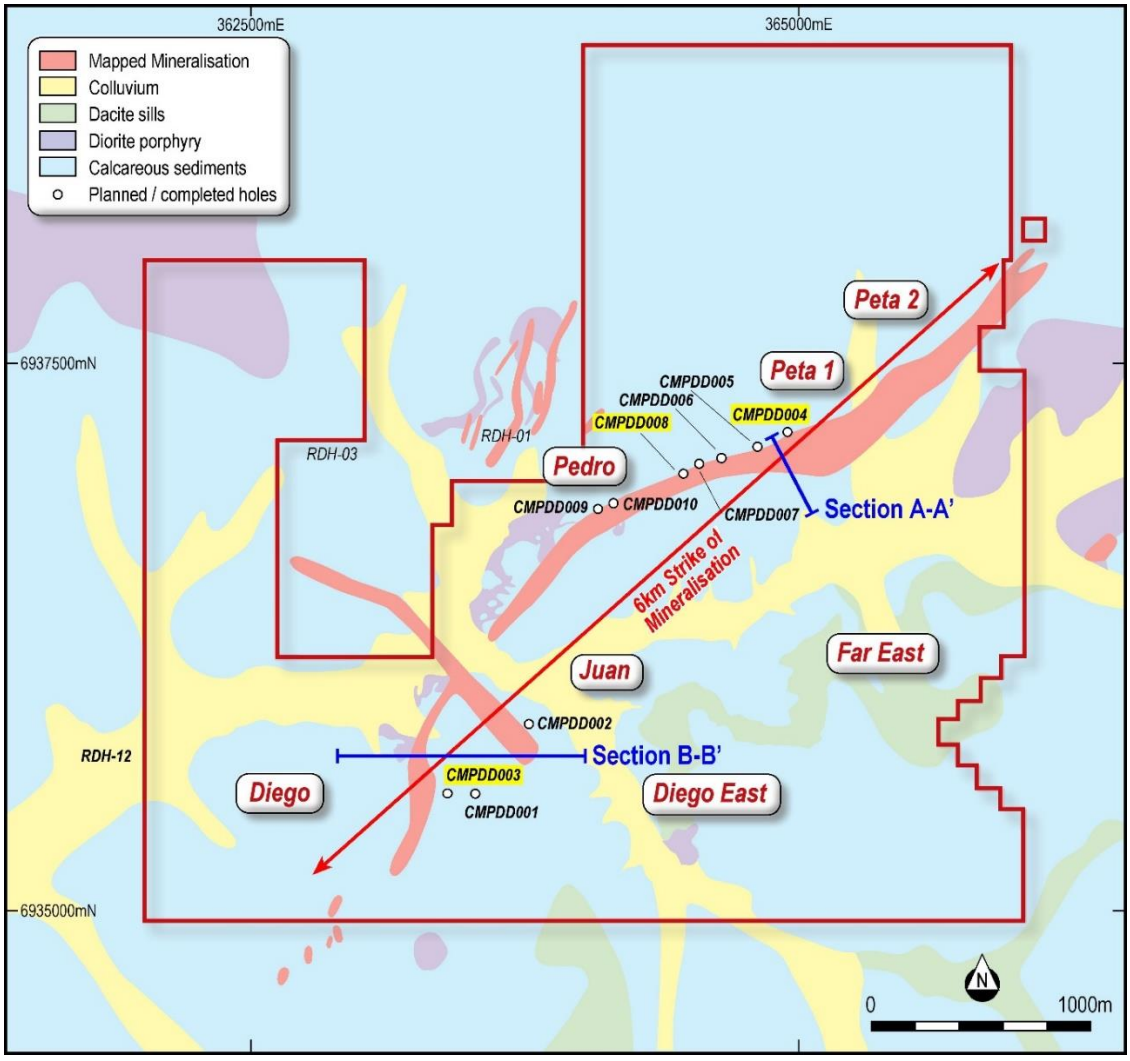

Figure 1: Drill Collar Map, showing Las Petacas geology, prospect locations and extent of mineralisation.

Substantial outcropping copper mineralisation is present around the planned drill collar location of hole CMPDD0008 (Figure 2), approximately 600m west of drill-hole CMPDD004 (refer Figure 1).

Figure 2: Significant outcropping copper mineralisation has been identified around the next drill hole CMPDD008.

Peta 1 Prospect Drilling

To date all holes have intercepted broad visible copper mineralisation present as copper oxide and sulphide minerals with drilling at the Peta 1 Prospect confirming visual copper mineralisation over a strike length of 500m and up to 200m deep (refer Figure 4).

The drill holes at Peta 1 have intersected skarn-style breccias with elevated copper grades consistently over the length of the drillhole. Dacite intrusive rocks are intimately associated with the skarn alteration and exhibit strong stock-work mineralisation with visible sulphides.

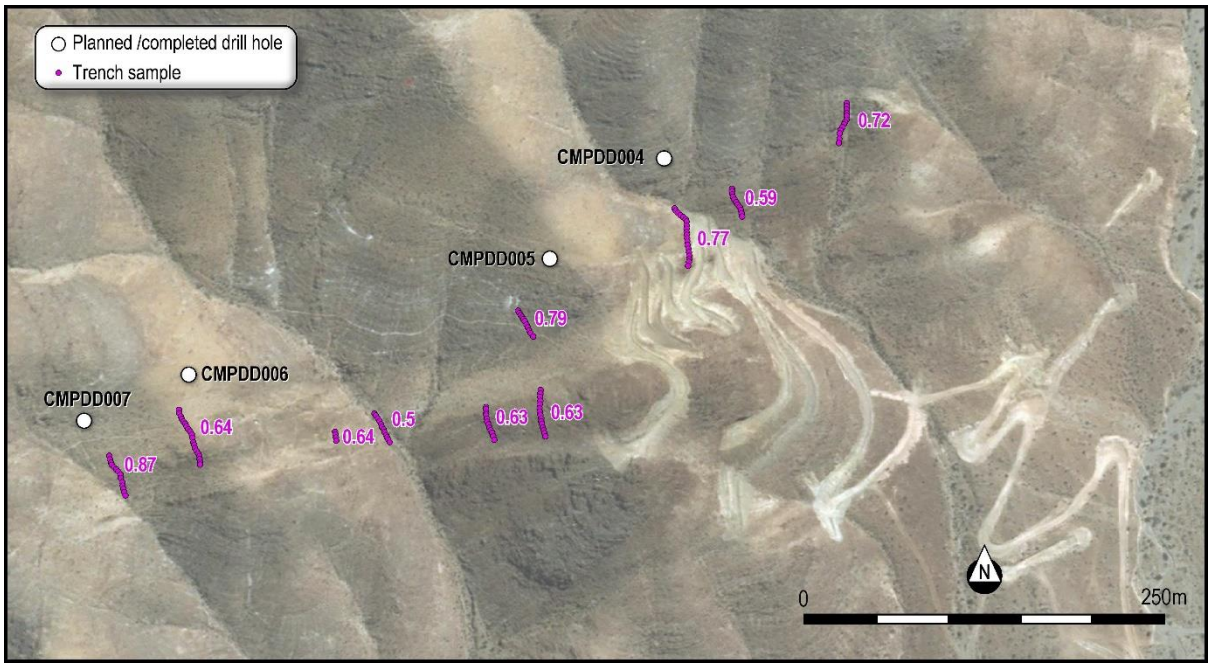

Figure 3: Significant historic trench results at the Peta 1 prospect.

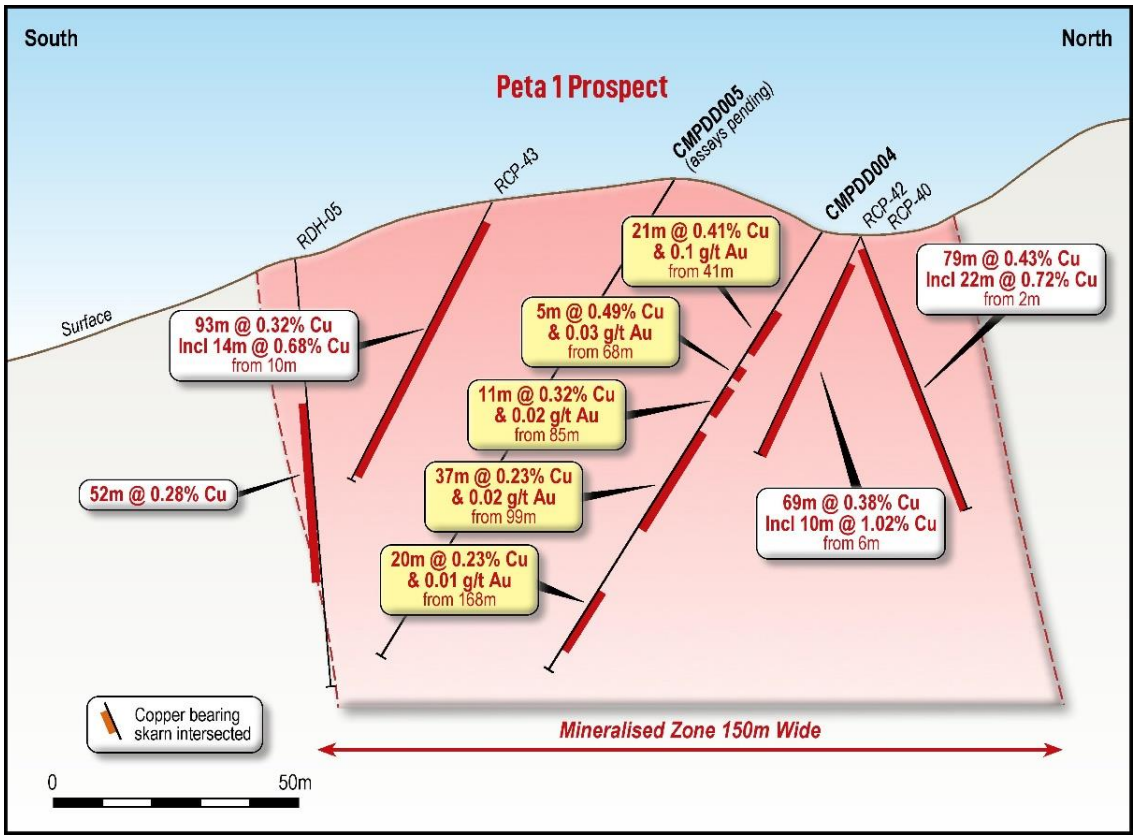

Figure 4: Peta 1 Prospect cross – section A-A' looking west, section window +/- 100 metres[1].

[1]For further details on previous drilling assay results, refer to Culpeo Minerals Limited Prospectus dated 23 June 2021.

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Diego Prospect Drilling & Target Generation

The drillhole at Diego CMPDD003 intersected numerous skarn and breccia style mineralised intervals (Figure 5), associated with dacitic intrusives, encouragingly the gold to copper ratio at Diego was higher than expected and this data will be incorporated into the geological model for the prospect and will allow Culpeo to vector in on key controlling mineralised structures and more importantly wider and higher-grade zones of copper and gold.

The recently completed detailed ground magnetic survey at Diego (Figure 6) has identified two additional untested copper targets which have Iron Oxide Copper Gold (**IOCG**) characteristics.

Planning is underway to test these new targets at Diego, and final collar positioning will be subject to the completion of modelling of this ground magnetic data and the integration of the induced polarisation survey data completed over the prospect.

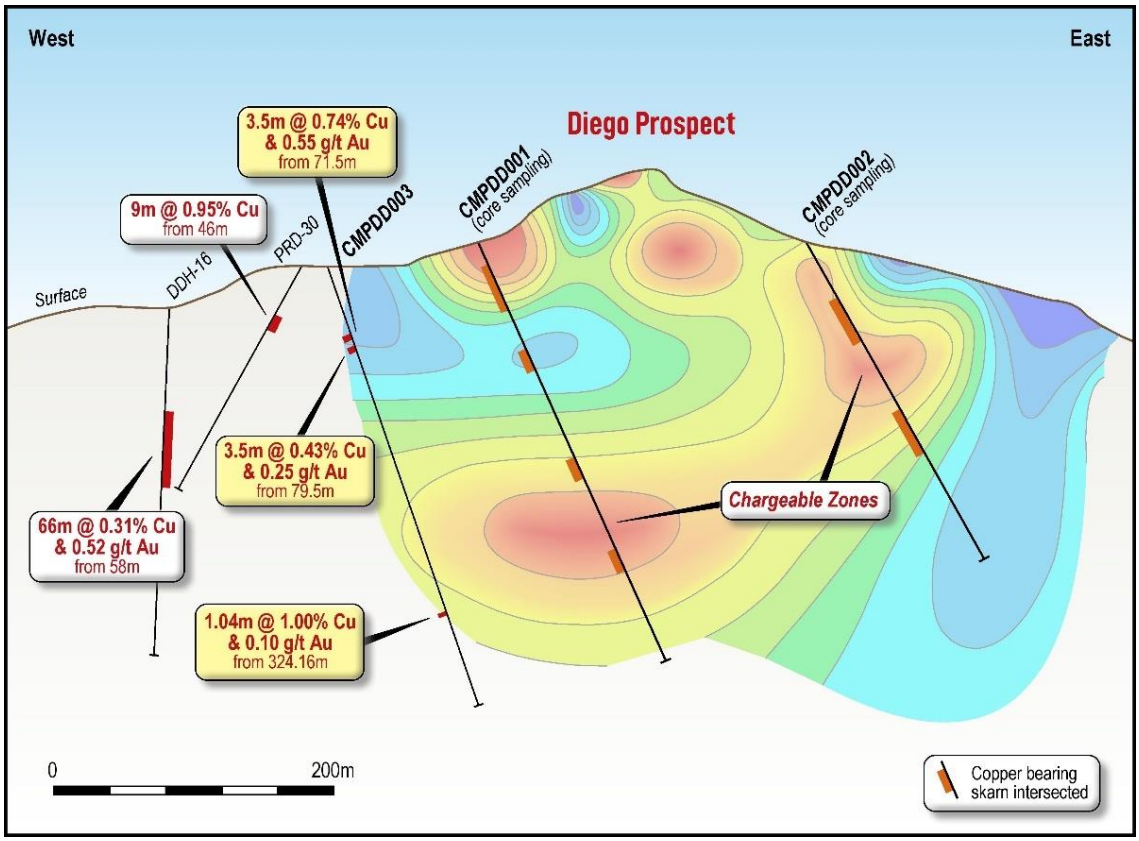

Figure 5: Diego Prospect cross – section B-B' looking north, section window +/- 200 metres[1]. Refer to ASX announcement on 2 December 2021 for the ground magnetics.

[1]For further details on previous drilling assay results, refer to Culpeo Minerals Limited Prospectus dated 23 June 2021.

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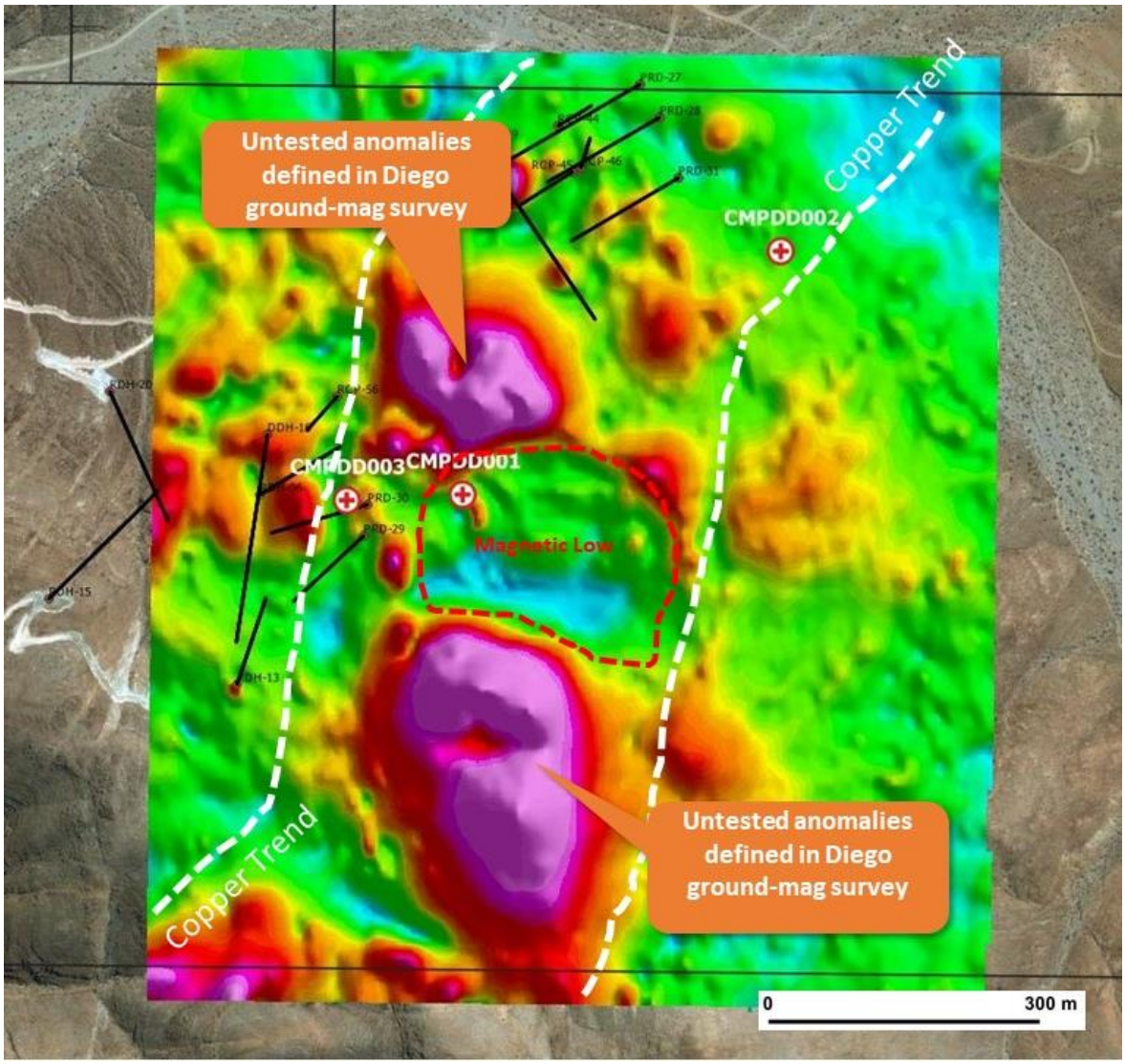

Figure 6: Ground magnetics image, Total Magnetic Intensity Analytical Signal (TMI-AS) showing high magnetic responses identified at the Diego Prospect (refer to ASX Announcement on 2 December 2021).

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Las Petacas Project

The Las Petacas Project is located in northern Chile (Figure 7), approximately 640km north of the capital, Santiago and 35km south of the regional capital of Copiapó in the Atacama Region (Region III).

The low-altitude Atacama Region is known to host significant mineral potential. One of the region's main copper deposits is Lundin Mining Corporation's world-class Candelaria mine, located 20km northeast of Las Petacas. Copper mineralisation at Las Petacas is interpreted to be associated with the same regional structure as Candelaria.

Las Petacas is considered prospective for mineralisation generally referred to as IOCG.

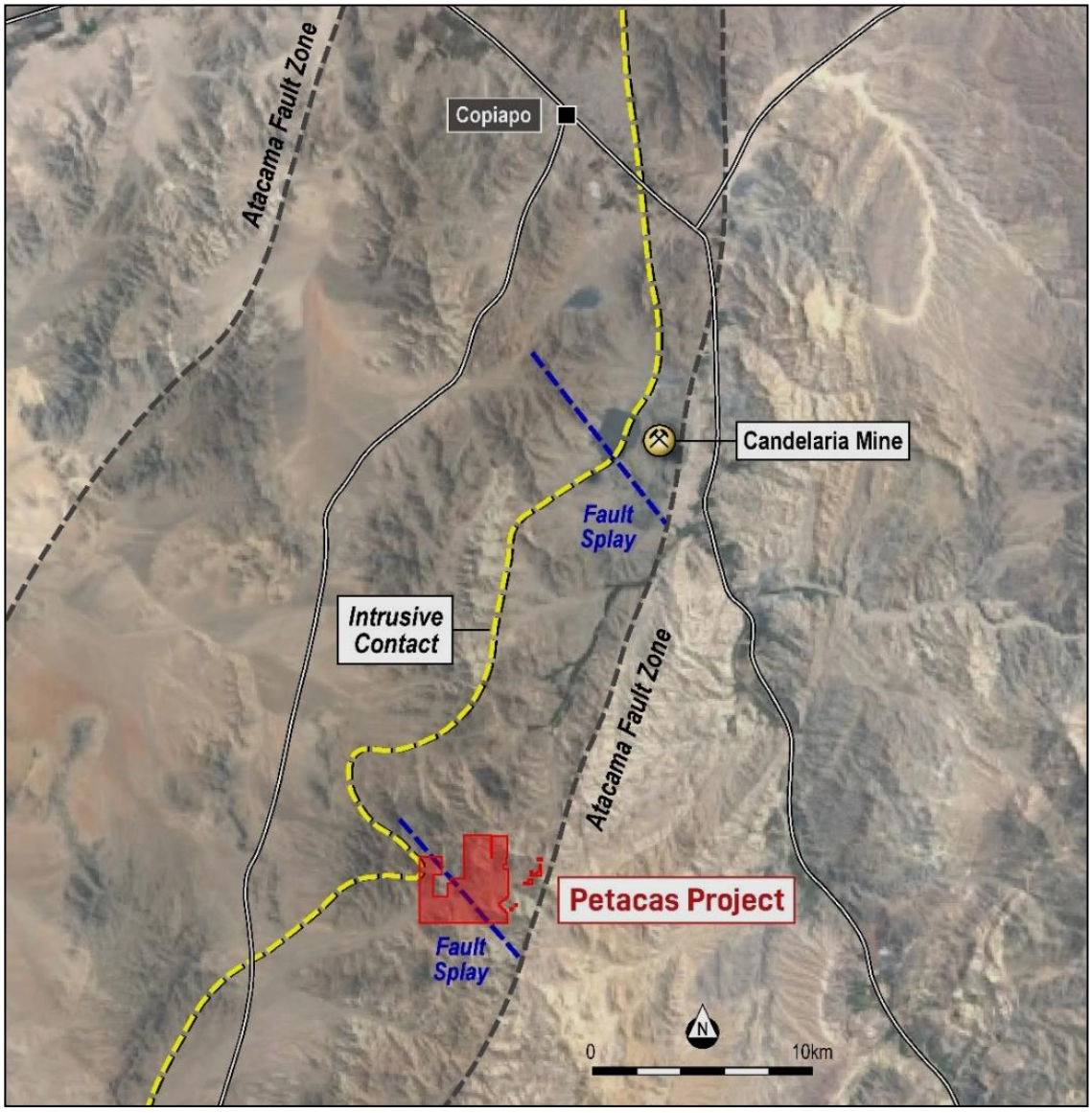

Figure 7: Location of the Las Petacas Project.

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

COMPANY

Max Tuesley
Managing Director
E: max.tuesley@culpeominerals.com.au
P: +61 (08) 9322 1587

MEDIA/INVESTORS

Peter Taylor
NWR Communications
E: peter@nwrcommunications.com.au
P: +61 (0) 412 036 23

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's principal project, the Las Petacas Project, is 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.

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 disclosure 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 disclosure that relates to historical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Froud BSc (Hons), Grad Dip (Fin Mkts), MAIG) and was reviewed by Christine Standing BSc (Hons), MSc, MAusIMM, MAIG, who are both full time employees of Optiro Pty Ltd, acting as independent consultant to Culpeo Minerals Limited. Mr Froud and Ms Standing have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code).

The information in this disclosure 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 mineralization 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 Geophysical Results and confirms that the form and context in which the applicable Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

The information relating to historical Exploration Results in this announcement is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 23 June 2021 which is available from the Company's website at www.culpeominerals.com.au or on the ASX website www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in the Prospectus and confirms that the form and context in which the applicable Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

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Appendix A Drillhole Location and Significant Intercepts

Table A1: Drill Hole Locations

Prospect	Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Total depth
Diego	CMPDD001	363448	6935521	1215	90	-60	450
Diego	CMPDD002	363814	6935811	1148	90	-60	438
Diego	CMPDD003	363341	6935487	1225	90	-70	425
Peta 1	CMPDD004	364964	6937169	1328	200	-55	207.2
Peta 1	CMPDD005	364882	6937112	1338	160	-55	250.5
Peta 1	CMPDD006	364650	6937020	1355	160	-55	281.7
Peta 1	CMPDD007	364580	6936995	1360	160	-60	326.1

Table 2: Significant Downhole Intersections

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CMPDD003	3.6	4.3	0.7	0.20	0.03	Diego
CMPDD003	14	15	1	0.34	0.08	Diego
CMPDD003	35	36	1	0.48	0.46	Diego
CMPDD003	71.5	75	3.5	0.74	0.55	Diego
CMPDD003	79.5	83	3.5	0.43	0.25	Diego
CMPDD003	107	109	2	0.24	0.08	Diego
CMPDD003	175.5	176.15	0.65	0.42	0.05	Diego
CMPDD003	324.16	325.2	1.04	1.00	0.10	Diego
CMPDD003	344.9	345.9	1	0.24	0.07	Diego
CMPDD004	41	62	21	0.41	0.10	Peta 1
CMPDD004	68	73	5	0.49	0.03	Peta 1
CMPDD004	85	96	11	0.32	0.02	Peta 1
CMPDD004	99	136	37	0.23	0.02	Peta 1
CMPDD004	168	188	20	0.23	0.01	Peta 1

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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Appendix B JORC Code Table 1 – Las Petacas 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.*	• Surface sampling was completed as channel sampling. No records of sampling techniques for drill core and RC chip sampling are available. • Drill core and RC chips where routinely assayed for Cu, Au, Ag, Fe and Mo. • A total 792 historic surface samples have been taken, these were routinely assayed for Cu, Au, Ag, Fe and Mo. • Drill samples were collected as either 1 m or 2 m composites. • Surface samples were collected as channel samples between 1 to 3 m wide. • 91 grab samples were taken in January 2021, these samples were analysed for Au, multi-element and ore grade Cu. • For the 2021 drilling program, sampling was completed based on geological logging, with intervals usually between 0.3 to 2.0 metres in width. Any visible mineralisation, alteration or other salient features were recorded in the mapping and drill logs. Industry-wide, acceptable, standard practices were adhered to.
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.).*	• 54 drillholes have been completed at the project for a total of 17,251 m. • 21 diamond drill holes (DDH) for 7,984 m • 31 reverse circulation (RC) Holes for 7,963 m • Two mixed RC/DD holes for 1,304 m. • For the 2021 program the program has been undertaken using diamond core drilling.
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.*	• Drill samples were taken before Culpeo's involvement, and no records are available detailing drill core recovery. • Core photos are available for a small portion of the drill core and these show good drill core recovery. • For the 2021 program core recoveries are on average higher than 95%, with core photography untaken prior to core cutting and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling.
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.*	• Partial records exist for the historic drill core logs, with 23 holes considered to have appropriate core logging coverage. • For the 2021 program, geological, structural and alteration is carried out on all drill core.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	
	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.*	• No records are available. • The 2021 program consists of cutting of core and half samples sent to the laboratory. • Standards, duplicates and blanks are sent to the lab on a routine basis with approximately 10% of all samples assigned for QAQC purposes.
	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.*	• The sample preparation technique is unknown. • Analysis for total Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ag was undertaken using a three acid digest and an AAS read. • Analysis for acid soluble Cu was undertaken using a 5% H2SO4 leach with an AAS finish. • Analysis for Au was undertaken using fire assay techniques with an AAS finish. • Internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates were undertaken for every sample batch. • The recent Culpeo sampling programme was undertaken with samples sent to ALS laboratories using preparation code PREP-31B, multi-element analysis ME-ME61 and analysis of Au by AU-AA24.
	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.*	• 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.
	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.*	• Location of drillhole collars and surface samples were recorded by handheld GPS. Accuracy is not known but is considered reasonable for early stage exploration.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The historical drilling and surface

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*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*	sampling are widely-spaced and no systematic sampling/drilling grid has been implemented.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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.*	• In general, the surface sampling has been undertaken perpendicular to the main northeast trend to the mineralisation. • Drilling orientations are not considered to be biased with several drilling orientations used. • With respect to the 2021 program, drillholes are located perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.
	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.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No records are available. • For the 2021 program, samples are delivered to the ALS collection point in Copiapo.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No records are available, but it is assumed no audits have been completed.

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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 twenty-two exploitation concessions, which cover a total area of approximately 14 km^2. Culpeo Minerals has 58% ownership of these concessions and has agreements in place to earn an additional 27%.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historically four companies have undertaken exploration in the project area. These include: ○ Cyprus Mining (1992 to 1993) ○ Phelps Dodge (1992 to 1993) ○ Minera Aur Resources Chile (2002 to 2003) ○ Petacas SPA (2012 to 2014)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is prospective for IOCG, vein hosted and skarn style Cu/Ag/Au/Mo mineralisation.
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*	• Refer to Culpeo Minerals Limited Prospectus dated 23 June 2021.
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, Au, Ag, Fe and Mo). All drillhole locations are reported for context. • Recent surface grab samples have had a suite of multi-element assay results reported.
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,*	• A gradient array IP (GAIP) and dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) survey was undertaken over two field campaigns starting on 01/12/2020 and ending on 01/02/2021. The GAIP surveys consisted of three

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	survey blocks, which were each about 1.4 km long by 1.35 km wide. • An extensional GAIP survey was undertaken in September / October 2021 covering the southeast portion of the concessions • GAIP data were acquired with 50 m receiver dipole separation and 50 m station moves along 100 m spaced survey lines. The GAIP transmitter bi-pole and receiver survey lines were oriented E-W for the southernmost survey block located over the Juan and Diego prospects, and NW-SE for the other two survey blocks located over the Pedro, Peta-1 and Peta-2 prospects. • The extension GAIP survey was located in the southeastern section of the concessions. • The GAIP surveys were oriented so that survey lines crossed perpendicular over the existing Cu mineralised trends. • A single DDIP survey line was carried out over a coincident GAIP chargeability anomaly and coincident anomaly near the Diego prospect. The survey line was 1.9 km long and data were acquired with a mix of 100 m and 300 m transmitter dipole spacing, and 100 m receiver dipole separation, to a maximum of 16 n-levels (proxy for depth). • In October 2021 a program of 5 new PDIP survey was completed approximately 9 line-km of coverage. • Field mapping was carried over the area of the phase one GAIP surveys, which were termed “West”, “Central” and “East”. • The West area is dominated by a N-S structural system, where silicified veins contain abundant barite and contain high Ag values. • Silicified structures and quartz porphyry are generally aligned NE-SW in the Central area, except for the more complex zone in the southern part of this area, which is also an area of interest in the GAIP survey results. • In the East area, silicified structures and quartz porphyry occur in a variety of orientations and there is increased biotite mineralization noted in the porphyry dykes, as well as stockwork alteration.
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 comprehensive drilling programme is now underway at the project site. Drilling is being undertaken using diamond drilling techniques producing HQ core. • A Pole-Dipole IP surveys is currently underway.

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