Northeastwards Continuation of Mineralization at Tarso

31.07.2019 | GlobeNewswire

VANCOUVER, July 31, 2019 - Coro Mining Corp. (“Coro” or the “Company”) (TSX: COP) is pleased to provide an update for the Marimaca Project in the Antofagasta Region of Chile. Results have now been received from 40 RC holes for a total 9,950 metres in and around the Tarso area. The drill results confirm the extension of mineralization from Atahualpa towards the north-east with the Tarso holes also delineating the edge of mineralization. These results mark the completion of the Phase II RC drilling program and will be incorporated in the expanded resource calculation which remains on track for publication by the end of September 2019.

Highlights

Results from the drilling confirmed oxide mineralization, including:

- Hole ATR-99, from 56 to 138 metres, 82 metres averaging 0.72% CuT
- Hole ATR-101, from 68 to 126 metres, 58 metres averaging 0.60% CuT, including from 78 to 116 metres 38 metres averaging 0.96% CuT
- Hole ATR-102, from 68 to 84 metres, 16 metres averaging 1.12% CuT
- Hole ATR-104, from 60 to 86 metres, 26 metres averaging 0.87% CuT, and from 108 to 122 metres, 14 metres averaging 0.87% CuT

Results from the drilling confirmed mixed oxide-enriched sulphide mineralization, including:

- Hole ATR-98, from 134 to 144 metres, 10 metres averaging 0.68% CuT, including from 118 to 138 metres, 20 metres averaging 1.45% CuT
- Hole TAR-13, from 66 to 786 metres, 10 metres averaging 1.65% CuT

Results from the drilling confirmed primary sulphide mineralization, including:

- Hole ATR-62, from 236 to 246 metres, 10 metres averaging 1.30% CuT
- Hole ATR-63, from 240 to 258 metres, 18 metres averaging 1.13% CuT
- Hole TAR-04, from 204 to 226 metres, 22 metres averaging 0.72% CuT

Commenting on the results, Sergio Rivera, Vice President of Exploration said: *“The Tarso sector is the final area to be explored in the expanded Marimaca Phase II exploration program. The results are positive as they confirm further extension of the mineralised zone at Marimaca into the Tarso area and the mineralized body at Marimaca now measures approximately 1,400 metres in length, by 700 metres wide and is 100 to 300 metres thick, averaging approximately 120 metres.*

Furthermore, as results reported from Atahualpa last month, where some drill hole returned primary sulphide intercepts, it is interesting to see more drilling intercepts with some high grade copper sulphide mineralization at Tarso that may warrant additional exploration.”

Further Information

The final 40 RC holes for 9,950 metres in the Tarso and Atahualpa areas concludes the RC drilling for the Marimaca Phase II program.

These drill results confirm the extension of the Marimaca deposit in a north-easterly direction over a

400-metre-long by 300-metre-wide area. The green line in Figure 1 shows the interpreted limits of the Marimaca copper oxide mineralization in the central area targeted by the Phase II exploration program.

Figure 1: Tarso and area RC holed locations

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Marimaca Phase II Program
These results comprise the final RC drill holes for the Phase II program. A smaller diamond drill hole program oriented to check structural controls, provide additional information about the nature of the mineralization and for obtaining geotechnical data and samples for metallurgical test work is nearing completion, with results anticipated in the coming months.

All drill holes will be incorporated with the already published Phase I resource into a single enlarged Phase II resource by the end of September 2019. With the field work largely complete, the Company will now assemble the lithology-structure and mineralization zones model, the 3D geologic model, data base review, QaQc reporting, density measurements and bore hole measurements of structural data interpretation, plus the integration of all sampling and geologic data obtained along the underground workings. It is intended to publish progress updates and share findings between now and the publication of the resource.

Sampling and Assay Protocol
True widths cannot be determined with the information available `at this time. Coro RC holes were sampled on a 2-metre continuous basis, with dry samples riffle split on site and one quarter sent to the Andes Analytical Assay preparation laboratory in Calama and the pulps then sent to the same company’s laboratory in Santiago for assaying. A second quarter was stored on site for reference. Samples were prepared using the following standard protocol: drying; crushing to better than 85% passing -10#; homogenizing; splitting; pulverizing a 500-700g subsample to 95% passing -150#; and a 125g split of this sent for assaying. All samples were assayed for CuT (total copper), CuS (acid soluble copper), CuCN (cyanide soluble copper) by AAS and for acid consumption. A full QA/QC program, involving insertion of appropriate blanks, standards and duplicates was employed with acceptable results. Pulps and sample rejects are stored by Coro for future reference.

Figure 2: Tarso and area intersections

Hole	TD (m)		From	To	m	%CuT	Type
ATR-62	300		126	142	16	0.47	Enriched - Primary
		including	126	134	8	0.75	Enriched
		and	236	246	10	1.30	Primary
		and	264	290	26	0.37	Enriched - Primary
		including	264	280	16	0.43	Enriched - Primary
ATR-63	300		50	60	10	0.85	Oxide
		and	146	168	22	0.40	Oxide - Mixed - Enriched
		and	240	280	40	0.68	Primary - Enriched - Mixed
		including	240	258	18	1.13	Primary - Enriched
ATR-64	300		0	28	28	0.38	Oxide
		including	6	22	16	0.56	Oxide

Tarso and area intersections continued,

ATR-65	300		106	136	30	0.42	Enriched - Mixed
		including	106	128	22	0.50	Enriched - Mixed
		and	238	286	48	0.23	Oxide - Mixed
ATR-90	200	*No significant results*					
ATR-98	200		134	182	48	0.42	Mixed - Enriched - Primary
		including	134	144	10	0.68	Mixed - Enriched
			158	182	24	0.50	Mixed - Enriched - Primary

			10	24	14	0.31	Oxide
			56	138	82	0.72	Oxide
		including	56	72	16	0.58	Oxide
ATR-99[1]	300	*and*	76	112	36	0.49	Oxide
			118	138	20	1.45	Oxide
			158	176	18	0.45	Oxide
			222	234	12	0.31	Primary
ATR-100	200		146	194	48	0.32	Oxide - Mixed
		including	148	170	22	0.37	Oxide - Mixed
ATR-101	200		68	126	58	0.76	Oxide - Mixed
		including	78	116	38	0.96	Mixed - Oxide
			48	86	38	0.59	Oxide - Mixed
ATR-102	200	*including*	68	84	16	1.12	Oxide - Mixed
			118	134	16	0.30	Primary
			148	234	86	0.53	Oxide - Enriched - Primary
ATR-103	150	*including*	62	88	26	0.42	Oxide
		and	116	132	16	0.46	Enriched - Primary

Tarso and area intersections continued,

			48	86	38	0.64	Oxide – Mixed
ATR-104	300	*including*	60	86	26	0.87	Oxide - Mixed
			108	122	14	0.87	Oxide
			206	224	18	0.39	Primary
AER-01	250		176	192	16	0.31	Primary
		including					
AER-02	350	*No Significant Results*					
AER-03	300		2	38	36	0.34	Oxide
		including	16	38	22	0.42	Oxide
TAR-01	300	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-02	300		104	126	22	0.32	Oxide
TAR-03	300		26	62	36	0.31	Oxide
		including	32	62	30	0.33	Oxide
TAR-04	250		136	142	6	0.55	Enriched - Mixed
		and	204	226	22	0.72	Primary - Oxide
TAR-05	300	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-06	200	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-07	200	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-08	300		16	40	24	0.38	Oxide
		including	16	28	12	0.60	Oxide
TAR-09	200		34	74	40	0.34	Oxide - Mixed
		including	34	60	26	0.43	Oxide - Mixed
TAR-10	200		34	58	24	0.43	Oxide
		including	34	50	16	0.58	Oxide
TAR-11	200		28	60	32	0.35	Oxide

Tarso and area intersections continued,

TAR-12	300	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-13	200		66	76	10	1.65	Enriched - Oxide
TAR-14	300	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-15	200	*No Significant Results*					
TAR-16	300	*No Significant Results*					

TAR-17	300	*No Significant Results*
TAR-18	200	*No Significant Results*
TAR-19	300	*No Significant Results*
TAR-20	200	*No Significant Results*
TAR-21	250	*No Significant Results*
TAR-22	200	*No Significant Results*
TAR-23	200	*No Significant Results*
TAR-24	200	*No Significant Results*
TAR-25	200	*No Significant Results*

[1] ATR-99, from 72 to 76 metres includes 6 metres not recovered due to passing through an historic underground working

Figure 3: Tarso and area drill collars

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth
ATR-62	375397.1	7435918.6	1123.1	310	-60	300
ATR-63	375319.8	7435963.8	1128.5	310	-60	300
ATR-64	375321.7	7435960.9	1128.4	220	-60	300
ATR-65	375239.6	7436043.7	1137.0	310	-60	300
ATR-90	375170.5	7435968.3	1139.6	310	-60	200
ATR-98	375172.7	7435962.9	1139.6	220	-60	200
ATR-99	374856.7	7436358.8	1086.3	220	-60	300
ATR-100	375099.4	7436034.0	1144.1	220	-60	200
ATR-101	375162.1	7436125.5	1116.2	220	-60	200
ATR-102	375239.8	7436038.6	1137.1	220	-60	200
ATR-103	375158.0	7436129.0	1116.1	270	-60	150
ATR-104	375082.4	7436209.7	1093.4	220	-60	300
AER-01	374993.4	7436511.2	1064.8	310	-60	250
AER-02	374998.7	7436512.4	1064.4	220	-60	350
AER-03	375155.7	7436244.5	1098.2	310	-60	300
TAR-01	375385.5	7436052.7	1144.4	310	-60	300

Tarso and area drill collars continued,

TAR-02	375439.9	7436138.7	1137.1	310	-60	300
TAR-03	375219.7	7436173.6	1109.9	310	-60	300
TAR-04	375006.9	7436377.8	1065.6	270	-60	250
TAR-05	375297.5	7436131.2	1110.8	310	-60	300
TAR-06	375377.2	7436201.4	1106.7	310	-60	200
TAR-07	375296.1	7436261.8	1085.1	310	-60	200
TAR-08	375221.5	7436326.5	1081.9	310	-60	300
TAR-09	375221.4	7436170.7	1109.9	220	-60	200
TAR-10	375138.9	7436390.5	1067.2	310	-60	200
TAR-11	375158.8	7436237.7	1098.4	220	-60	200
TAR-12	375085.2	7436312.6	1074.0	310	-60	300
TAR-13	375299.8	7436125.6	1111.1	220	-60	200
TAR-14	375527.4	7436345.5	1107.4	310	-60	300
TAR-15	375203.2	7436462.1	1064.2	310	-60	200
TAR-16	375570.5	7436408.2	1128.4	310	-60	300
TAR-17	375643.5	7436480.0	1097.2	310	-60	300
TAR-18	375429.9	7436578.7	1056.9	310	-60	200
TAR-19	375468.9	7436699.1	1048.2	310	-60	300

TAR-20	375676.3	7436723.0	1052.6	310	-60	200
TAR-21	375233.9	7436893.0	1063.7	310	-60	250
TAR-22	375661.1	7437002.8	1028.2	310	-60	200
TAR-23	375692.8	7436827.7	1033.9	310	-60	200
TAR-24	375734.9	7436934.6	1025.0	310	-60	200
TAR-25	375808.5	7436873.0	1033.2	310	-60	200

Qualified Persons
The technical information in this news release, including the information that relates to geology, drilling and mineralization of the Marimaca Phase I and II exploration program was prepared under the supervision of, or has been reviewed by Sergio Rivera, Vice President of Exploration, Coro Mining Corp., a geologist with more than 36 years of experience and a member of the Colegio de Geologos de Chile and of the Institute of Mining Engineers of Chile, and who is the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 responsible for the design and execution of the drilling program.

Coro Mining and the Marimaca Project
Marimaca is fast becoming recognised as one of the most significant copper discoveries in Chile in recent years as it represents a new style of mineralization which challenges accepted exploration wisdom and promises to open up new frontiers for discoveries elsewhere in the country. Unusually, Marimaca is a fracture controlled and intrusive hosted deposit while the numerous and well known manto deposits in the same Coastal Copper Belt are hosted by favourable volcanic rocks.

With a lack of new copper exploration discoveries in Chile the growing Marimaca resource is likely to make it a sought-after development project as it is located near the coast at low elevation close to the city of Antofagasta and the port of Mejillones. This prime location should enable its future development at a relatively modest capital investment. Marimaca would benefit from nearby existing infrastructure including roads, powerlines, ports, a sulphuric acid plant, a skilled workforce and seawater.

Contact Information
For further information please visit www.coromining.com or contact:
Nicholas Bias, VP Corporate Development & Investor Relations
Cell: +44 (0)7771 450 679
Office: +56 2 2431 7601
Email: nbias@coromining.com

Forward Looking Statements
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