KURA
Mineral Resources
in *Latin America*

DELFIN PROJECT

Delfin is located in the foothills of the High Andes of northern Chile, east of the Atacama Salar. This advanced exploration project corresponds to a high grade Copper deposit classified as *Red Bed*, given its associated lacustrine sedimentary facies and classic bornite – chalcocite hypogene mineralization. Work to date totalize 15,462 m DDH and RC drill holes resulting in a non-complaint resource estimate of **4.8 Mt @ 1.3% Cu**, including **2.8 Mt @ 1.35% Cu oxide** mineralization. Best drill intercept shows **85 m @ 4.9% Cu.**

Exploration upside still remains largely untapped in the 3,500 ha property, as most of the work has been focused around the historical artisanal mining works and outcrops area. Similar structural pattern replicate towards north and south, with untested resistivity and chargeability anomalies. While copper anomalies have been consistently assayed, only few samples have been for gold (registered values up to **5.5 g/t Au**) or other economic elements. Red Bed deposits usually contain native silver, uraninite and gold, leaving the opportunity open to add additional by-products if the samples would be analyzed by multielement ICP.

Delfin's known resources can support a medium size underground mining project to initiate operation in the short term, while developing untested targets. This represent an unique opportunity in a well developed mining region.

Project Name:	Delfin
Location:	105 km south of San Pedro de Atacama, II Region
Latitude (UTM):	7.373.000
Longitude (UTM):	596.900
Ownership:	100% private owner
Claims Status:	Claims paid to date
Claim type:	Exploitation Concessions
Tenure size:	3,590 ha
Deposit Type:	Red Bed
Development Stage:	Reserve Estimation and Mining plan. 111 RC and DDH holes totalizing 15,462 m.
Infrastructure:	IP-RES and Magnetometry Excellent road access and proximity to infrastructure
Negotiation terms:	Earn In / Option Agreement

1. Location & Tenure

Delfin is located 105 km south of San Pedro de Atacama town and can be easily accessed by the sealed road that border the eastern flank of the Atacama Salar, until reaching Peine village, distant 14 km from the project. Delfin lies at an altitude of 2,800 m.a.s.l. and the exploitation concessions cover an area of 3,590 ha (Figure 1).

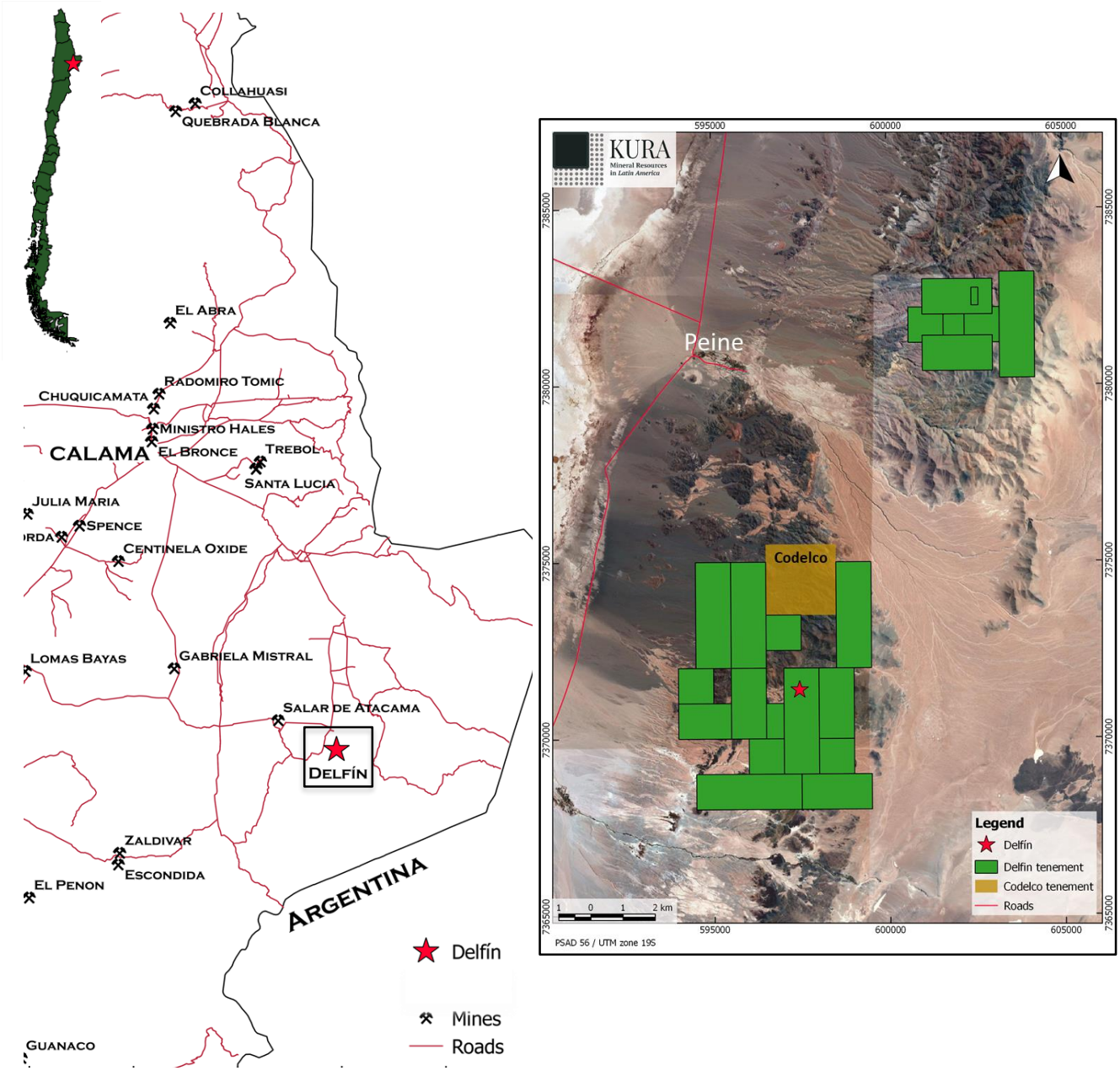
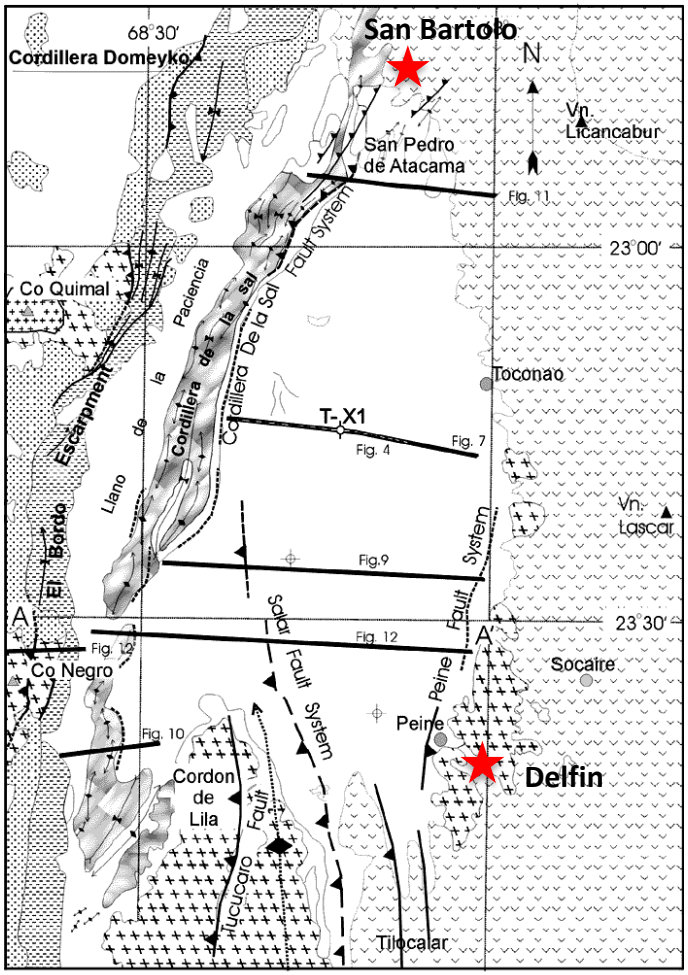
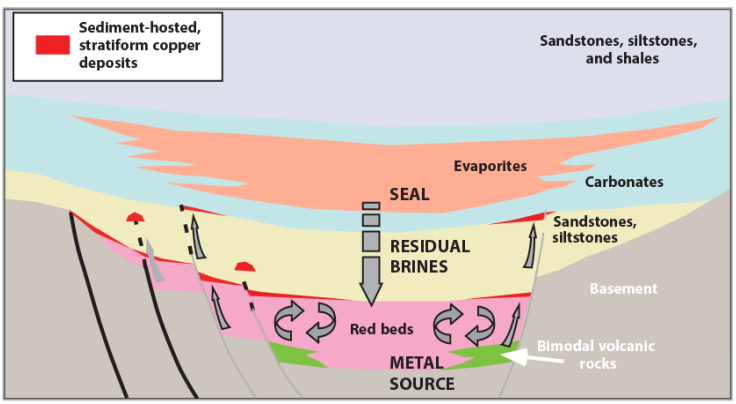


Figure 1: Delfin Project Location and tenure map.

2. District Geology & Deposit Type

Delfin is embedded into a lacustrine sequence alternating red sandstones and shales with interbedded andesitic and riolitic tuffs. Similar Red Beds examples are the historically famous Corocoro copper-silver district of the Bolivian altiplano basin, the conglomerate hosted Coloso deposit in northern Chile and the nearby mines at San Bartolo (Figure 2).





The mineralized levels and structures seen at Delfin follow the Red Bed model as shown in Figure 2, developed in hydrologically closed basins. The sediment hosted stratiform copper system consist of residual brines that move downward into the basal, oxidized red-bed sequence. Heat from burial and, in some cases, high heat flow from igneous activity initiate convection of this highly saline brines, which are capable of leaching metals from both the red-bed sediments and the basement. Oxidized, metal rich brines circulate upward to the top of the red bed sequence, where they encounter organic rich sediments that provide the reductants necessary to precipitate copper sulphides. Fluids may also utilize fault architecture within the basin to escape to higher levels and precipitate sulphides when encounter significant structural permeability or reductants. The evaporite beds provide an effective top seal to the hydrologic system, whereas the basin edges themselves provide lateral containment.

Figure 2: Delfin and San Bartolo location with respect to the Atacama Basin. They occur at the edges of the basin as it is expected by the red bed model. The lower figure is a theoretical section of the Atacama Basin and illustrate the fluid dynamics until precipitation.
The top core photo shows massive bornite found in **drill hole DD-4 at Delfin**.

3. Exploration History

- **1900s:** Small artisanal high grade mining have been reported in the area since the Inca Period
- **1970 – 1980s:** Small scale mining was intermittently performed along a mineralized structure for 70 m in strike per 9 m thickness and 16 m vertical depth, obtaining **oxides @ >4% Cu**
- **1992:** Initial systematic assessment over the area includes construction of 26 trenches totalizing 1,300 m, mapping and rock sampling
- **1996 – 1999**: Among this period several RC drilling campaigns were performed totalizing 10,103m.
- **2000**: Resource estimation using previous data accounts for **7.3 Mt @ 1.65% Cu** among measured and inferred reserves
- **2006:** Two shafts were constructed at either sides of the mineralized structure, with dimensions of 2 x 2 m and 57 and 27 meters depth. From there they performed tunnels in each directions for 30 m.
- **2007:** DDH and RC drill campaign were performed totalizing 5,090 m. With this information and new mapping insights, in addition to reinterpretation of geological sections, the resource model was recalculated obtaining **4.8 Mt @ 1.3% Cu**
- **2017:** Geophysical of IP-Res and magnetometry were performed over the area

Figure 3: DDH drilling at Delfin – 2007 campaign

4. Drill Results – Resource Estimation

All the drilling have been executed over the historical high grade copper occurrences to a maximum depth of 410 m. The last drill campaign was performed in 2007, which included 2,914 m of DDH (only DDH drilling to date in the project) and additional 2,176 m RC drilling (Figure 4).

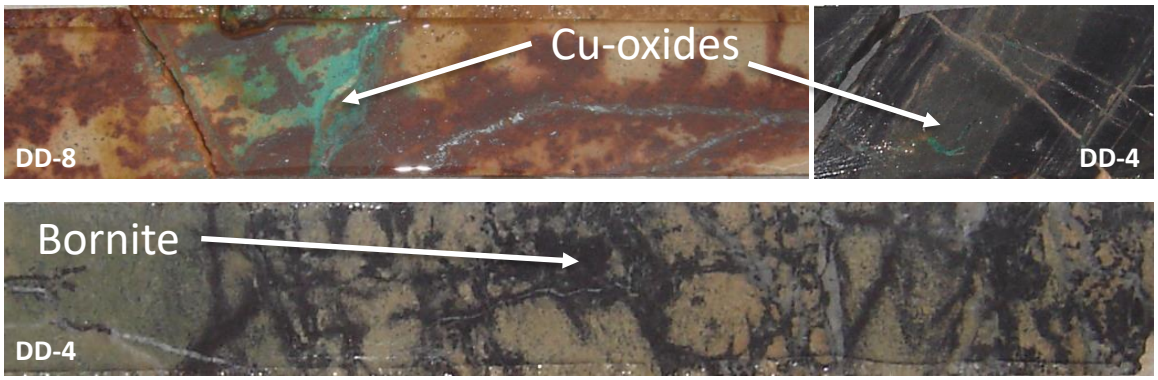


Figure 4: Drill holes showing oxide copper mineralization and bornite. The oxide limit has been defined at 110 m below surface.

Based on the drilling assays, core logging and field mapping, 20 NS geological sections with 25 m separation were constructed perpendicular to the mineralization trend in order to estimate the **4.8 Mt @ 1.3% Cu** (Figure 5).

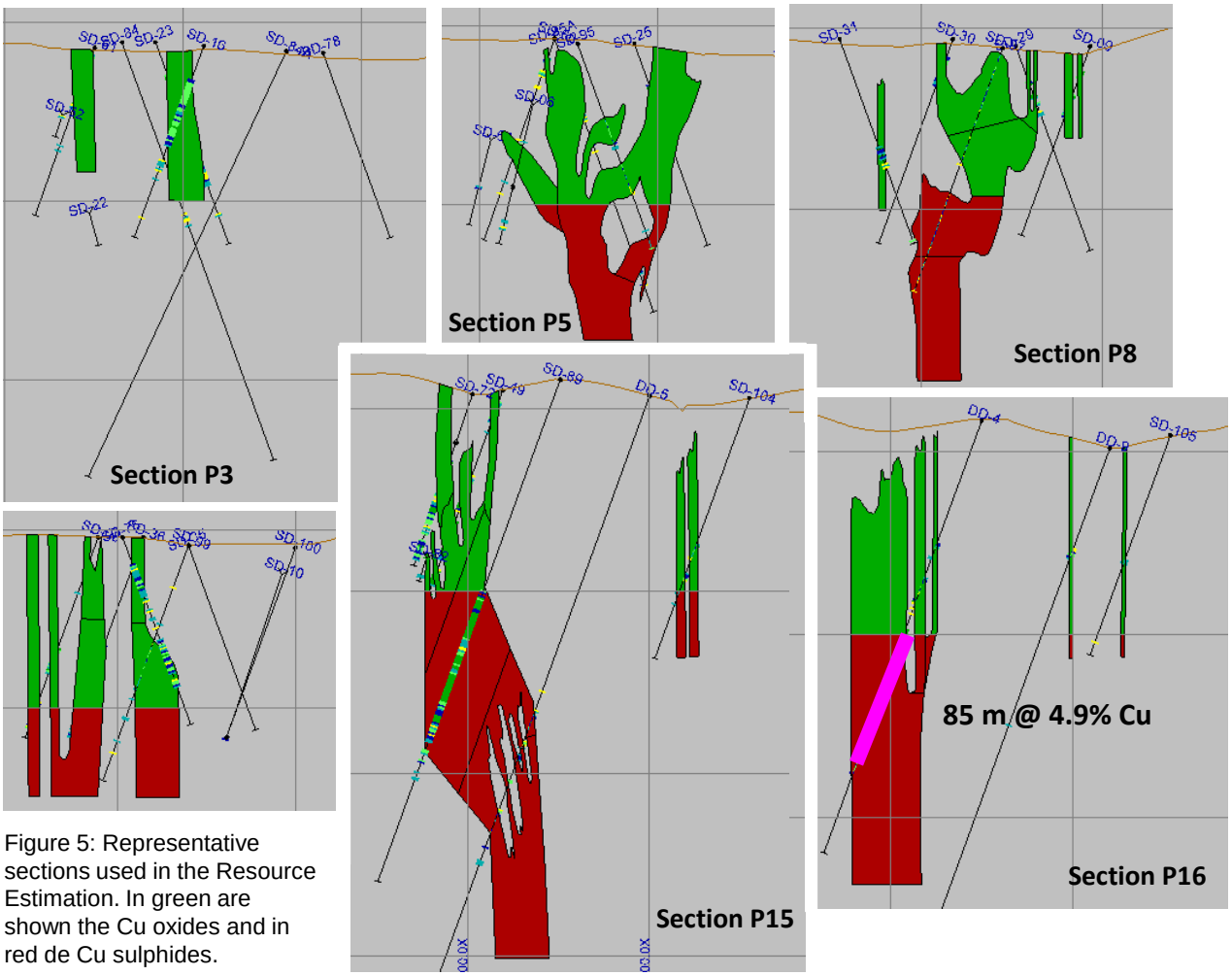


Figure 5: Representative sections used in the Resource Estimation. In green are shown the Cu oxides and in red de Cu sulphides.

5. Geological Exploration Concept

Delfin correspond to a structurally controlled Red Bed, located at the margin of the Atacama Salar Basin, among oxidized sandstones, shales and bimodal riolitic – andesitic tuffs (Figure 6).

Granodiorites and diorites are intruding the sedimentary sequence and are likely involved in the mineralization process as a source of heat for the convection of the basinal fluids and focus across structures.

Just a minor portion of the property have been explored, leaving the opportunity to find new resources. Delfin ore body is strongly controlled by a NW to WNW structural corridor that replicates towards the south, providing similar tectonic environment for mineralization (Figure 6).

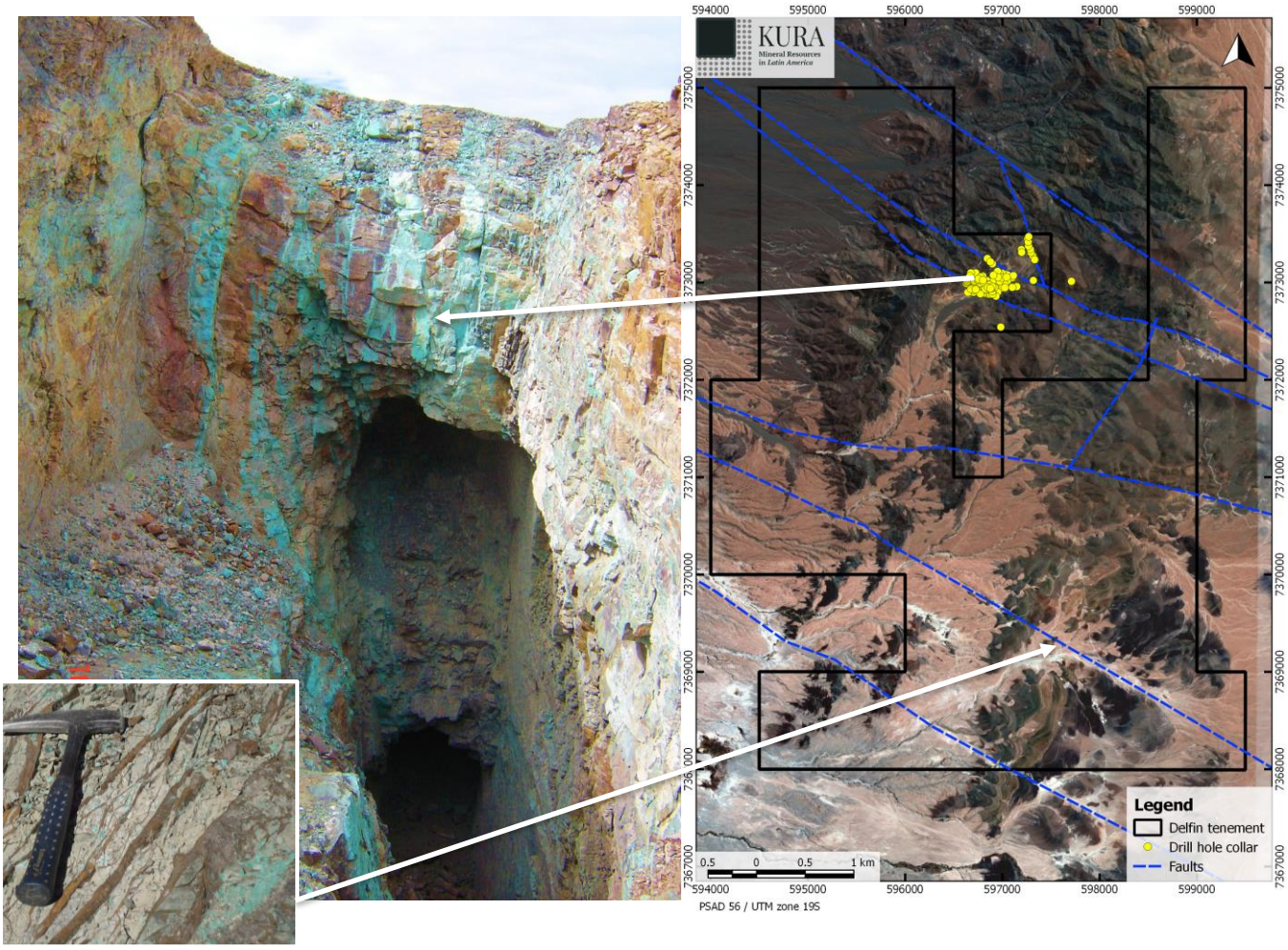


Figure 6: a) Small scale mining activity across a WNW structure. Mineralization is emplaced in lacustrine sediments and riolitic – andesitic tuffs. Dioritic diques are also observed cutting the beddings. b) NW-WNW structures running across Delfin. In yellow dots are the drill holes location, it is evident that just a minor amount of the property have been explored.

Drill cores have been assayed for Cu, with just a minority of them tested also for Au, showing results up to 5.5 g/t Au. Red Beds usually contain native silver, uraninite and gold, leaving the opportunity open to add additional by-products if the samples would be analyzed by multielement ICP.

6. Geological Exploration Concept – Geophysical Results

Delfin Mine is sited over a scattered magnetic feature showing irregular – medium mag anomalies typical of subvolcanic intrusions. Chargeability varies between 10-15 mv/V whereas Resistivity ranges among 12-300 ohm/m. Using this values as an empirical proxy for exploration there can be defined 5 targets based on Resistivity and 3 targets based on Chargeability (Figure 7). Just the target in Line 1 is coincident in terms of IP/RES, and also showing similar magnetic features than the Delfin deposit. In general terms RES tend to map quite well the basin structure, showing subparallel units, while IP could be representing sulphide mineralization.

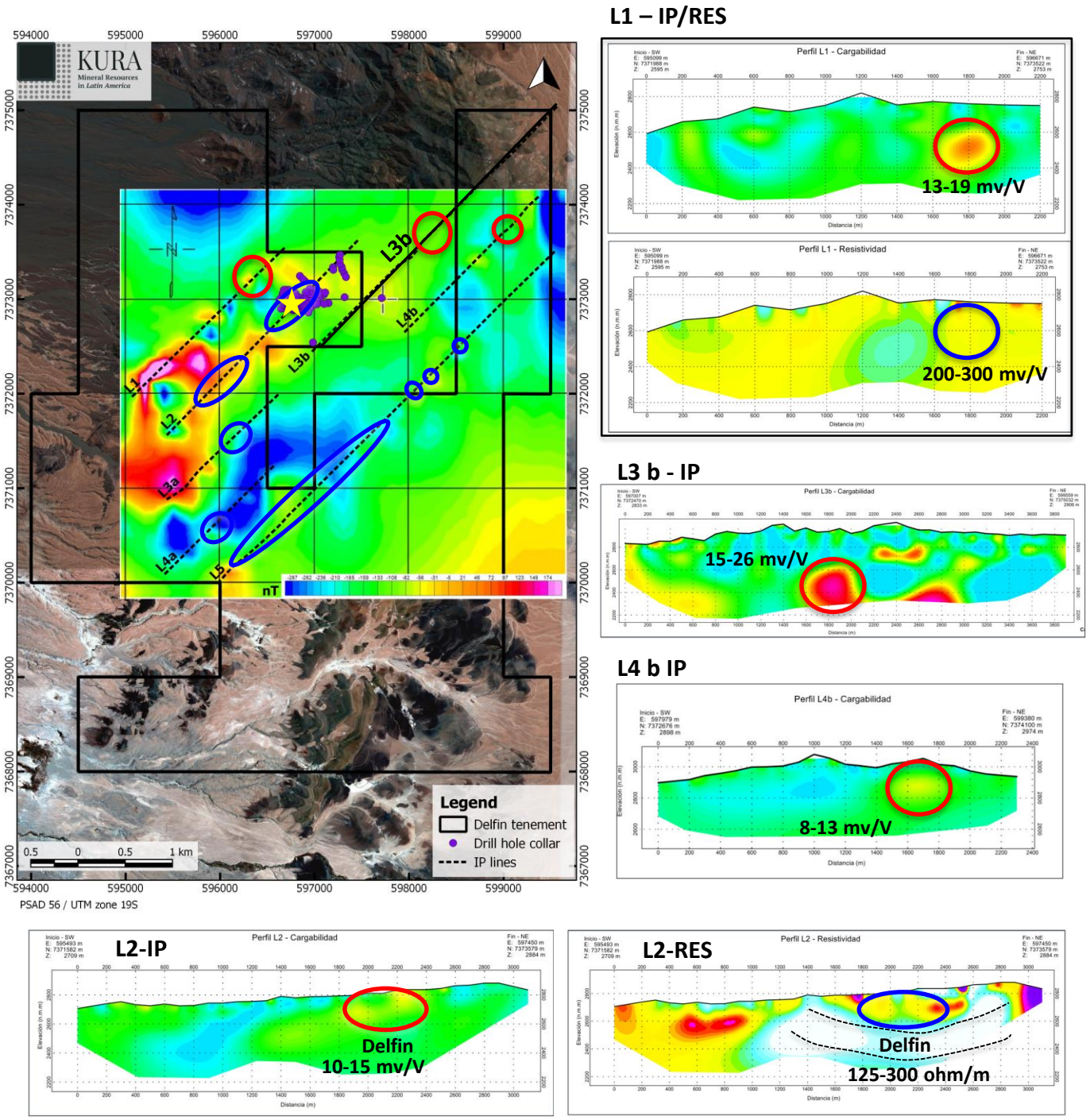


Figure 7: Satellite image with a magnetic RTP map showing the position of the IP and RES lines. IP targets are highlighted in red, whereas RES targets are in blue. Some sections have been selected to show the vertical component.

7. Business Opportunity

Delfin comprehends an unique opportunity to initiate a medium size mine operation with the known **4.8 Mt** resources **at 1.3% Cu**, that includes **2.8 Mt copper oxide @ 1.35% Cu.** Immerse in a district with a mining heritage, where SQM have been exploited Li rich brines for more than 23 years.

Similar structural pattern replicated towards north and south, where also can be observed untested resistivity and chargeability anomalies, similar to those seen at the old mine area. Close to a 50% of the area is covered by post mineral ignimbrites or gravels leaving the chance open for finding blind deposits. Several targets have already been identified.

Gold mineralization needs to be more comprehensively understood, since after random sampling results shows up to 5.5 g/t Au.

Vendors also control the Capacho Viejo (4.8 Mt @ 0.96% Cu) mine and heap leaching processing plant operation located 290 km from Delfin Project. The option of establishing a Cu sulphate plant in Delfin and truck the 25% Cu product to Capacho Plant could be assessed.

Owner intensions are to move the project forward by securing the required investment and technical capabilities needed for starting the Mine and Plant operations, via earn-in or option agreement.