Coro Mining Marimaca Exploration Update: Northwards Continuation of Mineralization Confirmed at Atahualpa

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VANCOUVER, Feb. 07, 2019 - Coro Mining Corp. (“Coro” or the “Company”) (TSX: COP) is pleased to announce an update for the Company’s Marimaca Project in the Antofagasta Region of Chile. The first 21 RC holes totalling 6,750 metres have been drilled at Atahualpa and have confirmed the northward extension of copper oxide mineralization from that previously defined at Marimaca 1-23 and La Atómica. The Marimaca deposit has now been shown to be continuous over a strike length in excess of 1,000 metres and remains open to the north. As previously announced on November 27, 2018, underground workings at Atahualpa have been sampled and mineralization is known to be present for at least a further 250 metres beyond the current drill pattern. Marimaca averages in excess of 500 metres in width, narrowing to the south, and leachable mineralization averages 50 to 200 metres in thickness.

Atahualpa RC holed locations

Atahualpa northwest south east section looking north east

Marimaca Project Area

Highlights

Hole ATR-03
From 6 to 84 metres, 78 metres of copper oxide mineralization averaging 0.62% CuT

Hole ATR-04 (extending to Marimaca 1-23 model area)

- From 2 to 122 metres, 120 metres of copper oxide and lesser enriched sulphide mineralization averaging 1.09% CuT

Hole ATR-05

- From 54 to 116 metres, 62 metres of copper oxide and lesser mixed mineralization averaging 0.61% CuT
- From 174 to 248 metres, 74 metres of mixed and enriched copper mineralization averaging 1.06% CuT

Hole ATR-07

- From 0 to 106 metres, 106 metres of copper oxide and mixed mineralization averaging 0.89% CuT

Hole ATR-09

- From 50 to 106 metres, 56 metres of copper oxide and mixed mineralization averaging 1.03% CuT

Commenting on the results, Luis Tondo, CEO of Coro stated: *“We are delighted that the first batch of*

drill results at Atahualpa, the area adjacent and to the north of Marimaca, has confirmed that the copper oxide mineralized zones extend on to the Atahualpa claims. This is an important milestone for the project because we are now demonstrating the real potential of a larger resource at Marimaca, surpassing that established in the Phase I program. As the Phase II program continues and expands, we look forward to releasing more results confirming the continued growth of the Marimaca Project.”

Further Information

The Phase I drilling that established the initial Marimaca 1-23 resources and the Phase II drilling completed thus far at La Atómica and Atahualpha are detailed below in Figure 1.

Discussion of Results
Interpretation of all drilling to date shows that two styles of mineralization are present at Marimaca, as illustrated in Figure 1, namely:

1. To the west, mineralization is more structurally controlled and characterised by weak to moderate north south oriented parallel fracturing cross cut by 60° east dipping, north south feeders, containing high grade brochantite rich mineralization, previously mined in the underground workings.
2. To the east, the mineralization is characterised by strong north south penetrative parallel fracturing cross cut by north east oriented sub vertical feeders and is the continuation of the previously drilled Marimaca style mineralization. The two styles are separated by a dyke swarm known as the Main Dacitic Dyke (MDD) and a similar set of dykes defines the hanging wall of the Marimaca style mineralization.

Towards the west, drill holes ATR-15, 17, 18 and 19 defined the border of the Marimaca deposit, intersecting narrow low-grade copper mineralization related to a northeast system of dioritic dykes. To the east, a concealed post mineral diorite containing minor primary sulphides was intersected in hole ATR-21 and in holes previously drilled inn the north east section of the Marimaca 1-23 Claim.

The drilling has also returned some attractive primary sulphide copper grades, notably, ATR-04, 18 metres at 0.95% CuT, ATR-08, 14 metres at 0.94% CuT and ATR-10, 16 metres at 0.66% CuT. These results confirm the existence of sulphide mineralization at depth and remaining open.

The section diagram above corresponds to a cross section along the 310° direction, showing copper grades from new RC holes as well as intersected underground workings. Thickness and grades increase towards the east as they are controlled by the intersection of NS strike dipping east parallel fractures with north east trending feeders. Limits between mineralized zones are also shown. In this section the higher grades correspond chiefly to brochantite rich mineralization.

Two drill rigs are currently operating on site. With the drill rigs fully active and assaying now in progress, the Phase II program is approaching peak activity. A third RC rig and a diamond drilling will add to the overall activity, expected to peak in March 2019. The anticipated enlarged and integrated Marimaca resource estimate remains on track for completion in the third quarter of 2019. The preparation of access roads, drilling platforms and RC drilling at Tarso and Sorpresa has commenced. The Marimaca project area and exploration Phases are detailed in the Figure 3 below.

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 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.

Underground samples were taken as 2 metres continuous chip channel samples in previously carefully

cleaned surface walls. Both adit walls were sampled by Coro personnel. The samples were transported to the Andes Analytical Assays (“AAA”) preparation laboratory in Calama. Samples were prepared and assayed as for the drill samples. No standards, blanks or duplicates were employed. After sampling, underground workings were geologically mapped in detail following a protocol adapted from that used for drill hole logging, with emphasis on mineralization and its structural and litohologic controls.

Figure 4: Atahualpa Intersections

Hole	TD (m)		From	To	m	%CuT	Type
ATR-01	250		26	116	90	0.44	Oxide - Mixed - Enriched
		including	34	60	26	0.62	Oxide
			78	94	16	0.49	Mixed
		and	124	132	8	0.35	Primary - Enriched
ATR-02	300		2	68	66	0.59	Oxide
		including	2	8	6	1.08	Oxide
			52	68	16	1.22	Oxide
		and	68	88	20	0.37	Mixed - Enriched
			184	204	20	0.41	Primary - Enriched
ATR-03	350		6	84	78	0.62	Oxide
		including	6	26	20	0.89	Oxide
			42	72	30	0.79	Oxide
		and	88	114	26	0.32	Oxide
			240	246	6	0.74	Oxide
			252	262	10	0.30	Oxide
ATR-04	350		2	122	120	1.09	Oxide - Enriched
		including	8	34	26	0.95	Oxide
			48	76	28	1.80	Oxide
			82	92	10	1.80	Enriched
			94	122	28	1.07	Oxide
		and	160	178	18	0.95	Primary
		and	194	202	8	0.34	Oxide

Atahualpa intersections continued,

ATR-05 450		54	116	62	0.61	Oxide - Mixed
	including	54	84	30	0.81	Oxide - Mixed
		96	116	20	0.66	Oxide
	and	174	248	74	1.06	Mixed - Enriched
	including	198	248	50	1.41	Primary - Enriched
	and	256	274	18	0.33	Primary
		336	342	6	0.43	Mixed - Enriched
ATR-06 400		0	46	46	0.41	Oxide
	including	10	32	22	0.57	Oxide
	and	146	154	8	0.33	Enriched
		198	210	12	1.24	Primary - Enriched
		316	338	22	0.38	Primary
ATR-07 400		0	106	106	0.89	Oxide - Mixed
	including	16	46	30	1.52	Oxide - Mixed
	and	116	148	32	0.65	Enriched
	including	128	140	12	1.20	Enriched
	and	190	224	34	0.32	Primary-Mixed-Enriched
		260	312	52	0.26	Primary
	including	260	280	20	0.42	Primary

	and	384	390	6	0.36	Oxide
ATR-08 350		0	110	110	0.69	Oxide
	including	0	60	60	0.79	Oxide
		74	110	36	0.74	Oxide
	and	198	226	28	0.60	Primary
	including	198	212	14	0.94	Primary
ATR-09 400		2	18	16	0.66	Oxide
	and	34	42	8	0.76	Oxide
		50	106	56	1.03	Oxide-Mixed-Enriched
	including	66	106	40	1.27	Mixed - Enriched
	and	122	134	12	0.30	Enriched
ATR-10 350		0	76	76	0.47	Oxide
	including	2	12	10	1.26	Oxide
		40	46	6	1.62	Oxide
		60	72	12	0.61	Oxide
	and	76	102	26	1.91	Oxide - Enriched
	including	76	84	8	4.14	Oxide
		84	96	12	1.30	Enriched
	and	118	134	16	0.66	Primary
		134	150	16	0.21	Oxide - Mixed

Atahualpa intersections continued,

ATR-10		172	178	6	0.41	Oxide
cont.,		224	230	6	1.42	Mixed
		242	262	20	0.47	Oxide
ATR-11 300		0	64	64	0.40	Oxide
	including	10	16	6	1.12	Oxide
		20	44	24	0.43	Oxide
	and	118	138	20	0.40	Mixed - Enriched
	including	128	134	6	1.06	Enriched
	and	228	252	24	0.33	Oxide
ATR-12 350		6	58	52	0.34	Oxide
	and	76	84	8	0.38	Primary
		86	98	12	0.32	Oxide
		130	144	14	0.30	Primary
		326	332	6	0.52	Primary
ATR-13 250		2	32	30	0.42	Oxide
ATR-14 300		6	18	12	0.30	Oxide
	and	52	64	12	0.30	Oxide
		90	102	12	0.30	Oxide
		118	128	10	0.30	Oxide
		246	258	12	0.49	Primary - Mixed
ATR-15 200	No Significant Results					
ATR-16 250		12	40	28	0.43	Oxide
ATR-17 270		258	266	8	0.28	Oxide
ATR-18 230		86	92	6	0.33	Oxide
	and	132	138	6	0.31	Oxide
ATR-19 200		68	84	16	0.29	Oxide
ATR-21 450		326	332	6	0.59	Primary
ATR-22 350		110	134	24	0.55	Oxide - Mixed
	including	112	130	18	0.65	Oxide - Mixed

and	170	178	8	0.50	Enriched - Mixed	
	306	318	12	1.53	Primary	

Figure 5: Atahualpa Drill Collars

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth
ATR-01	374924.4	7435815.6	1038.9	310	-60	250
ATR-02	374960.7	7435793.1	1037.6	220	-60	300
ATR-03	374986.0	7435714.7	1053.8	310	-60	350
ATR-04	374988.3	7435713.5	1053.9	220	-60	350
ATR-05	375106.1	7435757.8	1068.0	310	-60	450
ATR-06	375115.1	7435744.5	1068.5	220	-60	400
ATR-07	375014.0	7435803.4	1048.1	310	-60	400
ATR-08	375014.9	7435797.4	1048.1	220	-60	350
ATR-09	374960.4	7435878.4	1027.6	310	-60	400
ATR-10	374962.1	7435874.2	1027.7	220	-60	350
ATR-11	374876.9	7435940.0	994.9	310	-60	300
ATR-12	374880.2	7435930.2	995.3	220	-60	350
ATR-13	374791.5	7436009.4	973.6	310	-60	250
ATR-14	374792.6	7436006.8	973.7	220	-60	300
ATR-15	374729.3	7436046.4	966.8	310	-60	200
ATR-16	374730.9	7436040.9	966.8	220	-60	250
ATR-17	374634.0	7436086.1	959.2	310	-60	270
ATR-18	374635.3	7436084.7	959.2	220	-60	230
ATR-19	374574.1	7436174.5	932.6	310	-60	200
ATR-21	375209.5	7435815.9	1083.0	310	-60	450
ATR-22	375210.6	7435809.4	1082.9	220	-60	350

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.

Contact Information

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

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Photos accompanying this announcement are available at :

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