

Luis Tondo on ramping up Coro's copper production

Luis Tondo, CEO, President and Director of Coro Mining Corp. (TSX: COP) ("Coro") in an interview with InvestorIntel Senior Editor Jeff Wareham discuss Coro's copper projects in Chile. Luis states Coro is consolidating the production of their Berta and Nora sites, where they plan on ramping up production of "5,000 tons of copper per year", by the end of 2017. Coro has also started the definitive feasibility study of their flagship project, Marimaca. Luis also states with the acquirement of the Ivan Plant and with the Marimaca project, it will permit Coro to "start producing copper cathode of up to 10,000 tons per year."

Jeff Wareham: Copper is hot right now. Why should I own Coro?

Luis Tondo: Coro is an exploration company that started in 2015 and now is evolving to be a copper producer in Chile. We think we have got all the assets and we have a very good plan to take this company to start producing up to 30,000 tons of copper cathode in the next 3 to 5 years. It is a very exciting story that is in the market.

Jeff Wareham: You have come out with the intent of doing a definitive feasibility study. You are moving to production. What do investors have to get excited about? How can they make money on this?

Luis Tondo: As part of the plan to reach the 30,000 tons of copper production that I just mentioned, we just put out yesterday three press releases that talk about exactly what we are doing right now and what the investor can expect in the future. First of all, we are consolidating our production in our Berta and Nora site. We are ramping up to a production of 5,000 tons of copper per year, which we should get by the end

of this year. In the parallel we started the definitive feasibility study for our flagship project, which is Marimaca.

Jeff Wareham: What should investors be watching for as far as news flow is concerned?

Luis Tondo: Okay, the idea is to finish the definitive feasibility study for Marimaca towards the end of this year/quarter one next year. With that we will probably define the financing, the money that we need to take that into production as early as possible. By early as possible I am talking about end of next year/beginning of 2019... to access the complete interview, [click here](#)

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Ecclestone on 'why Chile', copper 'looking firm' and Coro

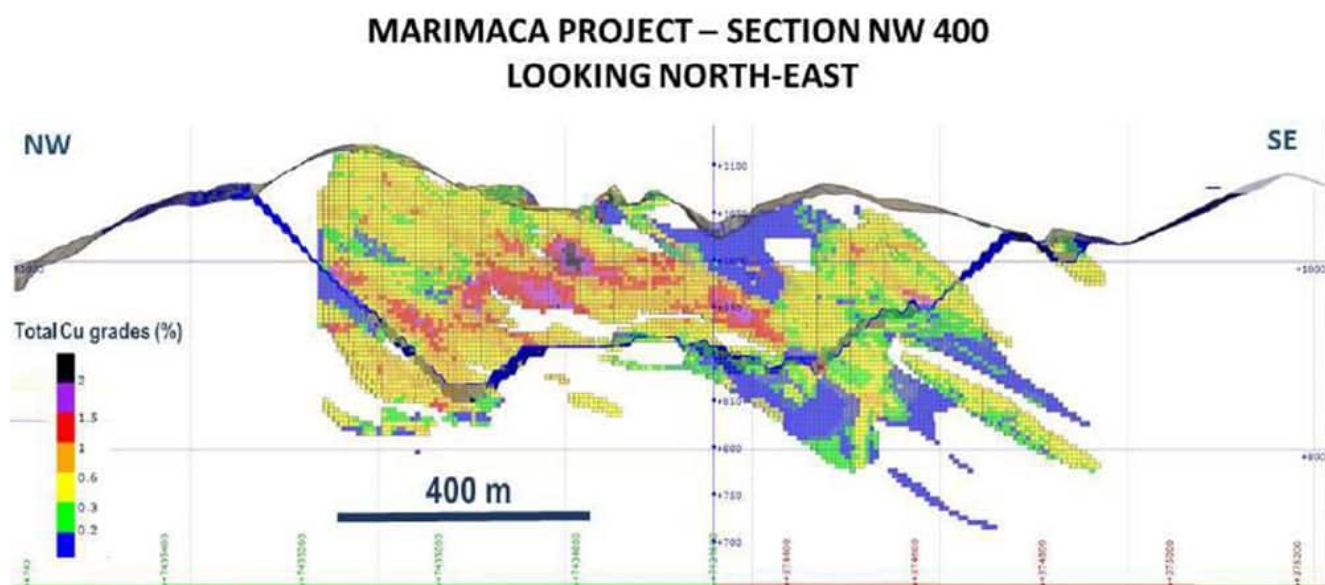
The key mantra to remember with Coro Mining Corp. (TSX: COP) is its "pairings". These are the symbiotic relationships between a particular mine and its processing plant. In the case of Coro the pairings are Berta/Nora and Marimaca/Ivan. The first pairing is up and running and the second one is in the process of being moulded together. There have been several developments with both combinations in recent months that are worthy of being revisited.

Marimaca/Ivan

This is the project that is most formative at this juncture.

Earlier this month the company announced that it had signed the purchase agreement for the acquisition of Minera Rayrock Ltda (“Rayrock”), a Chilean subsidiary of Compañía Minera Milpo S.A.A., a major Peruvian mining company, which owns the Ivan SXEW (solvent extraction & electrowinning) processing plant, located 18km south of the Coro’s Marimaca project. The Ivan plant, with installed capacity of 10,000 tonne per year copper cathode, has been on care and maintenance for the past five years and has been maintained in good condition which prompts Coro to believe it could be put back into production in a reasonable time and for a reasonable cost.

The completion of the Rayrock purchase enables Coro to accelerate production from the Marimaca project. Below can be seen a cross section of the proposed pit at Marimaca.



Back in January the company published a maiden resource on the Marimaca property. The estimate was completed at a variety of cut off grades by NCL Ingeniería y Construcción S.A. of Santiago, Chile.

In order to demonstrate the potential economic viability of the Marimaca resource, some Whittle pit optimizations were completed utilizing appropriate operating costs, results obtained from preliminary metallurgical test work, and a variety of copper prices. The resources were estimated only

for oxide and mixed copper mineralization which could be processed by heap leaching (HL) and run of mine (ROM) leaching to produce cathode copper. It should be noted that no resources were estimated for enriched and primary sulphide mineralization, occurring in deeper portions of the deposit.

Using a \$3.20/lb long term copper price, the in-pit resource (all of which is heap-leachable material) was estimated:

Marimaca Resource														
	Measured				Indicated			Meas + Ind			Inferred			
	Cut Off	kt	%CuT	%CuS	kt	%CuT	%CuS	kt	%CuT	%CuS	kt	%CuT	%CuS	
Total Resource	0.2	5,453	0.74	0.58	16,833	0.65	0.48	22,286	0.67	0.51	26,979	0.49	0.35	
Pit Constrained	0.2	5,301	0.74	0.59	16,198	0.66	0.49	21,499	0.68	0.51	18,769	0.53	0.39	
Contained Cu	kt CuT		kt CuS		kt CuT		kt CuS		kt CuT		kt CuS		kt CuS	
	39.4		31.0		106.1		79.4		145.5		110.4		99.3	

One “problem” we have highlighted in the past is that the pit resource is constrained by the Marimaca property limits, such that all blocks occurring outside the property were assigned a 0% CuT grade. However the Chilean mining code permits sufficient push back of pit walls onto adjacent properties to allow for the extraction of resources present on the property. The pit contains a total of 54,436kt of waste, including mineralized blocks that did not fall into a resource category; low grade ROM material; and blocks outside the property limits, for an overall strip ratio of 1.31:1.

This purchase of Rayrock includes 23,748 hectares of mining claims extending between Marimaca and Ivan. Rayrock also owns 14,505 hectares of mining claims (called the Sierra Medina claims) located some 42km north east from Ivan and 30km east from Marimaca, which are also included in this purchase.

Milpo has retained a 2% NSR on all production from the Rayrock mineral properties. Coro may acquire half the NSR for US\$2m at any time and will have a right of first refusal over the NSR.

Berta/Nora

Last month the company confirmed that the production capacity of the Nora SX/EW plant had been expanded from 3,000 tpa of copper cathode (6.6 million lbs) to 4,800 tpa (10.6 million lbs). The installation of the crusher, agglomerator and heap leach pads at the Berta mine site were completed and site ancillary works were nearing completion. Commissioning of the plant was expected to take place shortly and the operation would then commence ramping up to production of 400 tonnes per month of copper cathode (880,000 lbs).

In the last week the company began trucking concentrated pregnant leach solution (PLS) from the leach pads at the Berta mine to the Nora plant. Achieving commercial production at SCM Berta was supposed to be several month ago and the delay has effected sentiment, however this issue will shortly be fading into distant memory.

Conclusion

Chile seems to be a hot-spot of the new iconoclasm with Coro Mining and Amerigo Resources as prime examples of throwing away the rule books that constrained miners to the tried and true ways that reigned pre-2008. In Amerigo's case it's a concentration upon harvesting Codelco's old tailings piles for their contained copper (and moly) content while with Coro it's taking on processing plants and older mines and recombining them into economically logical structures that mean **one plus one equals three** due to the synergies gained. Combining assets that, standalone, have little future into a flowsheet that utilizes existing infrastructure at a low acquisition and refurbishment cost makes eminent sense.

Copper is looking firm these days. Tepid economic news might knock it back slightly then it bounces back up again. It has more of a look of a metal wanting to go up than one wanting to go down. Therefore for Coro its right time and right metal. Developments at Berta/Nora imply that commercial production is imminent. The stock price has retreated in 2017 due to the

delay in declaring commercial production but that issue shall shortly be overcome. Bringing Marimaca/Ivan on-stream will hopefully be achieved through cashflows from the initial revenues from Berta/Nora. At that point that this realization hits the investing public then Coro will be set for a major rerating.

Coro Mining Fast Tracks Copper Projects

Finally, in the last quarter of the 2016, copper found its footing. The red metal has spent the last five years going down the same track as the rest of the base metal basket. An unwillingness by producers to substantially cut production, resulted in a latent recovery. While nickel and zinc all showed upside, copper plodded along. Finally, in a nascent Trump regime, copper gained ground as serious short positions were closed out and financial markets repositioned themselves for an anticipated recovery in infrastructure spend.

If we had the foresight to have invested in Coro Mining Corp. (TSX: COP) ("Coro"), a year ago, we would have nearly tripled our money as the stock has climbed from C\$0.05/share to C\$0.14/share over this time.

According to company CEO and President, Alan Stephens, as explained in a recent interview with InvestorIntel's CEO Tracy Weslosky, what makes Coro Mining different, is that "most resource companies are either exploration companies or mining companies" Stephens went on to explain that Coro is different in that they seek "Coro-type deposits" which can be fast-tracked from exploration and put into production fairly

quickly.

Analysing the company, we see evidence of Coro's ability to fast track projects all around. For instance, the Marimaca project is a new discovery, which was first drilled only last year. The company already expects this project will be in production by 2018 or early 2019, which is exceptionally fast as far as mining developments go. Furthermore, the company has acquired a SX/EW processing plant, called Ivan, which is close to the deposit, thereby limiting transport costs, and will enable the company to produce copper metal, as opposed to just concentrate, capturing the additional value for shareholders.

In addition to having its Ivan plant close to the deposit, Marimaca is also located in a part of Chile that is well developed with access to significant infrastructure. This includes a powerline and a highway only 14km, and a port around 22km to the east, thereby reducing transportation costs.

Closest to production, is the company's Berta mine, with its associated Nora processing plant. The company is ramping up steadily and has expanded the plant to be able to process 4,800 tpa of copper cathode compared to 3,000 tpa. Coro confirmed at the end of March that the leaching of copper is expected to commence by month end with processing at the Nora plant to begin soon after. To date, the project has produced copper cathode, but not in commercial quantities. We are however expecting maiden production by the middle of this year, which should de-risk Coro and set the company up well for future development.

What is important to note with the Berta/Nora project is that Coro has an offtake agreement in place for its copper cathode, which involves the buyer paying a price, dependent on the grade. So once the project reaches commercial production, assuming the spec is correct, it should be immediately cash generative.

Going forward, Coro has just closed out the final tranche of its non-brokered private placement, bringing the company an additional C\$4.82m and raising the total funding through private placements to C\$16.152, which will go towards funding the acquisition of Minera Rayrock Ltda. Rayrock is the owner of the Ivan SX/EW plant, which has a 12,000tpa capacity. Coro's intention is to use some of this capital to fund continued exploration of the Marimaca project in order to fully utilise Ivan's capacity, thereby scaling the Coro operation.

It is evident that Coro is offering investors a unique opportunity to get involved in a scalable business that offers two near-producing assets, a fully integrated operation in one of the best copper-jurisdictions in the world.

Since the financial crisis, mining cycles seem to be getting shorter and capital is becoming less patient. Mining juniors are having to compete for funding from fast-paced tech developments, promising enormous year on year growth and unprecedented returns on investment. Consequently, any mine junior today that can prove their ability to not only source quality deposits, but to turn these into producing assets quickly, is sure to see upside and Coro is proving to be doing just that.

Coro Mining: Proving to be “one of the best” in the copper class

For any parent whose children have become aficionados of McDonald's Happy Meals the words “collect the set” bring on a

feeling of dread. However looking at Coro Mining Corp. (TSX: COP) the effect is opposite. Here is a company that rebounded from a bad experience in Argentina by “collecting the set” of bits and bobs in the Chilean copper sphere to create a rising copper producer, essentially on a shoestring in a dire market. As a result it now has a smartly rising output in a very much healthier copper market and has a major financial backer that lets it get on with it.

By “collecting the set” we mean Coro’s ability to acquire previously mined resources in Chile and snap up redundant processing kit then put these together and reach production. It has done this once with Berta, and is now on the second go around with Marimaca.

The Market Awakes

In May of 2016 this little-known Chilean copper wannabe, with its Berta project, started moving suddenly skywards when the market suddenly awoke to the possibilities and the reality of production and boosted the stock, in mid-April, by over 300% in a matter of days.



The micro-mining focus at Coro meshes with our belief that small is beautiful and cheap is not a pejorative. Initially the company came to our attention in 2015 due to its SCM Berta project (65% held with the balance held by a Chilean engineering group, ProPipe) and the associated remediation and refurbishment of the Nora SXEW plant, located 5kms north of the town of Diego de Almagro in the III Region of Chile.



SCMB – the Foundation Stone

SCMB (Sociedad Contractual Minera Berta S.A.) owns the Berta copper deposit, the Nora SXEW processing plant, and has an

option to acquire 100% of the nearby Salvadora exploration project. The Nora facility was acquired in September 2014 from the receivers of the previous owners for approximately US\$3.3mn. The remediation was required to lift the Nora plant suspension order.

Since early 2016, the Nora plant has been treating material from a variety of dumps from the surrounding district, but as of August, it has been exclusively processing material derived from test mining of high grade material selectively mined from shallow pits at the Berta deposit itself. As such, the operation has not yet reached commercial production, with delays in receiving operating permits for the Berta site contributing to its inability to do so. These are finally expected to be received early in Q1 2017 and SCMB will now proceed to install crushing and leaching facilities at the Berta site. This will enable concentrated pregnant leach solution ("PLS") to be trucked to Nora which will be expanded to 5,000 tpa cathode capacity. The installation should be completed by March 2017.

The Berta PEA

SCMB completed a PEA on the Berta Deposit as an open-pit mine in June 2015 and planned to truck high-grade material from Berta to Nora for the first eleven months of operation. Concurrently, the Nora plant capacity is being expanded from 3,000 tpa to 5,000 tpa of copper cathode and a crushing circuit, agglomerator and leach pads are being installed at Berta with transport of PLS, water and raffinate between Berta and Nora via a pipeline.

The Updated PEA was announced in mid-June 2015 and the estimated resource was:

- In-pit Measured and Indicated Resources of 17.6mn tonnes at 0.37%CuT at a cutoff grade of 0.1%CuT
- Measured Resources 14.1mn tonnes at 0.38% CuT

- Indicated Resources 3.5mn tonnes at 0.29% Cut

Elaborating further it said that there was:

- High-grade trucking material 0.4mn tonnes @ 0.83% CuT for 2.7k tonnes of copper cathode production
- Heap leach material 6.8mn tonnes @ 0.56%CuT for 29.5k tonnes copper cathode production
- Dump leach material 5.9mn tonnes @ 0.20%CuT for 5.3k tonnes of copper cathode production
- Total copper production of 37.8k tonnes of copper cathode production
- Waste of 5.3mn tonnes
- Life of mine strip ratio of 0.54:1
- Mine Life of 8 years

Berta is nobody's idea of a super-pit. It is a throwback to the times when mines were smaller and made money. The management team is following all the steps that miners did in that by-gone age. There is no real reason why it should not work again in current times.

Production Ramp-up

In the trailing twelve months SCMB has produced 1,349 tonnes of copper cathode and has not yet classified this as commercial production. The current capacity of the plant is around 250 tpm, but it has only been operating at around 52% due to start up and commissioning activities in Q1 2016 and less than expected production from non-Berta dump material in Q2 2016 due to recovery issues. The Nora plant has not yet met break-even thresholds, but this improved in Q3 2016 when SCMB shifted to production from Berta material.



The expansion of the Nora plant from 3,000 to 5,000 tpa of copper cathode is substantially complete and the Coro's management decided to accelerate the installation of the Berta

leach pads and crusher in order to capitalize on the currently favourable capital cost environment and to reduce the operating costs of processing Berta materials.

Production increased 13% from the second quarter to ~65% of design capacity, helped by processing predominantly Berta ore rather than third party ore. With the installation of leach facilities at Berta, which is planned for completion by March, the company should be able to declare commercial production and ramp up to its design capacity of ~400 tpm.

The goal while copper prices were languishing was to reduce opex. It should be remembered that the copper price pick-up is largely a Q4 phenomenon. The weak copper price in most of 2016 was offset by declining oil and acid prices and the favourable Chilean peso exchange rate movements. The company has been helped in reducing capex by the enhanced equipment availability and lower pricing caused by a near cessation of new mining projects in Chile and elsewhere.

Drilling has further defined the higher grade cores of the Berta Sur and Central deposits as highlighted by oxide intersections of 56m @ 0.73%CuT from surface in BD-02 and 60m @ 1.09%CuT from 10m depth in BD-05, respectively. It will be interesting to see how this pit and mine develop as mining progresses.



Marimaca – Hot on the Heels of Berta

Coro is earning a 75% interest in the Marimaca project located 22km E of the port of Mejillones in the II Region of Chile. This project is essentially a repeat of the experience at Berta. Buy a past producing mine and acquire some recently used equipment and bolt together a production plan.

The Marimaca deposit is hosted by Jurassic age coarse grained dioritic rocks. Primary mineralization at Marimaca consists of

hairline to centimetric veinlets of chalcopyrite-magnetite with accompanying strong potassic alteration; very little disseminated sulphides have been noted. Subsequent deep oxidation and remobilization has taken place and the deposit is now an oxidised enrichment blanket with the distribution and grade of copper mineralization controlled by fracture density.

The Marimaca Deal

Coro has the right to earn a 75% interest in the property as follows;

- 51% interest earned in Marimaca with a \$125k payment together with completion of a NI43-101 resource estimate and engineering study that demonstrates the technical and economic feasibility of producing a minimum of 1.5k tpa Cu cathode by August 6th 2018 at Coro's cost
- Additional 24% interest in Marimaca earned by Coro upon obtaining financing for the project construction
- The owner's interest will comprise a 15% interest free carry to commencement of commercial production and a 10% participating interest subject to dilution. The owners at their election may request Coro to loan them the equity portion corresponding to their 10% interest, if any, recoverable by Coro from 100% of the project's free cash flow after debt repayments

The Strategy

At Marimaca the strategy is to use a second-hand SXEW plant to kickstart production. The initial Marimaca NI43-101 resource estimate is being completed by NCL Ingenieria y Construccion SA in Santiago and is expected to be released in January 2017.

To this end, in August 2016 Coro signed a non-binding Letter of Intent to acquire Minera Rayrock Ltda from the Peruvian miner, Minera Milpo. Rayrock is the owner of the Ivan SXEW plant (pictured below) located around 18km to the south of

Marimaca. This plant has installed capacity of 12k tpa copper cathode and operated from 1995 until 2012, but this is now on care & maintenance. The transaction also brought along the associated water rights and environmental and operating permits, some of which require updating.



The Rayrock Deal

The total purchase price is \$6.5m of which \$0.25m was paid to ensure exclusivity. Coro has now completed its due diligence on Rayrock and anticipates closing the transaction in the near future.

The Rayrock deal also brings along the 38,283 hectares of mineral claims that it owns. Milpo retains a 2% NSR on all production from the Rayrock mineral claims. Coro may acquire half the NSR for US\$2mn at any time and will have a right of first refusal over the NSR.

Ownership

Coro is 54% held by Greenstone Resources, a friendly private equity group investing in companies with small to medium sized projects approaching production. They have been immensely supportive of strategy and advancing funds for the company to move ahead when bargain buys have become available.

Conclusion

It is still early days at Coro but the product is flowing and it's already putting together the components of project number two and beyond. Fortunately the copper price is coming to the party as well. We can see the copper price breaking through the \$3 per lb level in 2017 though would be dubious of it sustaining a move beyond \$3.50. In any of those circumstances Coro is a winner.

Coro also benefits from scarcity value with the potential access to Chilean copper mining in smaller scale names being really only Coro and Amerigo Resources (which reprocesses tailings exclusively). In an age of copper giants (most of which are not adding capacity) the copper producing junior is a rare beast.

Despite the ravings of gold bulls promoting their favorite moose pasture do-nothing junior, this market is still intensely focused on production, production, production. Added to that copper has become sexy again due to its virtues as an Infrastructure Metal in the Age of Trump. Coro scores on both of those fronts with an over-arching parsimony in its project acquisitions and development which is always admirable in our estimation.

In the age of the microminers, Coro is proving itself to be one of the Best in Class.