

21 March 2018

ELA's Secured in South Australia Following Extensive Cobalt Review

Highlights

- Extensive review completed in search of exploration ground prospective for hosting economic concentrations of cobalt-bearing minerals
- 3 Exploration licence applications secured with known cobalt, copper and manganese prospects. 100% Pacifico Minerals Limited

Pacifico Minerals Ltd is pleased to report it has completed an extensive geological review focused on securing exploration ground prospective for hosting economic concentrations of cobalt-bearing minerals.

With the green movement in full swing Pacifico has for some time been looking to increase exposure within its portfolio to the fast-growing battery minerals industry. As a result of this work, Pacifico has recently secured three prospective exploration licence applications in South Australia. ELA 2018/0053, 2018/0054 and 2018/0055 all have excellent potential for significant cobalt, manganese and copper mineralisation.

The Cudmore prospect in ELA2018/0055 contains cobalt-copper mineralisation hosted by the Callanna Group which contains basalts and felsic volcanics, as well as carbonaceous siltstone and evaporites¹.

A historical manganese mine at Prouts lies within ELA2018/0053. The geological units of interest include the Upper Proterozoic Tapley's Hill Formation, the Tarcowie Siltstone and the Etina Formation. There are other reported manganese occurrences within ELA2018/0053 and at Muttabee and Bellaratta in ELA2018/0054.

Copper occurrences are also recorded throughout ELA2018/0053 and 2018/0054.

The exploration models include structural and unconformity related replacement mineralisation and stratiform 'sedex' copper-cobalt/ zinc-lead mineralisation.

None of the three licence application areas appear to have been the focus of any significant cobalt focussed exploration.

A systematic exploration program to better define the extent and potential of the cobalt, manganese and copper mineralisation will begin with a detailed review of previous exploration data and may also include re-evaluation of existing airborne geophysics, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling grids, and ground geophysics over priority target areas.

Pacifico expects to complete a detailed review of previous exploration data by mid-April and will provide a further update at that time.

ASX Code: PMY
ABN 43 107 159 713

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Managing Director
Simon Noon

Directors
Richard Monti (Chairman)
Peter Harold (Non-exec.)
Andrew Parker (Non-exec.)

Company Secretary
Patrick Holywell

Registered office
Level 10, 553 Hay St
Perth WA 6000

Telephone:
+61 8 6266 8642

Facsimile:
+61 8 9421 1008

Email:
info@pacificominerals.com.au



¹ All historical prospect information in this announcement is derived from the South Australia Information Gateway (SARIG) at <https://map.sarig.sa.gov.au>

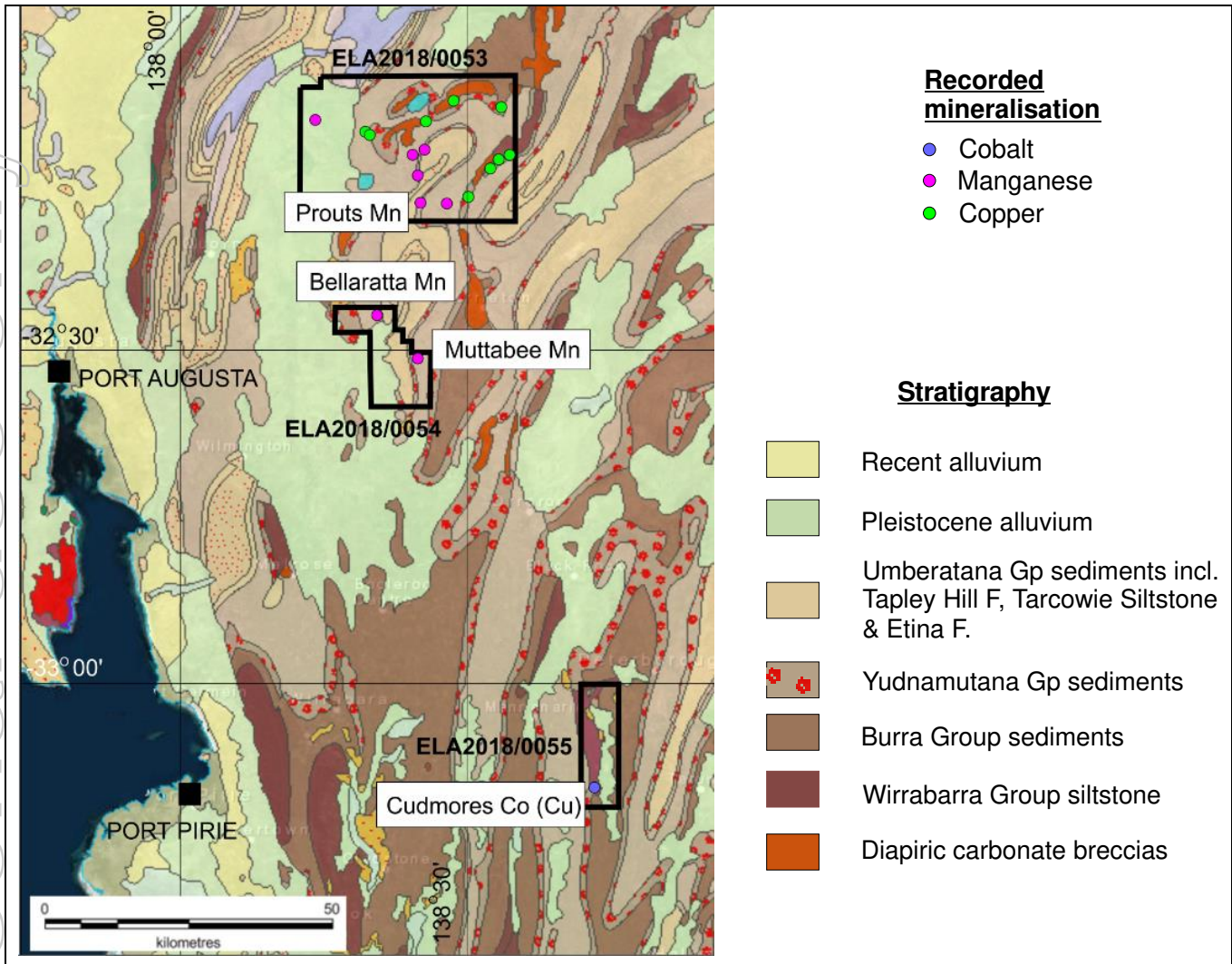


Figure 1 – Pacifico’s EL Applications, Geology and Recorded Mineralisation Occurrences

For further information or to be added to our electronic mailing list please contact:

Simon Noon (Managing Director)
 Phone: +61 (0)8 6266 8642
 Email: info@pacificominerals.com.au

About Pacifico Minerals Ltd

Pacifico Minerals Ltd (“Pacifico”) (ASX: PMY) is a Western Australian based exploration company with interests Australia, Mexico and Colombia. In Australia the company is focussed on advancing the Borroloola West project in the Northern Territory. The Borroloola West Project covers an outstanding package of ground north-west of the McArthur River Mine (the world’s largest producing zinc – lead mine) with high potential for the discovery of world class base metal deposits, and also for shallow mineable and leachable copper mineralisation. In Mexico Pacifico has recently acquired the Violin project which has high prospectivity for the development of a major gold-copper deposit. In Colombia the company is focussed on advancing its Berrio Gold Project. Berrio is situated in the southern part of the prolific Segovia Gold Belt and is characterised by a number of operational, artisanal-scale adits.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the South Australian exploration licence applications is based on information compiled by Mr Barrie Bolton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bolton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Bolton consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe “forward-looking statements” and represent Pacifico’s intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Pacifico, and which may cause Pacifico’s actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Pacifico does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample results quoted
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample results reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample results or drilling reported
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample results reported

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The announcement refers to ELA's 2018/0053, 0054 and 0055 in South Australia Surface ownership and any Native Title implications will be researched before carrying out significant work
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various companies have explored the area now covered by the ELA's. This information is yet to be thoroughly researched
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ELA's are considered prospective for structural and unconformity related replacement mineralisation and stratiform 'sedex' copper-cobalt/ zinc-lead mineralisation
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map provided (figure 1)
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional information reported • All previous exploration information within the ELA's is to be intensively researched
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research of land ownership • Research of previous exploration data • Plan of exploration

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