

Andina Copper Corp. Intersects 352 m @ 0.68% Cu, 112 ppm Mo from 144 m, incl. 118 m @ 1.17% Cu, 193 ppm Mo from 246 m

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[Andina Copper Corp.](#) (TSX-V: ANDC | FSE: FIR | OTCQB: PMMCF) is pleased to report assay results for its maiden diamond drillhole CDH003 at the Cobrasco copper-molybdenum project located in the Chocó Department, Colombia.

Since commencing field exploration in early October 2025, the Company has completed a total of three diamond drill holes for 2609 m, with a fourth hole currently underway.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- CDH003 intersected significant copper mineralization from surface to final depth (774.8m).

High-grade intersections include:

352 m @ 0.68% Cu, 112 ppm Mo, 1.55 g/t Ag from 144 m;

Incl. 118 m @ 1.17% Cu, 193 ppm Mo, 2.35 g/t Ag from 246 m

- Drilling continues at Cobrasco, with 3 holes completed to date for 2609 m.
- CDH004 and CDH005 were completed to depths of 900 m and 934 m respectively, with assay results for CDH004 expected shortly
- Drill rig mobilized to a platform ~410 m NW of CDH005 and 390 m SW of CDH001.
- Surface reconnaissance along the northern extensions of the mineralized trend has confirmed outcrops of early-stage A-type stockwork veining and limonites after sulphides, over 1km from the area currently being drilled.
- Sporadic gold mineralization reported in CDH003, suggestive of a possible gold rich intrusive phase within the broader Cobrasco system.

Andina Copper's President and CEO Joseph van den Elsen commented:

"These exceptional assay results from our very first drillhole validate Cobrasco as a globally significant Cu-Mo porphyry system and clearly demonstrate potential for large tonnages of high-grade mineralization. Ongoing drilling is expected to further expand the multi-kilometer footprint of mineralization both northward and south along the well-defined structural corridor.

2026 promises to be an exciting time for Andina Copper shareholders, as we are now in a catalyst rich period with strong, exploration driven news flow being generated across all three of our projects. The 2025-26 field season is well underway at Piuquenes and exploration is continuing at pace at Cobrasco, with results from CDH004 expected shortly. Follow-up exploration will also shortly commence at Mantau."

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Figure 1 - Cobrasco location map, Chocó, Colombia

Significant Drill Results and Ongoing Program

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Comments
CDH001	184	992	808	0.42	79	1.12	
inc.	768	906	138	0.77	164	0.02	Drilled 2022 (Rugby Resources)
inc.	774	856	82	0.9	199	3.05	
CDH002	18	88	70	0.29	53	2.40	
and	152	906	754	0.46	76	1.18	Drilled 2022 (Rugby Resources)
inc.	474	646	172	0.74	78	1.98	
CDH003	20	80	60	0.25	49	5.00	0.00 - 300.60 m
and	144	496	352	0.68	112	1.55	(drilled Nov-Dec 2022) 300.60-774.80 m
inc.	246	364	118	1.17	193	2.35	(drilled Nov 2025)

Table 1 - Significant Drill Intercepts: Cobrasco Project

Assay results for CDH004 are expected shortly, with samples from CDH005 to be dispatched imminently to the ALS laboratory in Medellin.

CDH006 has been mobilized and gradual step-outs will continue in a NW direction, testing the areas of known mineralization and enlarging the mineralization footprint laterally and vertically with increased drilling.

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Figure 2 - Plan view of drilling and surface geochemistry coloured by copper (Cu) concentration (ppm).

Geology and Mineralization CDH003

Drilling at Cobrasco was resumed on hole CDH003, previously suspended at 300.60 m by Rugby Resources in late 2022, and continued to a final depth of 774.80 m.

Hole CDH003 was originally designed to test a near-surface mineralized intercept in hole CDH001 at depth and drilled some 325 m vertically underneath CDH001. Significant copper mineralization continued to the end of hole, with an unconstrained interval of 0.37% Cu (0.44% CuEq) from surface to 774.80 m.

The upper portions of CDH003 (up to 66 m) are marked by several early pulses of intermediate porphyry types. These intrusions are generally dark-coloured due to their elevated mafic content and disseminated magnetite commonly exceeding 1%. Crowded porphyritic textures are consistent with deeper emplacement and slower cooling. These units may represent remnants of roof pendants of the early intermediate porphyry

units.

Later phases of light-coloured felsic porphyries including rhyolite, rhyodacite, dacite and granodiorite have been identified at increasing depth. They typically display an open texture characterized by aphanitic and locally vitreous groundmass, commonly containing diagnostic large quartz phenocrysts. Microscopic features observed in these lithologies, including aphanitic groundmass with flow banding and fractured phenocrysts, are indicative of rapid magma decompression and related to the emplacement of a dome complex.

At a depth of 640 m, dark coloured, fine-grained andesitic subvolcanic lithologies were encountered in sheared contact with felsic porphyries. This interval marks the first appearance of what are interpreted to be the La Equis Formation andesite host sequence intersected in the drilling. These intermediate volcanic units of Lower Eocene age were intruded by the main Mande Batholith and associated family of porphyry units, which characteristically occur as flow dome complexes along the western margins of the batholith.

The central portion of the drill hole is characterized by an early rhyolite porphyry which exhibits strong magmatic-hydrothermal brecciation and is a preferred host for high-grade copper mineralization assayed in CDH003.

Mineralization at Cobrasco is controlled by multiple, recurrent hydrothermal events associated with the emplacement and subsequent progressive cooling of the intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, consistent with the evolution of a large porphyry system. Potassic alteration is well-developed in both, intermediate and felsic porphyries, and multiple generations of veining, including A-type early quartz veins and B-type quartz-molybdenite veins. The creation of a dense network of microfractures and dissolution voids resulted in the necessary space for the invasion and subsequent precipitation of Cu-bearing fluids, principally chalcopyrite in veinlets and infills in what has been classified as C-type veins.

Chalcopyrite and bornite occur as veinlets, disseminations, fracture fillings and, locally, as breccia infill. Bornite commonly replaces chalcopyrite and is typically associated with pervasive green-grey sericite alteration. Later anhydrite-chalcopyrite veins crosscut both intermediate and felsic porphyry phases, with veins ranging from a few centimetres to tens of centimetres. Where closely spaced, these veins can define metre-scale zones of elevated Cu grades (refer Fig 3).

Strong A- and B-type early veining observed in multiple outcrops on the northern reaches of the concessions, are associated with Cu and Mo soil and rock geochemical anomalism. Veining associated with ubiquitous outcropping iron oxides after sulphides (limonites) and high copper rock grades (>0.5% Cu) was observed, confirming an extension of the rhyolite-dacite intrusive dome complex and known mineralization over a kilometer from the location of current drilling. Such targets will be followed up in the short-term, in preparation of mobilizing a second drill rig.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Az (T)	Dip	Depth	Comments
							Datum: WGS84 (Zone 18N)
						000.00 - 300.60 m.	
CDH003	342292	658333	360	330	67	774.80	(drilled by Rugby Resources 2022) 300.60 - 774.80 m.
							(drilled by Andina Copper 2025)
CDH004	342292	658333	360	225	60	900.25	Drilled SW (225 deg) parallel to CDH001 (in section). Assays pending.
CDH005	342292	658333	360	180	50	934.00	Drilled S. Currently being logged and sampled. Assays pending.

New drillhole location.

CDH006 342015 658636 402 225 60 500m+

Drilling SW (225 deg).
NW step-out on mineralized system.

Table 2 - Andina Copper - Drill Collar File: Cobrasco Project

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The Company's Corporate Presentation is available at: [Andina Copper Corporate Presentation](#)

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QUALIFIED PERSON

Francisco Montes, a consultant of Andina Copper Corp and a "qualified person" ("QP") within the definition of that term in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, has verified the scientific and technical information that forms the basis for this news release. Francisco Montes is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #4160).

QAQC

CDH003 was collared with a HQ size, with drill core extracted from the core tubes by the drill contractor under the supervision of Andina Copper, marked for consistent orientation and placed in core boxes with appropriate depth markers added. Full core boxes were then sealed before being transported by Andina Copper to the Cobrasco core-cutting facility in Quibdó. Core was processed, quick logged, checked for recovery, photographed, and marked for assays. Core trays were weighed before being cut using a diamond saw by Andina Copper. Andina Copper supervising geologist double-checked the selected two-meter sample intervals, placed the samples in sealed bags, and ensured that the same side of the core was consistently sampled. Reference numbers were assigned to each sample and each sample was weighed. The core trays with the remaining half-core were weighed and photographed and are stored at the Andina Copper facility in Quibdó. From Quibdó samples were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Medellin, an accredited laboratory which is independent of the Company. Prepared samples were then sent to the ALS laboratory in Lima, Peru for gold (Au-AA23), copper (Cu-OG62), and multi-element ICP (ME-MS61) analysis. No data quality issues were detected by the QA/QC program.

ABOUT ANDINA COPPER

Andina Copper Corporation is a unique South America- focused copper explorer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV:ANDC), Frankfurt (FSE: FIR), and OTC (OTCQB: PMMCF) exchanges.

The Company holds two significant discoveries along the world's premier copper producing Andean porphyry belt in Argentina and Colombia, and a compelling undrilled copper-gold target in the prolific copper production district of the Coastal Cordillera of Chile.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This news release contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this release, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that Andina Copper expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will" or "may" occur. These statements are subject to various risks. Although Andina Copper believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guaranteeing of future performance, and actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements.

Neither the TSXV nor the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

1 Utilizing a 0.2%Cu cut-off and 10m dilution limit

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