

### 2015 AGM Presentation



28 May 2015

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# Los Calatos High Grade Development Option

### Los Calatos in brief – large scale development option

100% owned, large undeveloped Cu-Mo project

Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.42Bt at 0.47% Cu & 0.022% Mo (6.7Mt Cu metal) (2013)

Located in prolific Cu-Mo mining district of Southern Peru

 Nearest neighbours include the Toquepala, Cuajone and Cerro Verde mining operations and the Quellaveco project

Project of National Interest  Right to acquire surface rights/freehold directly from the Peruvian government for development (12,700ha)

**Attractive economics** 

- Unlevered free cashflow (post-tax) over LoM of US\$5.5bn
- Discussions ongoing with interested parties

Optimisation of production schedule

- Preferred mining scenario optimised by RPM
- C1 Cash Operating Costs US\$1.12/lb Cu (net of by-product credits)

Smaller high grade option being reviewed

- Revised block model & mineral resource estimate by late May 2015
- PEA planned for completion in late June 2015

### Los Calatos in brief – high grade, lower tonnage option

#### Mineral Resource Estimate 2013

Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.42 bln/t at 0.47% Cu
 & 0.022% Mo (6.7Mt Cu metal)

### **Breccias, Tonnes and Grade (2013 estimate)**

Using the 2013 Mineral Resource Estimate, breccias contain
 252 mt @ 0.78% Cu and 520ppm Mo at a 0.7% Cueq cut-off (2.0Mt Cu metal)

#### Mineral Resource Estimate 2015 (pending)

 Re-interpretation of the geology and controls on mineralisation completed and used in building a new 3D model of Los Calatos

## Breccias, Tonnes and Grade (2015 estimate pending)

 Use of geological boundaries will constrain the high grades within the breccia system

#### **PEA** (pending)

• Will focus on a lower tonnage, high grade development option, to be completed by end June 2015

### Located in prolific Cu – Mo mining district

#### Close proximity to substantial open pit mining operations



Unit	Cuajone	Toquepala	Cerro Verde
Started production	1976	1960	1976
Reserves: <sup>1</sup> Cu grade	0.50%	0.37%	0.38%
Mo grade	0.018%	0.017%	0.013%
Cut-off grade (CuEq)	0.14%	0.16%	0.17%
Strip ratio	4.37	7.67	0.76
2012 Cu production (kt)	159	152	270
Open Pit Depth (m)	±800	±825	
Net Unit Cost (C1) \$/lb <sup>2</sup>	1.08	1.72	1.31

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As at December 2012; <sup>2</sup> BMO Equity Research 2012

### **Los Calatos Looking South**



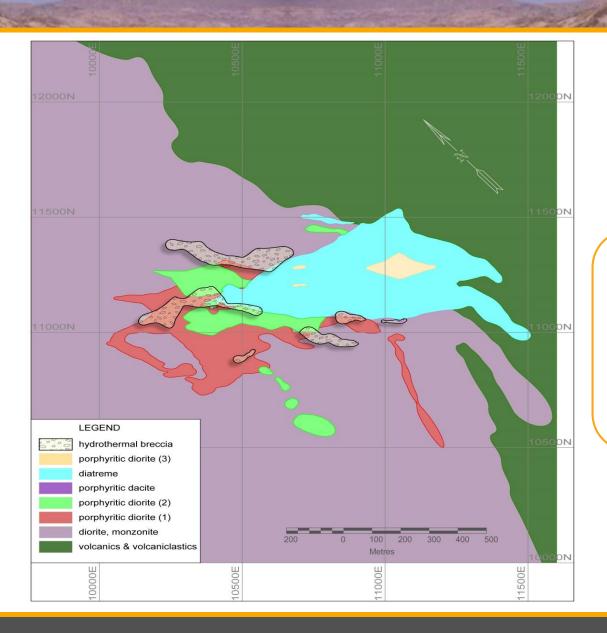
### **Los Calatos Looking East**



### Concept of high grade starter operation

- Prior drilling programs identified high grade Cu and Mo mineralisation associated with hydrothermal breccias
- > Re-logging of drill core (120,000m) constrained high grade zones of mineralisation
  - Established clear geological controls to the high grade mineralisation
  - Determined geometry and continuity of high grade mineralisation
  - Constructed a new 3D Geological Model
  - New resource estimation completed and reported
- The objective was to determine whether a coherent, high grade core exists within the Los Calatos Porphyry Complex
  - The grade tonnage curve supports the existence of a smaller, high grade mineral resource at progressively higher CuEq cut-off grades
- Evaluate alternative development scenario on basis of high grade resource
  - Smaller, high grade, lower capital cost, starter mining operation revised mining study expected to be completed by end June 2015

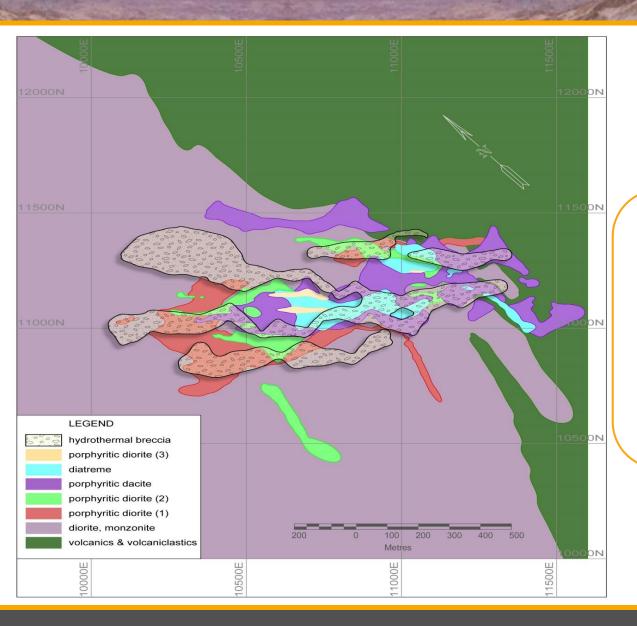
### Geological Plan: 2800m RL



Plan view of the 2,800m RL showing:

- Interpreted geological units that comprise the porphyry system
- Outline of the high grade anhydrite (hydrothermal) breccias 100m below surface

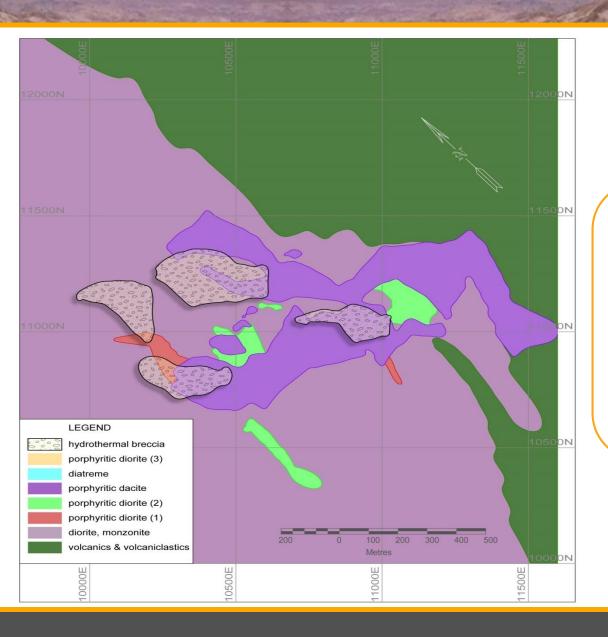
### Geological Plan: 2050m RL



Plan view of the 2,050m RL showing:

- Interpreted geological units that comprise the porphyry system
- Outline of the high grade anhydrite (hydrothermal) breccias 850m below surface.
- Note the significant increase in the extent of the breccias

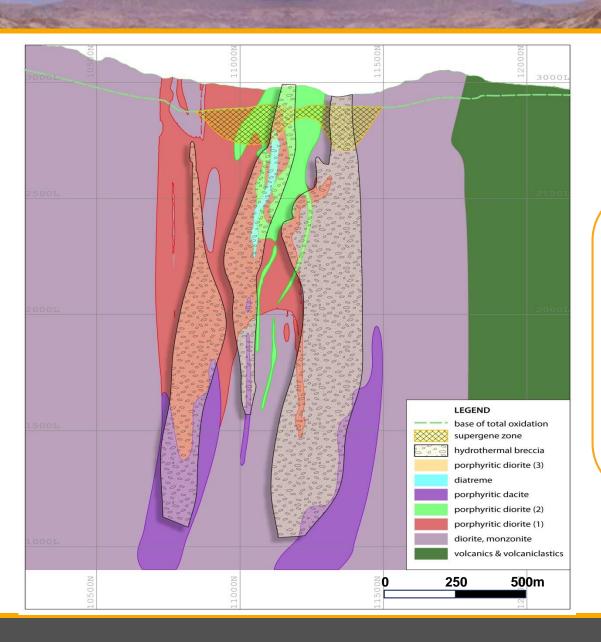
### Geological Plan: 1300m RL



Plan view of the 1,300m RL showing:

- Interpreted geological units that comprise the porphyry system
- Outline of the high grade anhydrite (hydrothermal) breccias 1,600m below surface
- Note that the breccias continue to be well developed at this level

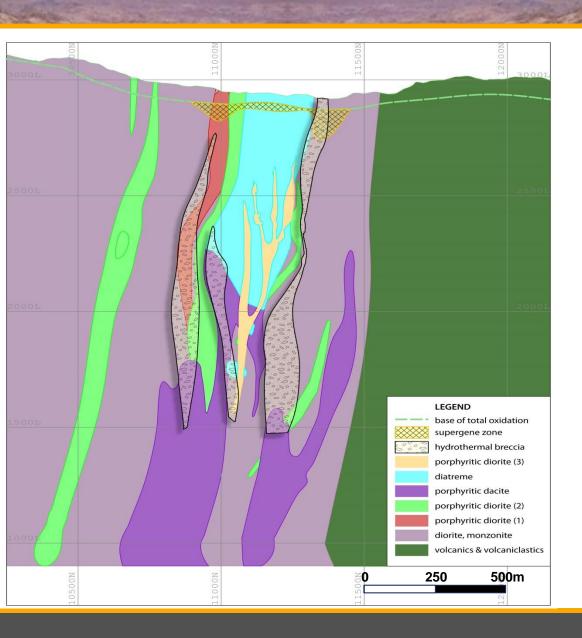
### **Section 10350 – Looking West**



Cross section view of the porphyry system highlighting:

- The vertical nature of the high grade breccia systems
- The association between the breccias and the late stage dacitic intrusive that formed the breccias
- The vertical extent of the breccias being in excess of 1,600m below surface

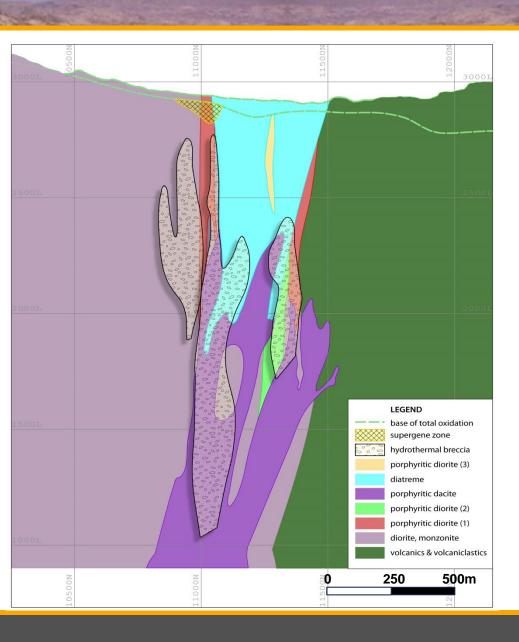
### Section 10650 – Looking West



Cross section view of the porphyry system highlighting:

- The vertical extent of the high grade breccia systems
- The association between the breccias and the late stage dacitic intrusive that formed the breccias, and the diatreme which demonstrates the volcanic phase of the system
- The vertical extent of the breccias being in excess of 1,600m below surface

### Section 10950 – Looking West



Cross section view of the porphyry system highlighting:

- The vertical nature of the high grade breccia systems
- The association between the breccias and the late stage dacitic intrusive that formed the breccias, and the diatreme which demonstrates the volcanic phase of the system
- The vertical extent of the breccias being in excess of 1,600m from surface.



Infrastructure

### Regional infrastructure

#### Road and Access

 Close to Pan American highway (50km) and the Port of Ilo (100km SW)

#### Power Supply

- Power likely to be sourced from the regional city of Moquegua 32km SSE of the project
- Power costs low

#### Services Corridor

 Services corridor to be established to the coast – pumping of sea water to site and of concentrate to a port loading facility

#### Water

- Sea water to be accessed for metallurgical processing
- Small reverse osmosis plant

#### Freehold – Site Infrastructure

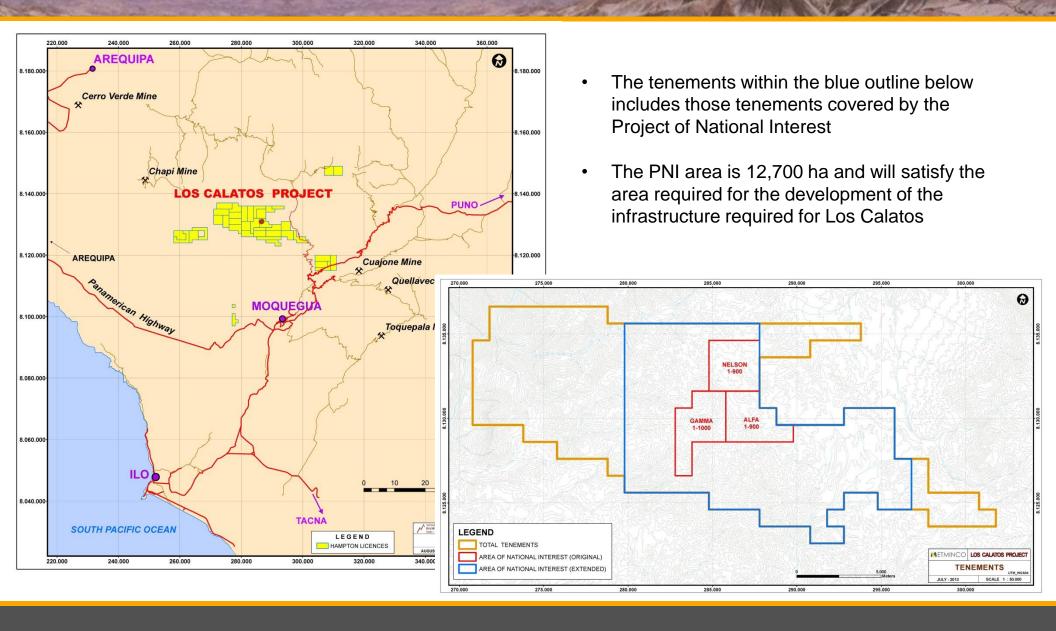
· Land to be purchased from government

#### **Proposed Services Corridor**



Source: Google Earth

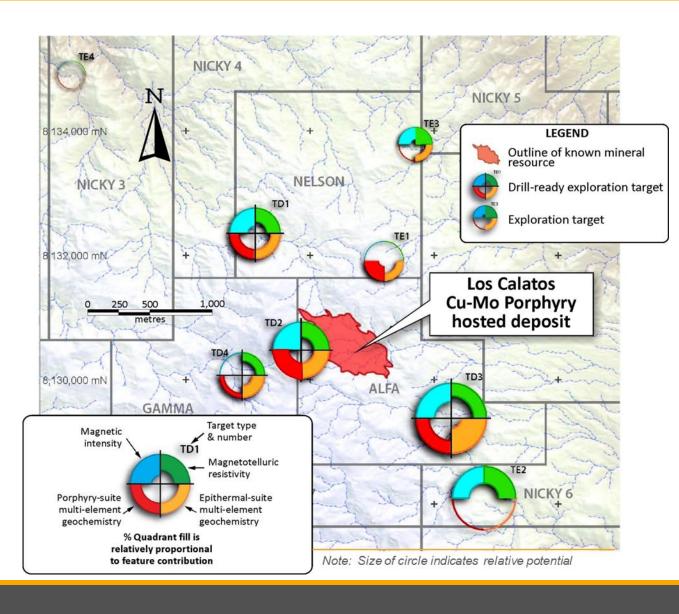
### Project of National Interest – Area expanded to 12,700ha





**Exploration Potential** 

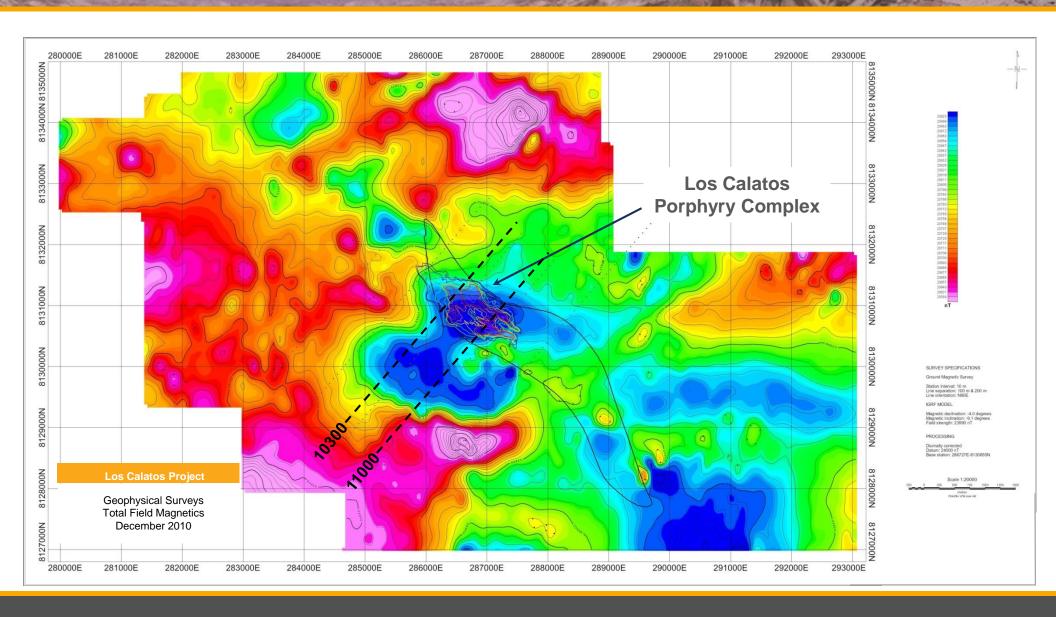
### 8 exploration targets identified within project area



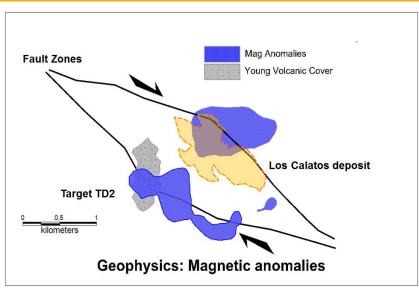
#### **Exploration Targets**

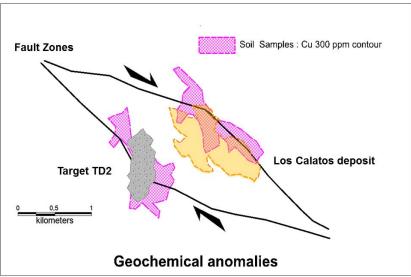
- 8 targets identified
  - 4 drill ready exploration targets (TD1 to TD4)
  - 4 exploration targets (TE1 to TE4)
- Targets defined on basis of geophysics and geochemistry
- Initial work suggests porphyry complex extends to the southeast
- Highest priority targets are TD2 and TD3
  - Located to southwest & southeast of estimated mineral resource
- Systematic exploration to follow

### **Geophysical Survey - Total Field Magnetics**



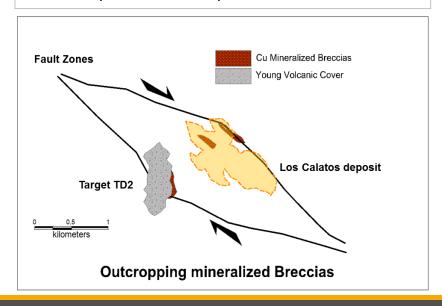
### Target TD2 – shares a number of similarities with the Los Calatos deposit



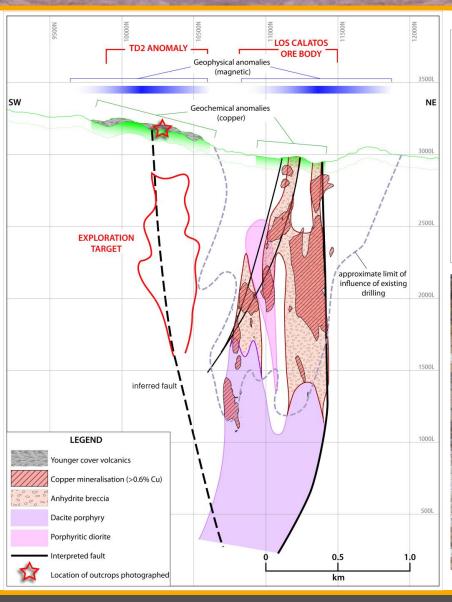


#### **Target TD2 – Drill Ready Target**

- Located in similar structural setting to the main Los Calatos deposit
- Supported by geophysics and geochemistry
- Outcropping, mineralised, breccias similar to those intersected in drill holes completed to-date
- Drill platforms and permits finalised



### Schematic cross-section: Los Calatos and Target TD2



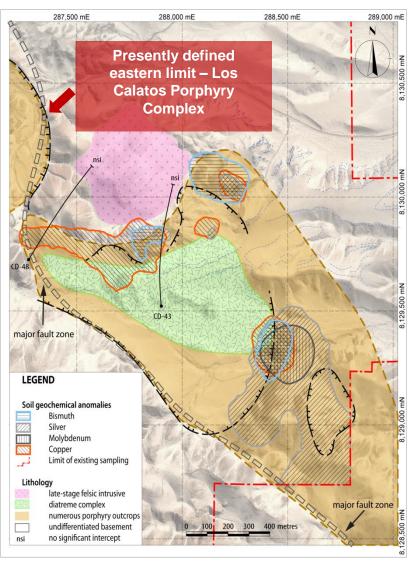
#### **TARGET TD2**

#### **Exploration Target TD2**

- Outcropping shallow-level hydrothermal breccia containing chrysocolla (hydrated copper cyclosilicate) mineralisation
- Extends over strike distance of >200 metres
- Presence of cryptocrystalline quartz indicative of the upper levels of a hydrothermal system possibly developed above a porphyry system.
- Similar to hydrothermal breccias that host the high copper and molybdenum grades within the defined Los Calatos deposit

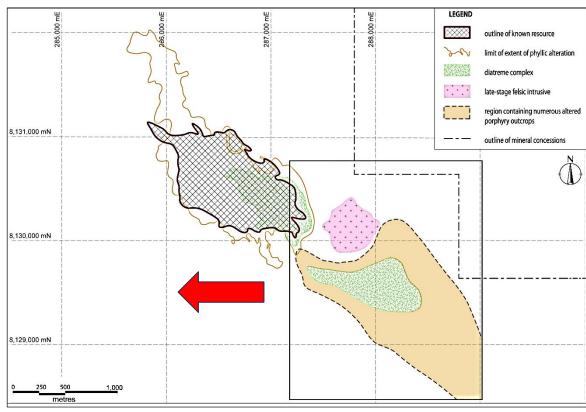


### Target TD3: South-eastern extension of Los Calatos deposit



#### **Exploration Target TD3**

- · Limited exploration work has been completed
- Represents the possible continuation of the Los Calatos Porphyry Complex to the southeast





**Peru Overview** 

### Strategically located in Peru

#### **Overview of Peru**

- Peru is one of the fastest-growing emerging economies in the world and has a higher GDP than any of its Latin American neighbours
  - Nearly 30% higher than Chile even though their mining operations are less developed
- Robust GDP has been driven by billions of US dollars in private investment, which has increased at a growth rate of more than 300% in the past 12 years. The level of private investment, coupled with a low inflation rate and a healthy debt level in relation to its international reserves has been conducive to mining development
  - GDP has averaged 6.3% growth per year since 2002, reaching 9% in 2011 largely due to the extractive sector where it accounts for almost 60% of Peru's total exports
  - Average inflation from 2002-11 was 2.5% the lowest in Latin America and has been in line with the Peruvian Central Bank's 1% - 3% target band
- Mining exports grew from US\$14.7 bn to US\$21.7 bn over a 4 year period to 2010 – an increase of nearly 50%
  - In the same period, the proportion of mining exports increased to nearly 40% of the country's total exports
- Peru is amongst the top four producers in the world for silver, copper, lead and zinc having been mining actively for the past 500 years
  - Host to the second-largest known reserve base of copper in the world behind Chile



Source: Company filings

Note: based on select copper projects in Peru

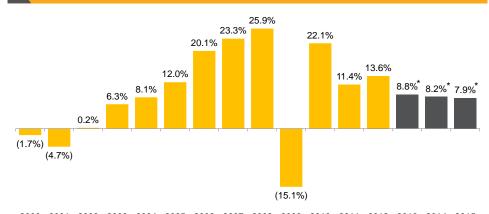
### Strategically located in Peru (cont'd)



#### Mining Investment in Peru

- Peru continues to be an attractive jurisdiction for capital flowing into the mining industry due to its macroeconomic stability and friendly investment environment
  - According to the National Mining, Oil and Energy Society, mining investment is forecasted to total US\$53 bn by 2020 to finance 48 mineral exploitation projects
- A study in 2013 by the Fraser Institute shows that Peru is the second most favourable jurisdiction in South America for mining based on its mining investment environment
- Peru has also established a legal framework that is attractive to both local and foreign investors:
  - Non discriminatory treatment between local and foreign investors
  - Free transfer of capital
  - Freedom to purchase stocks from locals and access internal / external credit
  - A number of free trade agreements have been signed recently with the United States, China, Canada, Singapore, Korea and the European Union

#### **Average Annual Change of Private Investment in Peru**



2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru, Ministry of Economy and Finance \* Preliminary figure

#### **Mining Policies and Potential in South America**

Country	Policy Potential Index (out of 100)	Survey of Mineral Potential (assuming current regulation/land use restrictions)					
		Encourages Investment	Not a Deterrent to Investment	Mild Deterrent to Investment	Strong Deterrent to Investment	Would not Invest	
Chile	67.7	40%	47%	11%	2%	0%	
Peru	42.0	27%	44%	24%	6%	0%	
Brazil	38.2	21%	46%	11%	2%	0%	
Columbia	34.4	29%	36%	29%	7%	0%	
Bolivia	13.8	0%	12%	21%	47%	21%	
Ecuador	19.0	3%	17%	33%	25%	22%	
Venezuela	11.8	3%	15%	15%	29%	38%	

Source: Fraser Institute "Survey of Mining Companies 2012-13", Policy Potential Index based on measurement of effects on government policies for the mining industry as calculated by the Fraser Institute



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