Bravo Intersects High-Grade IOCG-Style Massive Sulphide Copper-Gold Mineralization in Drill Testing of Luanga EM targets

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Highlights include 11.48m at 14.3% Cu, 3.3g/t Au including 2.9m at 22.9% Cu, 3.6g/t Au at T5 Target

- Regional exploration has drilled two new areas of sulphide mineralization (T5 and T6 Targets), east of the origina PGM+Ni+Au deposit.
- T5 and T6 targets are only two of eleven priority EM anomalies hosted within the boundaries of the Luanga tenen
- T6 target has also intersected massive sulphides in ultramafic rock.

VANCOUVER, May 28, 2024 - Bravo Mining Corp. (TSXV: BRVO) (OTCQX: BRVMF), ("Bravo" or the "Company") has initial drill holes on the "T5" and "T6" electromagnetic ("EM") anomalies/targets. Assays have been received from the fi ("DDH") at target T5. Both targets are located east of the original PGM+Au+Ni prospecting area of the 100% owned Lu palladium + platinum + rhodium + gold + nickel deposit ("Luanga" or "Luanga PGM+Au+Ni Project"), in the Carajás Min Province, state of Pará, Brazil.

"Drilling of geophysical HeliTEM targets has identified high-grade Iron Oxide Copper Gold style ("IOCG-style") mineraliz represents a potentially significant high-grade copper discovery. T5 is only one of eleven priority EM anomalies hosted boundaries of the Luanga tenement. Moreover, at the proximal EM target (T6), drilling has intersected similar massive s mineralization (assays pending)." said Luis Azevedo, Chairman and CEO. "We are very encouraged by the discovery o copper and shareholders should be cognisant that Luanga is situated within the world class Carajás IOCG province, an fertile for high-grade copper discoveries. These results are a credit to Bravo's highly skilled geology team who are only beginning to uncover the very exciting copper potential adjacent to Luanga's Tier 1 PGM+Au+Ni deposit."

Highlights Include:

- Hole DDH2405T002 at target T5 intersected 11.48m of massive/semi-massive/breccia high-grade copper sulphid mineralization grading 14.3% Cu, 3.3g/t Au including 2.9m at 22.9% Cu, 3.6g/t Au (Figures 1 and 2).
- High-grade copper in DDH2405T002 remains open at depth and along strike.
- Drill hole DDH2405T004 (assays pending), completed 50m to the east of DDH2405T002, also intersected 9m of massive/semi-massive/breccia IOCG-style copper sulphide mineralization (Figure 4).
- Presence of copper mineralization is consistent with mineralization in the Carajás province where IOCG-style min well established and high-grade discoveries are not unusual.
- Such high-grade copper mineralization is likely unrelated to the Luanga PGM+Ni+Au deposit 1km away.
- Drilling at T6 intersected 6m of massive/semi-massive/breccia sulphides (assays pending), in this case predomina pyrrhotite. At this early stage, it appears to be of a magmatic style, hosted in ultramafic rocks like those seen in th the Luanga deposit. Follow-up drilling is planned.

Exploration Drilling Update

Initial test diamond drilling of on Borehole Electromagnetic Targets ("BHEM") targets T5 and T6 has been completed, a results have been received from one of the holes at T5. Drill holes are angled at -60 degrees, towards azimuths of 150- and 330-000° at T6. Together, this set of drill holes comprise a total of 893 metres of diamond drilling.

Over the past 6 months, Bravo has conducted systematic first-pass test drilling, coupled with BHEM on the priority EM identified by the HeliTEM survey. Although these modelled conductors, generated by an airborne EM technique on 150 lines, have a lower degree of locational accuracy, they are sufficiently defined to place first-pass drilling proximal to the location. From there, BHEM, which provides more precise readings every 1m down the hole, has enabled development accurately located conductor models for follow-up drilling.

From the 17 priority EM anomalies identified in the HeliTEM survey (see press release September 11, 2023), Bravo has

this list to 11 high priority conductors that warranted follow-up drilling of predominantly off-hole BHEM conductors. Drill commenced with the T5 and T6 targets, which are respectively situated between 1km and 4km east of the Luanga PGM deposit.

T5 Target

Figure 2 shows the mineralization intersected and responsible for the T5 conductor, consisting of massive/semi-massiv sulphides with sufficient pyrrhotite to generate a strong EM response. The first hole (DDH2305T001, Figure 3), drilled w azimuth of 150°, targeted the HeliTEM conductor but only intercepted a narrow interval of mineralization (0.7m grading Subsequent detailed BHEM modelling from this drill hole indicated that the conductor was located to the west with a sli different alignment. To compensate, a new drill hole (DDH2405T002, Figure 3) was positioned with an azimuth of 180°.

HOLE-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Sulphide Ni* (%)	Sulphide Au (g/t)	TYPE
DDH2405T002	165.62	177.10	11.48	14.27	0.11	3.33	FR
Including	167.50	170.36	2.86	22.91	0.07	3.62	FR

Notes: All 'From', 'To' depths, and 'Thicknesses' are downhole.

Given orientation of drilling, mineralization and modelled EM anomalies, intercepts are estimated at 100% of true thickness.

Type: FR = Fresh Rock. * Bravo's nickel grades are sulphide nickel, and do not include non-recoverable laterite nickel.

Drill hole DDH2405T002 intersected 11.5m (at 14.3% Cu, 3.3g/t Au) of massive/semi-massive/breccia copper sulphide mineralization, at the T5 target. The copper mineralization presents as being within a hydrothermal system that overprin felsic meta-intrusive rocks (meta-tonalite). The main mineral assemblage associated with this hydrothermal zone is rep calcium-amphibole, biotite-phlogopite, apatite and silica. The sulphide paragenesis is that chalcopyrite is much more ab pyrrhotite, forming massive and semi-massive zones associated with brecciation within the hydrothermal zone.

Mineralization appears consistent with typical Carajás IOCG-style mineralization (also supported by preliminary chemis handheld XRF spectrometer). Numerous IOCG deposits are well documented in the Carajás and several operating IOC copper-gold mines exist. The world-class Salobo Cu/Au mine (Vale S.A.) is the most prolific.

The absence of magnetite alteration (which is commonplace in Carajás IOCG deposits) is not unique, with several othe deposits similarly lacking magnetite. This results in the low magnetic response as reflected in the detailed magnetic sur Historical soil geochemistry covers the T5 target with lines spaced at 200 metres, however, with an east-west orientatio parallel to the modelled BHEM plates. Despite this, there is weak Cu in soil anomalism in the vicinity of the BHEM plate 416ppm Cu) close to the eastern end of the BHEM model.

DDH2405T004 has also been completed (assays pending), while DDH2405T003 is in progress.

Figure 4 shows core from the next drill hole (DDH2405T004) at anomaly T5, completed 50m to the east of DDH2405T0 DDH2405T002, this core also contains 9m of massive/semi-massive/breccia IOCG-style copper sulphide mineralizatio pending). This finding supports the IOCG-style mineralization intersected in DDH2405T002 to the west and appears to continuity of the sulphide mineralization. The mineralization intersected at T5 remains open along strike and up and do the intercepts reported herein.

T6 Target

Figure 5 shows the intersected mineralization responsible for the T6 conductor, consisting of 6m of massive/semi-mass sulphides, predominantly pyrrhotite, which generates a strong EM response. The first hole (DDH2306T001 Figure 6) wa an azimuth of 330° to target the interpreted HeliTEM conductor but failed to intersect it. Subsequently, BHEM identified of an off-hole conductor, and follow-up drilling (DDH2406T002, Figure 6) at a new azimuth of 000° intersected this cond this early stage, mineralization appears to be more likely of a magmatic style, with low potassium, chlorine, and calcium ultramafic (dunite) footwall. Assays are pending, and follow-up drilling is planned.

Drill Results Status Update

A total of 293 drill holes have been completed by Bravo to date, for 62,811 metres, including 8 metallurgical holes (not s routine assaying). Results have been reported for 247 Bravo drill holes to date. Assay results for 38 Bravo drill holes th been completed are currently outstanding (excluding the metallurgical holes).

Bravo has initially budgeted a 3,000m of drilling to follow up the identified EM anomalies and will continue to systematic evaluate the T5 and T6 targets, as well as the other nine high priority conductors defined by HeliTEM and subsequent I

Complete Table of Recent Intercepts.

HOLE-ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%) Sulphide	Ni* (%) Sulphide	Au (g/t)	TYPE
DDH2405T001	T5	212.30	213.00	0.70	1.98	0.07	0.04	FR
DDH2405T002	T5	165.62	177.10	11.48	14.27	0.11	3.33	FR
Including		167.50	170.36	2.86	22.91	0.07	3.62	FR
DDH2405T004	T5	Pending						
DDH2406T001	T6	50.00	56.00	6.00	0.11	0.02	0.01	FR
DDH2406T001	T6	120.65	135.14	14.49	-	0.12	-	FR
DDH2406T002	T6	Pending						

Notes: All 'From', 'To' depths, and 'Thicknesses' are downhole.

Given orientation of drilling, mineralization, and modelled EM anomalies, intercepts are estimated at ~100% of true thickness.

Type: FR = Fresh Rock. Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization.

* Bravo's nickel grades are sulphide nickel, and do not include non-recoverable silicate nickel.

About Bravo Mining Corp.

Bravo is a Canadian and Brazil-based mineral exploration and development company focused on advancing its Luanga the world-class Carajás Mineral Province of Brazil

Bravo is the most active explorer in Carajás and is led by a team of local and international geologists who have a prove record of PGM, nickel and copper discoveries.

The Luanga Project is situated on mature freehold farming land and benefits from being in a location close to operating a mining-experienced workforce, with excellent access and proximity to existing infrastructure, including road, rail, and renewable hydro grid power. A fully funded 63,000m infill, step out and exploration drilling and trenching program is we for 2024. Bravo's current Environmental, Social and Governance activities includes planting more than 18,000 high-valu the project area, hiring and contracting locally, and ensuring protection of the environment during its exploration activitie

Technical Disclosure

Technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Simon Mottram, F.AusIMM (Fellow Aus Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), President of Bravo Mining Corp. who serves as the Company's "qualified person" as National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Mottram has verified the tec and opinions contained in this news release.

Forward Looking Statements

This news release contains forward-looking information which is not comprised of historical facts. Forward-looking infor

characterized by words such as "high-grade", "significant", "discovery", "priority", "exciting copper potential", "strong EM variants of these words and other similar words, phrases, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" news release contains forward-looking information pertaining to the Company's ongoing drill program and the results th potential for new and/or different styles of mineralisation in some areas, such as IOCG-style, the presence of which is p documented in the Carajás mineral province; whether or not the mineralization interested at T5 is in fact IOCG-style, sc of such or another style of mineralization; the potential continuity of mineralization between holes; the grades and implic unassayed holes; the visual and XRF identification of minerals in the core; the potential implications of magmatic massi mineralization at T6; whether the other anomalies are related to mineralization; and the Company's plans in respect the Forward-looking information involves risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events, results, and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Factors that coul actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, unexpected result exploration programs, changes in the state of equity and debt markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in obta required regulatory or governmental approvals, environmental risks, limitations on insurance coverage; and other risks uncertainties involved in the mineral exploration and development industry. Forward-looking information in this news re based on the opinions and assumptions of management considered reasonable as of the date hereof, including, but no the assumption that the assay results confirm that the interpreted along strike and up and down dip; that activities will n adversely disrupted or impeded by regulatory, political, community, economic, environmental and/or healthy and safety the Luanga Project will not be materially affected by potential supply chain disruptions; and general business and econ conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and fa in preparing the forward-looking information in this news release are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed o information. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, oth required by applicable securities laws.

Schedule 1: Drill Hole Collar Details

HOLE-ID	Company	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Datum	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Area
DDH2305T001	Bravo	660890.155	9343249.612	185.549	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	250.05	150.00	-60.00	T5 EM
DDH2405T002	Bravo	660850.040	9343224.790	191.610	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	201.35	180.00	-60.00	T5 EM
DDH2405T004	Bravo	660899.990	9343224.690	185.840	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	200.35	180.00	-60.00	T5 EM
DDH2306T001	Bravo	663569.793	9343420.426	200.549	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	150.40	330.00	-60.00	T6 EM
DDH2406T002	Bravo	663569.790	9343420.430	200.550	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	90.75	000.00	-60.00	T6 EM

Schedule 2: Assay Methodologies and QAQC

Samples follow a chain of custody between collection, processing, and delivery to the SGS Geosol laboratory in Parau state of Pará, Brazil. The drill core is delivered to the core shack at Bravo's Luanga site facilities and processed geologists who insert certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates into the sampling sequence. Drill core is half placed in secured polyurethane bags, then in security-sealed sacks before being delivered directly from the Luanga site the Parauapebas SGS Geosol laboratory by Bravo staff. Additional information about the methodology can be found on Geosol website (SGS) in their analytical guides. Information regarding preparation and analysis of historic drill core is a presented in the table below, where the information is known.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QAQC") is maintained internally at the lab through rigorous use of internal cert reference materials, blanks, and duplicates. An additional QAQC program is administered by Bravo using certified refer materials, duplicate samples and blank samples that are blindly inserted into the sample batch. If a QAQC sample retu unacceptable value an investigation into the results is triggered and when deemed necessary, the samples that were te batch with the failed QAQC sample are re-tested.

Bravo SGS Geosol				
Preparation	Method	Method	Method	Method
For All Elements	Pt, Pd, Au	Rh	Sulphide Ni, Cu	Trace Elements
PRPCLI (85% at 200#)	FAI515, FAI34V	FAI30V	AA04B	ICP40B

SOURCE Bravo Mining Corp.

Contact
For further information about Bravo, please visit www.bravomining.com or contact: Alex Penha, EVP Corporate Development, info@bravomining.com