

# The Antakori Cu-Au-Ag Project, Northern Peru: A Monster in the Making!

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## ABSTRACT

The Antakori Project, Cajamarca Province, Peru, has a NI 43-101 inferred sulphide mineral resource of 295 Mt @ 0.36 g/t Au, 0.48% Cu and 10 g/t Ag (Wilson, 2012). This is based on 17,954 m of historical drilling in 70 holes. Regulus acquired the project in 2014, and in 2017 started an aggressive drilling program with the goal of delivering an updated resource in Q1-2019.

The project is located within the world-class Au-Cu-Ag belt of northern Peru and is immediately adjacent to the Tantahuatay high-sulphidation epithermal (HS) Au mine (Compañía Minera Coimolache); and 7 km NW of the Cerro Corona porphyry Cu-Au mine (Gold Fields); and 32 km NW of the Yanacocha HS gold mine (Newmont-Buenaventura).

Antakori is characterised by a complex sequence of overprinting events consisting of calcic-skarn and porphyry-related Cu-Au-Ag mineralization (low As), overprinted by Middle Miocene (12.7-13.2 Ma) high-sulphidation Cu-Au-Ag mineralization (high As), and finally, an Upper Miocene age (8.7-8.5 Ma) carbonate-base metal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization (very low As) event. Mineralization is principally hosted in prograde and retrograde, magnetite-chalcopryrite-pyrite exoskarn in the Cretaceous Chulec and Inca Formations. Additional mineralization is hosted within breccias and overprinting chalcopryrite-pyrite-bornite-anhydrite ± quartz veinlets with associated sericite-chlorite-clay (SCC) alteration; together indicative of proximity to a yet to be discovered porphyry system.

Selective intersections from the project include 189.3 m @ 1.54% Cu, 1.05 g/t Au and 11.9 g/t Ag (2.40% CuEQ), including 110.7 m @ 2.34% Cu, 1.63 g/t Au and 17.9 g/t Ag (3.67% CuEQ) in HS mineralization ([AK-17-001](#)); 523.9 m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au and 7.93 g/t Ag (1.05% CuEQ) in HS and skarn mineralization ([DHSF17-160](#)); and 718.7 m @ 0.68 % Cu, 0.38 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Ag (1.02% CuEQ) in HS and skarn mineralization ([AK-18-014](#)).