

Conclusion

Great Southern Copper

The assets of Great Southern Copper, though being in the early stages of exploration, hold the same distinct characteristics that help to define commercial assets within the region.

From the comparisons, access to available water sources is key, and the optionality of using sea water prevents the project becoming stranded if rights to local fresh water sources are not granted. This is something that both assets benefit from at <50km from the coast. Both assets are located in semi-arid regions, which supports a local small scale, subsistence farming agricultural and pastoral industry, lacks water. This resulted in the farming being concentrated on the river banks leaving the bulk of the project areas near barren and easily accessible.

The projects both benefit from pre-existing operational infrastructure. Not just for cost effective exploration work, but also allowing any potentially commercial discovery to be put into production by connecting to the national grid and local green energy suppliers. Many remote locations have to rely on transporting fuel, which can give projects both a high operating cost but also a high carbon footprint per ton of concentrate produced. Being that debt financing from commercial banks now applies a decision weighting to operations carbon production, capital intensive projects such as copper porphyry's, could become financial stranded or have to accept less favourable terms if sustainable source of power and water are not available.

Splitting the two project up in regards to the geological results:

San Lorenzo is a much further advanced project, with the company having both secured the majority of the land around the system. Having now completed preliminary target definition work, the team are at a stage where drilling could commence.