

**MALBEX RESOURCES INC.
ARAPAHO CAPITAL CORP.**

**A REVIEW OF MINERALIZATION AT,
AND THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION
PROGRAMS FOR, THE DEL CARMEN,
DESPOBLADOS AND LOS AMARILLOS
CONCESSION GROUPS OF
THE VALLE DEL CURA PROJECT,
SAN JUAN PROVINCE, ARGENTINA**

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AUGUST 10, 2009

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	Unit or Term
'	minutes of longitude or latitude
~	approximately
%	percent
<	less than
>	greater than
°	degrees of longitude, latitude, compass bearing or gradient
°C	degrees Celsius
2D	two-dimensional
3D	three-dimensional
µm	microns, micrometres
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
alt'd	altered
alt'n	alteration
alun	alunite
azur	azurite
As	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	equivalent gold grade
bar	barite
bx	breccia
bx'd	brecciated
cm	centimetre(s)
Co	cobalt
Cu	copper
d	day
dmt	dry metric tonnes
en	enargite
et al.	and others
FA	fire assay
Fe	iron
Fe-ox	iron oxides
ft	foot, feet
g/t	grams per tonne
g/t Au	grams per tonne of gold
Ga	billion years or gallium
GIS	geographic information system
goe	goethite
gn	galena
GPS	global positioning system
h	hour(s)
ha	hectare(s)
h/d	hours per day
Hg	mercury
hem	hematite
HQ	H-sized core, Longyear Q-series drilling system
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry
in	inch(es)
IP	induced polarization, a type of geophysical survey
jar	jarosite
kaol	kaolinite
kg	kilogram(s)
km	kilometre(s)
km ²	square kilometre(s)
L	litre(s)
lb	pound(s)
lim	limonite
LIMS	laboratory information management system
m	metre(s)
m ²	square metres

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	Unit or Term
m ³	cubic metre(s)
m/s	metres per second
M	million(s)
Ma	million years
mal	malachite
masl	metres above sea level
mass	massive
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre(s)
Mn	manganese
Mn-ox	manganese oxide(s)
Mo	molybdenum
mod	moderate, moderately
Mt	million tonnes
Mt/y	million tonnes per year
mV	millivolt
N	North
n.a.	not applicable, not available
Na	sodium
NAA	Neutron Activation Analysis
NQ	N-sized core, Longyear Q-series drilling system
oz	troy ounce(s)
oz/t	troy ounces per ton
Pb	lead
pH	concentration of hydrogen ion
PIMA	portable infrared mineral analyser
porph	porphyry, porphyritic
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million, equal to grams per tonne (g/t)
py	pyrite
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
qtz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation
RQD	rock quality designation (type of geotechnical data)
s	second
S	south or sulphur
Sb	antimony
SD	standard deviation
SEM	scanning electron microscope/microscopy
SG	specific gravity
SI	International System of Units
sil	silica
silf ^c d	silicified
stkwk	stockwork
sulph	sulphide(s)
t	tonne(s) (metric)
tet	tetrahedrite
t/h	tonnes per hour
t/d	tonnes per day
t/m ³	tonnes per cubic metre
t/y	tonnes per year
US	United States
US\$	United States dollar(s)
US\$/oz	United States dollars per ounce
US\$/t	United States dollars per tonne
V	volt
vnls	veinlets
volc	volcanic
W	west or watt
wt %	percent by weight
y	year
Zn	zinc

1.0 SUMMARY

Malbex Resources Inc. (Malbex) has recently acquired three blocks of mining concessions in the El Indio metallogenic belt (also called the El Indio gold belt) in San Juan Province, Argentina. The El Indio belt contains the El Indio, Tambo, Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits. The three properties which comprise the Valle del Cura project are the Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos concession groups.

The three mining concession blocks, are comprised of four, eleven and three distinct mining concessions, respectively. The three blocks have areas of 4,129 ha, 14,704 ha and 3,604 ha, respectively, for a total area of 22,437 ha. The concessions are controlled by the Instituto Provincial de Exploraciones y Explotaciones Mineras de San Juan (IPEEM), a provincial government mining entity responsible for holding title to certain of the province's mineral rights, and for soliciting and administering bids for exploration and mining licenses in these areas. Malbex San Juan S.A., an indirect subsidiary of Malbex Resources Inc., holds a 100% direct interest in the three groups through its exploration agreements with IPEEM. The details of this agreement are presented in Section 4 of this report.

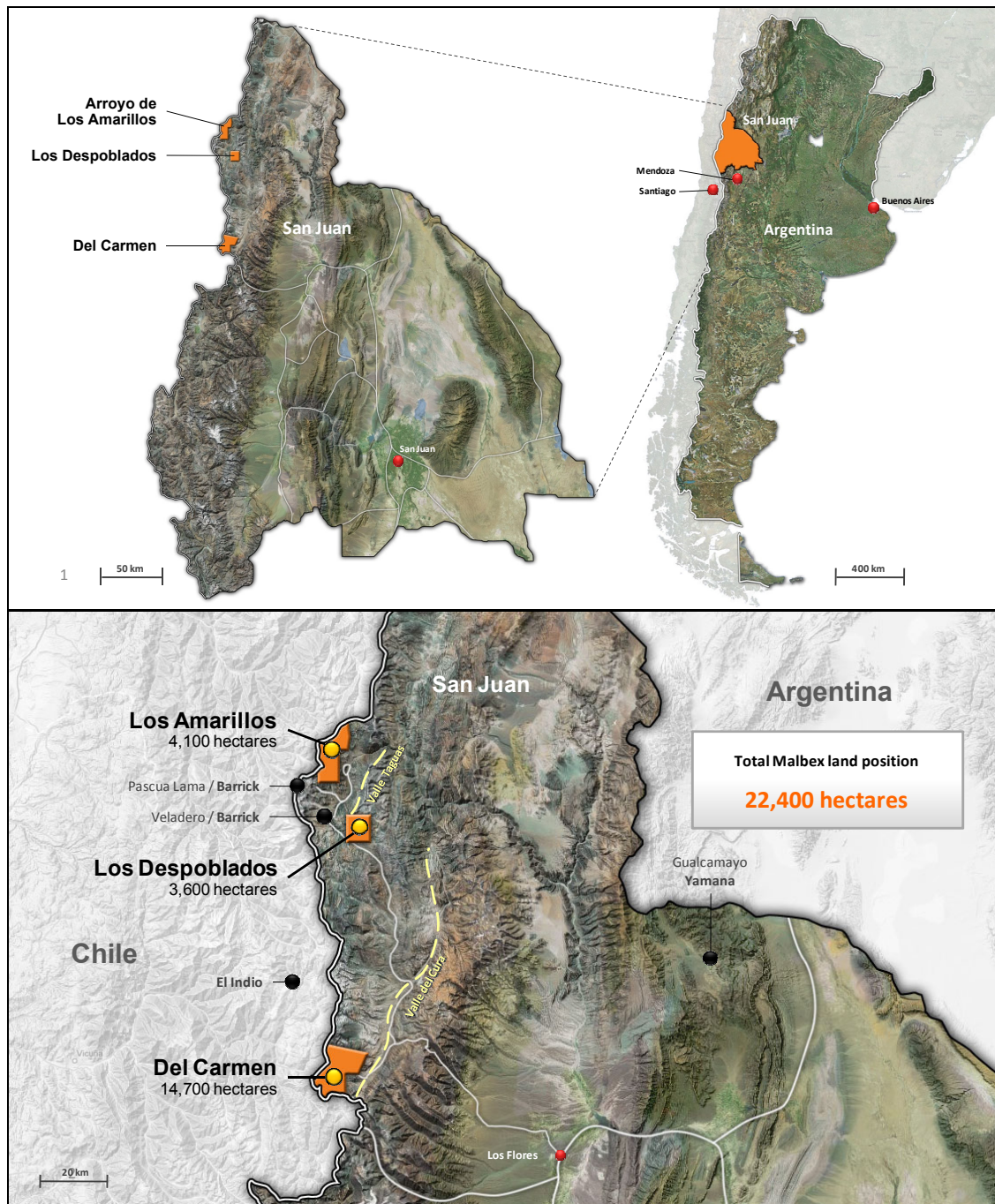
Malbex has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to review the three concession groups, and a proposed exploration program and budget for the Valle del Cura project, and, to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report. This Technical Report has been prepared on behalf of Malbex and Arapaho Capital Corp. (Arapaho) for the business combination transaction involving Arapaho, 2206833 Ontario Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Arapaho) and Malbex, which will constitute a reverse takeover under TSX Venture Exchange policies (the "Transaction"). The Technical Report is required for Arapaho (being the resulting issuer upon completion of the Transaction) to satisfy the listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange upon completion of the Transaction.

The Valle del Cura project is located on the eastern flank of the Andes Cordillera, adjacent to the Chile/Argentina border, approximately 280 km northwest of the provincial capital city of San Juan, a drive requiring some 4 to 4.5 hours (see Figure 1.1). San Juan is located some 90 minutes drive north of Mendoza, a city with an international airport serviced by multiple daily flights. The Valle del Cura project is located in a relatively remote region at elevations between 3,700 and 4,850 masl. Utilities and services are largely absent in the area except for the recently built Veladero mine which is serviced by a good all-weather gravel road. Limited cell phone coverage and medical services are available at Veladero and the mine generates its own electrical power on site. An ample supply of labour is to be found in the regional communities to the east of the project at lower elevations.

The El Indio belt consists primarily of Oligocene to Miocene volcanic rocks and associated high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-copper deposits extending from approximately 29°S to 30°S, and from 69°30'W to 70°W. The El Indio belt is part of the Main Cordillera of Chile and Argentina (the Andes), which was formed by tectonic plate convergence, interrupted by periods of regional extension. During the Miocene, the region was dominated by the eastward-subducting Nazca plate, which gradually flattened from a ~35° dip to near

horizontal. Variations in the depth to the subducting plate, and in the rate of plate convergence, led to multiple episodes of compression, volcanism, and related hypabyssal intrusion and mineralization. All significant volcanic activity related to economic mineralization concluded prior to flattening and eastward migration of the Nazca plate

Figure 1.1
Project Location Map



The Valle del Cura was first explored in the late 1980s by Argentine government geologists, who identified scattered gold anomalies in the Veladero Sur area and surrounding region during field examinations of hydrothermal alteration centers identified through satellite imagery. There does not appear to have been any significant exploration activity on any of the three Malbex concession groups prior to 1994. During the latter half of that decade and early years of the new millennium, the Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos concession groups were explored by Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick), Peñoles, Lac Minerals (Lac) and Argentina Gold Corporation.

This work has led to the discovery of significant areas of hydrothermal alteration, associated with high sulphidation style mineralization, at all three concession groups of the Valle del Cura project. Associated silicification, vuggy silica outcrops, veining and hydrothermal brecciation with sulphidized, grey to black, siliceous matrices (black matrix breccias) were also discovered. In addition, anomalous values of gold, silver and copper have been identified, particularly at the Del Carmen project, but also at Despoblados. At Despoblados mapping has also identified several outcrops of siliceous sinter within structurally interpreted pull-apart basins, a possible indicator of buried low to intermediate sulphidation style mineralization.

However, while extensive hydrothermal alteration and locally interesting gold and silver grades were found in the mineralization, limited drilling did not encounter economic grades over mineable widths. Previous operators chose not to continue their exploration efforts.

Barrick's Veladero mine is immediately adjacent to the Despoblados concessions and its Pascua-Lama deposit is contiguous with the Los Amarillos block. In 2005, Barrick published mineral reserves containing over 30 million ounces of gold and 840 million ounces of silver for the two deposits (see Section 15 for details). Both deposits are considered to be high sulphidation epithermal deposits and the mineralization is associated with alteration styles similar to those found on the three Valle del Cura concession blocks and discussed above.

Malbex has only recently acquired the projects and received the required approvals for exploration activity. At the time of Micon's site visit in March, 2009, exploration activities had just commenced and were focused on prospecting and check sampling to confirm the results of previous explorers. No geophysical work, drilling or other more advanced exploration has yet been undertaken by Malbex.

The initial prospecting and check mapping completed by Malbex has confirmed the presence of extensive hydrothermal alteration, vuggy silica, veining and black matrix hydrothermal breccia mineralization at the Valle del Cura project. However, observations by Malbex geologists indicate that during previous mapping, various styles of silica flooding, veining and vuggy silica were not always fully distinguished. Such observations can be important in identifying the location of mineralization and drill targets in a high sulphidation alteration profile. At Del Carmen Malbex' sampling has confirmed the presence of gold and silver mineralization at surface.

Available documentation of the previous mapping and prospecting also indicates that earlier exploration activities on all of the concession blocks are incomplete, in the sense that they have covered only a portion of the claims and, in the case of Los Amarillos, only a small portion. Prospecting by Malbex has led to the conclusion that earlier efforts concentrated on the most visually obvious areas of hydrothermal alteration at each concession group. There are known colour anomalies (likely hydrothermal alteration) and newly-discovered black matrix breccias and copper mineralization which appear to be unexplored or under-explored based on available records and surface evidence. Additionally there remain a number of potential drill targets at the large area of hydrothermal alteration found at Del Carmen.

Malbex has concluded, and Micon supports its conclusion, that the existing level of exploration at the three concession groups is incomplete and that exploration opportunities for high and/or low sulphidation mineralization remain at Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados.

Malbex has presented proposed exploration plans and budgets for the three concession groups. Summaries of the programs are presented in Section 20 of this report. Micon has reviewed them and finds them to be reasonable and warranted in light of the observations made in this report. It is recommended that Malbex proceeds with the programs.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Joseph Hamilton and Mr. Tim Warman, director, and President and CEO, respectively, of Malbex Resources Inc. (Malbex), Micon International Limited (Micon) has been retained to complete a review of the mineralization styles at three groups of mining concessions in the Pascua-Lama and Veladero area of San Juan Province, Argentina and to opine on a proposed exploration program and budget for their advancement. The three San Juan properties are the Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos concession groups.

This Technical Report has been prepared on behalf of Malbex and Arapaho Capital Corp. (Arapaho) for the business combination transaction involving Arapaho, 2206833 Ontario Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Arapaho) and Malbex, which will constitute a reverse takeover under TSX Venture Exchange policies (the "Transaction"). The Technical Report is required for Arapaho (being the resulting issuer upon completion of the Transaction) to satisfy the listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange upon completion of the Transaction.

The review has been completed by B. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geo., of Micon who is also the author of the technical report. This report follows the format and guidelines of Form 43-101F1, Technical Report for National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and its Companion Policy NI 43-101CP, as amended by the Canadian Securities Administrators on December 23, 2005.

The Valle del Cura project is located on the eastern flank of the Andes Cordillera, adjacent to the Chile/Argentina border in San Juan Province, approximately 280 km northwest of the provincial capital city of San Juan.

The three mining concession groups, Del Carmen, Despoblados, and Los Amarillos are comprised of four, eleven and three distinct mining concessions, respectively. The three concession blocks have areas of 4,129 ha, 14,704 ha and 3,604 ha, respectively, for a total area of 22,437 ha. The concessions are controlled by the Instituto Provincial de Exploraciones y Explotaciones Mineras de San Juan (IPEEM), a provincial government mining entity responsible for holding title to certain of the province's mineral rights, and for soliciting and administering bids for exploration and mining licenses in these areas. Malbex San Juan S.A., an indirect subsidiary of Malbex Resources Inc., holds a 100% direct interest in the three groups through its exploration agreements with IPEEM. Malbex has only recently acquired the projects

The Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos properties lie within or adjacent to the Valle del Cura, part of the El Indio metallogenic belt of north-central Chile and Argentina. The El Indio belt consists primarily of Oligocene to Miocene volcanic rocks and associated high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-copper deposits (e.g., El Indio, Tambo, Veladero and Pascua-Lama) extending from approximately 29°S to 30°S, and from 69°30'W to 70°W.

The three properties have large, identified hydrothermal alteration systems and associated anomalous precious metals concentrations consistent with high sulphidation style epithermal mineralization. They have been the subject of previous, yet apparently incomplete, exploration programs since 1994-95 which had limited success in discovering precious metals mineralization with minable widths and grade.

B. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geo., of Micon, visited the three properties during the period March 10 to 14, 2009 to review the early stage exploration activities, geology and mineralization styles. The site visit was completed in the company of Mr. Warman and the various project geologists responsible for each of the three concession groups. This was Micon's first visit to the project although a previous visit to the Pascua-Lama project had been made on behalf of another company. Mr. Hennessey is a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered in the province of Ontario. He has over 29 years of experience in mineral exploration, mine operations, resource estimation and consulting. Mr. Hennessey is a Vice President of Micon and the principal author of this report. He is a "qualified person" (QP) and independent of Malbex as defined by NI 43 101.

At the time of Micon's visit to the Valle del Cura project, check mapping and surface sampling was being conducted to review and confirm the exploration work completed by previous operators of the property and to identify additional exploration opportunities. Old drill roads were also being cleaned up to allow for access to known mineralized zones on the concessions. During the visit Micon reviewed the previous exploration results and visited surface exposures of the alteration and mineralization on all three properties.

All currency amounts in this report are stated in US or Canadian dollars (US\$, CDN\$), as specified, with commodity prices in US dollars (US\$). Quantities are generally stated in SI units, the Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t), kilograms (kg) or grams (g) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, litres (L) for volume and grams per tonne for gold (g/t Au) and silver (g/t Ag) grades. Base metal grades are usually expressed in weight percent (%). Geochemical results or precious metal grades may be expressed in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). (1 ppm = 1 g/t). Elevations are given in metres above sea level (masl). Precious metal quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces, oz), a common practice in the mining industry.

Micon is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of the management and field staff of Malbex, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Micon has reviewed and analyzed exploration data provided by Malbex, its consultants and previous operators of the property, and has drawn its own conclusions therefrom, augmented by its direct field examination. Micon has not carried out any independent exploration work,

drilled any holes or carried out any significant program of sampling and assaying. However, epithermal mineralization, strong alteration and/or siliceous sinters are visible at surface on all of the concessions. Some of the colour anomalies from the hydrothermal alteration are quite large, extending for kilometres, and are visible from satellite photos.

The regional presence of economically important gold and silver mineralization is established by the published mineral resources and mineral reserves of Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick) for its Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits. The local presence of gold and silver mineralization has been substantiated by the independent samples collected by Micon and the previous exploration work of Peñoles, Barrick and Argentina Gold on the Malbex concessions, although the work by others did not establish any potentially economic mineralization. The independent samples collected by Micon come from mineralized exposures at surface. Some of them independently confirm the presence of gold at grades similar to those claimed in the mineral reserves at Veladero and Pascua-Lama.

While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing it, Micon has relied upon the data presented by Malbex, and any previous operators of the project, in formulating its opinion.

The various agreements under which Malbex holds title to the mineral lands for this project have not been thoroughly investigated or confirmed by Micon and Micon offers no opinion as to the validity of the mineral title claimed. The description of the property has been presented here for general information purposes only, as required by NI 43-101. Micon is not qualified to provide professional opinion on issues related to mining and exploration title land tenure, royalties, permitting and legal and environmental matters. Accordingly, the author has relied upon the representations of the issuer, Malbex, for Section 4 of this report, and has not verified the information presented therein.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect the author's best judgment in light of the information available at the time of writing. Micon reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to it subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

Those portions of the report that relate to the location, property description, infrastructure, history, deposit types, exploration, drilling, and adjacent properties (Sections 4 to 11) are taken, at least in part, from information provided by Malbex. Section 15 is largely taken from public documents filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) by Barrick.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Del Carmen, Despoblados, and Los Amarillos properties are located on the eastern flank of the Andes Cordillera, adjacent to the Chile/Argentina border in the Department of Iglesia,

San Juan Province, northwestern Argentina. They lie approximately 280 km northwest of the provincial capital city of San Juan. The Del Carmen property is located at the southern end of the Valle del Cura, while the Despoblados and Los Amarillos properties are located in the Valle de las Taguas, a tributary valley to the Valle del Cura. The locations of the concessions are shown in Figure 4.1, a relief map of Argentina.

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The concessions are registered in the name of the Instituto Provincial de Exploraciones y Explotaciones Mineras (IPEEM) of San Juan in accordance with the provisions of Decree 2987/90 enacted by the Governor of San Juan. The IPEEM, created by the Province of San Juan law 6029, is an arms-length entity owned by the San Juan government, which can request mining rights in accordance with Mining Code regulations and enter into exploration and exploitation agreements with third parties for their development.

Malbex San Juan S.A. has entered three different ‘Exploration with Option to Exploit’ Agreements with the IPEEM, one for each of the Del Carmen, Despoblados, and Los Amarillos concession blocks. The Los Amarillos, Del Carmen and Despoblados blocks comprise four, eleven and three distinct mining concessions respectively, as shown in Table 4.1, and Figures 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 below.

Table 4.1
Valle del Cura Project Concessions

Concession Group	Concession No.	Name	Surface Area (ha)	Status
Los Amarillos	338974-I-92	AA XXV	1,342	Mining Concession
Los Amarillos	338964-I-92	AA XV	831	Mining Concession
Los Amarillos	338961-I-92	AA XII	921	Mining Concession
Los Amarillos	338956-I-92	AA VII	1,035	Mining Concession
		Total Area	4,129	
Del Carmen	339088-I-92	DC XXIII	1,501	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339111-I-92	DC XLVI	1,340	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339108-I-92	DC XLIII	1,124	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339095-I-92	DC XXX	1,501	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339139-I-92	DC LXXIV	1,455	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339121-I-92	DC LVI	994	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339131-I-92	DC LXVI	1,491	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339075-I-92	DC X	1,344	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339124-I-92	DC LIX	1,352	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339104-I-92	DC XXXIX	1,329	Mining Concession
Del Carmen	339067-I-92	DC II	1,273	Mining Concession
		Total Area	14,704	
Despoblados	338815-I-92	LD II	1,201	Mining Concession
Despoblados	338814-I-92	LD II	1,202	Mining Concession
Despoblados	338816-I-92	LD III	1,201	Mining Concession
		Total Area	3,604	
Total Area - All Concessions			22,437	

Figure 4.1
Project Location Map

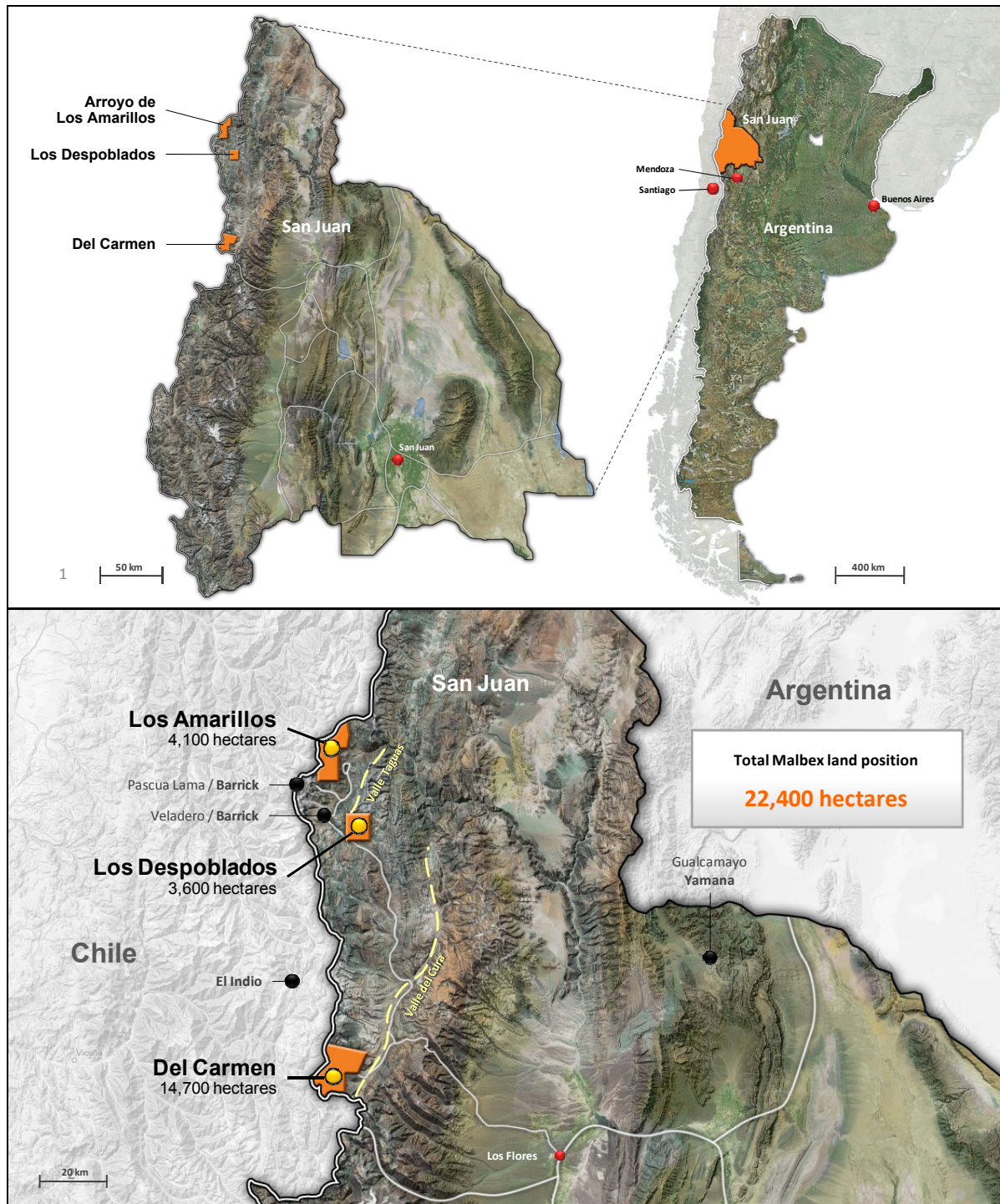


Figure 4.2
Los Amarillos Concessions

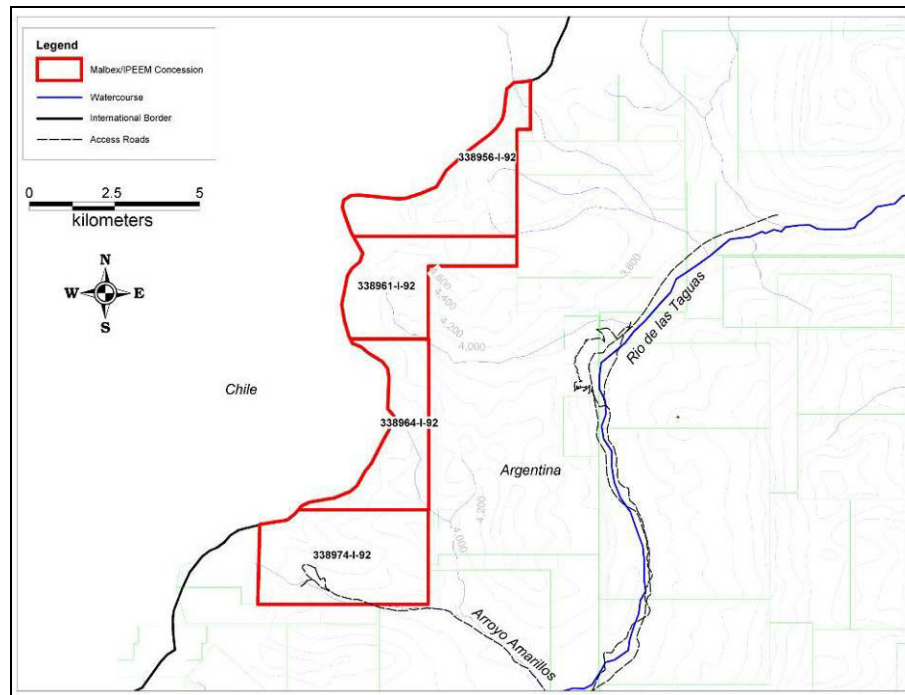


Figure 4.3
Del Carmen Concessions

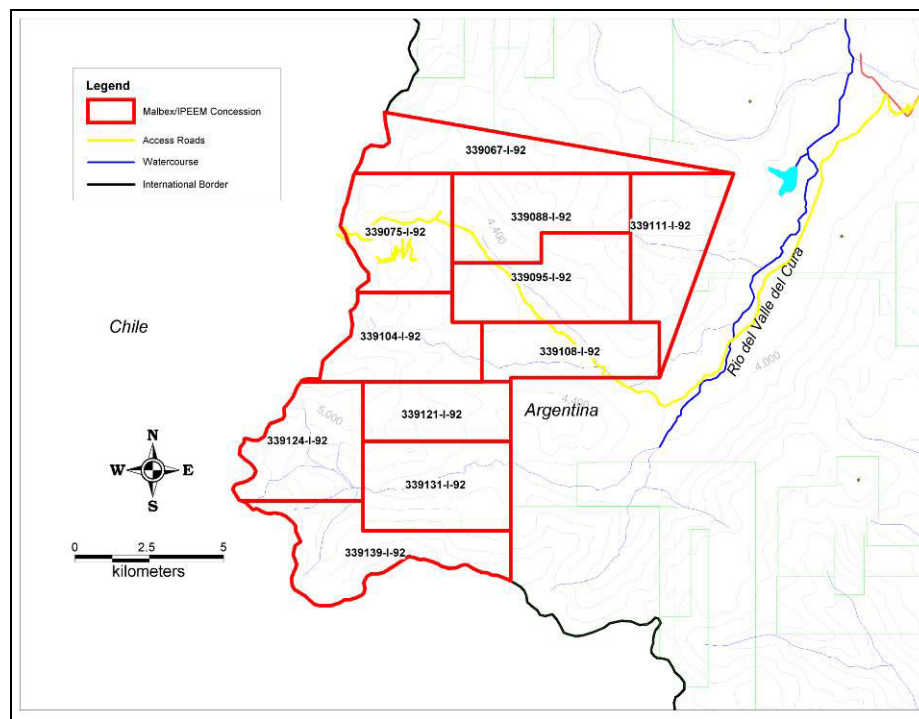
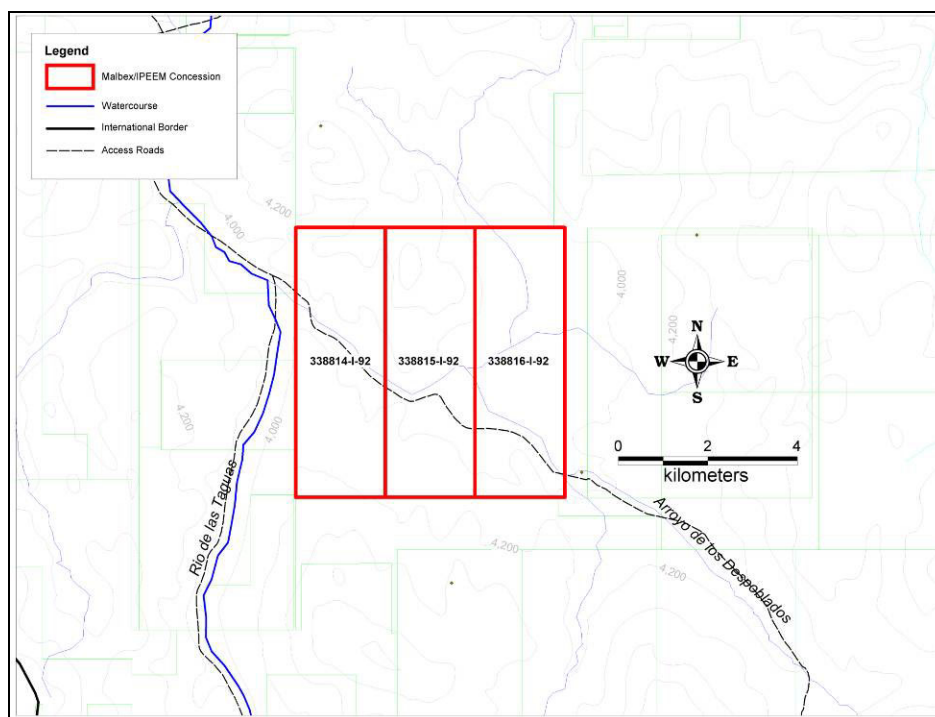


Figure 4.4
Despoblados Concessions



The location of the known altered and mineralized zones on the concessions is described in Section 6 of this report. No known mining or mine development has taken place on the properties.

4.3 MINING LAW IN ARGENTINA

Two types of rights connected to mining activities can be granted under Argentinean Law:

- Exploration Permits or cateos, which are limited in duration;
- Mining Concessions (sometimes referred to as “mines”) which can be requested either through the “manifestaciones de descubrimiento” or “request for abandoned mines” procedures.

All of the concessions that make up the Valle del Cura project are Mining Concessions.

Under Argentinean Law, mineral deposits are the original property of the provincial or federal government, depending on their location (in the case of the IPEEM concessions the mineral rights are held by the Province of San Juan) but private individuals or companies are entitled to benefit and dispose of them as owners in accordance with the Mining Code provisions (Mining Code, Section 8). The private property of the mineral deposits is granted

by the government to private individuals in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Code through the legal concession procedure (Mining Code, Section 10).

In Argentina mining concessions are “map-staked” and boundaries are initially defined by Gauss-Kruger Posgar coordinates, although later field staking is required by law under the mining authority’s supervision.

The law distinguishes mineral rights from surface ownership. As mining activity is considered in the public interest (Mining Code, Section 13), surface owners cannot prohibit mining activities within their property, although the regulations provide for notice and indemnification to surface owners and procedures for obtaining easements. The Mining Code also provides regulations for obtaining easements for such activities that need to be located outside the concession boundaries.

Under the Argentinean Mining Code provisions, the mining concessions are unlimited in duration and remain the concessionaire’s property as long as the Mining Code obligations (mainly the annual canon payment, legal labour and legal survey and minimum investment commitment) are met.

Approval of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is not a condition to maintain the concession title in good standing but is a pre-requisite to carrying out mining-related activities on the properties. An EIR needs to be submitted for every type of mining activity (prospecting, exploration, exploitation, development, extraction, etc.). An approved environmental report needs to be updated every two years. Malbex has submitted updates to EIRs filed by previous concession operators for the exploration stage. In addition to the EIR, a mining company, or its contractors, need to apply for specific registration and authorizations depending on the activities to be carried out at a mining property (for example, water usage, waste disposal, etc.).

4.4 AGREEMENTS

Malbex San Juan S.A., an indirect subsidiary of Malbex Resources Inc., holds a 100% direct interest in the three properties through its ‘Exploration with Option to Exploit’ agreements with IPEEM. These agreements cover four phases of exploration (the first three phases having durations of 12 months each, and the last one of 24 months), commencing September 12, 2008, during which time IPEEM grants Malbex the exclusive right to carry out prospecting and exploration activities, with the option to undertake exploitation and trading activities of “First Category” ores and minerals (which comprises practically all metals) located in the project areas. The option to exploit carries an initial 30 year term, with an option to renew for the life span of the mine.

Under the agreements, Malbex’ principal obligations are to:

- pay the annual concession fees (canon payments) to the Province of San Juan on behalf of IPEEM, which total approximately US\$37,405;

- make monthly payments of US\$11,400 to IPEEM;
- make annual exploration expenditures in the amounts shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Malbex Exploration Expenditure Commitments

Project	(US\$ million)				
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Total
Del Carmen	1.5	2.5	6.0	10.0	20.0
Despoblados	1.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	15.0
Los Amarillos	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	10.0
Total	3.5	6.5	13.0	22.0	45.0

IPEEM may grant extensions to the term of the Exploration Agreements upon proper justification and must grant extensions to such term when such extension is related to the execution of additional or unforeseen exploration work that is necessary to advance exploration. On August 10, 2009 IPEEM granted Malbex a six month extension to make the exploration expenditures required during Phase 1 of each of the Exploration Agreements, which were originally required to be made by September 12, 2009. Under the terms of the extension, Malbex must make the required Phase 1 exploration expenditures by March 12, 2010, with Phase 2, Phase 3 and Phase 4 commencing on March 12, 2010, March 12, 2011 and March 12, 2012, respectively.

Upon commencing commercial production on a discovery, royalties to be paid by Malbex include a 3% royalty of the production value over “pithead value” to the Province of San Juan, and a sum equivalent to 2% of the gross sales of the minerals and/or metals extracted from the properties, corresponding to the respective bimonthly period, to IPEEM.

Under Section 22 of Argentinean Federal Law 24.196, “Pithead value” of minerals and/or metals reported by a mine operator is defined as the value obtained during the first commercialization stage thereof, less direct and/or operating costs required to take the pithead mineral to such stage, except for direct or indirect expenses and/or costs inherent to the extraction process.

Malbex, Arapaho and 2206833 Ontario Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary) ("Arapaho Subco"), entered into a business combination agreement dated May 25, 2009, as amended June 22, 2009, pursuant to which Arapaho will acquire all of the outstanding common shares of Malbex in exchange for common shares of Arapaho on the basis of one Arapaho common share for every 1.5 Malbex common shares. The proposed transaction will be effected by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the "Amalgamation") whereby Malbex will amalgamate with an Arapaho Subco pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and the resulting corporation will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Arapaho. As a result of the Amalgamation, Arapaho will hold a 100% indirect interest in Malbex San Juan S.A.

Completion of the Amalgamation is subject to satisfaction of a number of normal conditions precedent, including but not limited to, receipt of the approval of the Exchange, the requisite approval of the shareholders of each of Arapaho and Malbex, the completion of a private placement financing transaction by Malbex on terms acceptable to Malbex and Arapaho, and completion of satisfactory due diligence by Arapaho and Malbex.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There is no known history of commercial mineral production or development from the three concession groups in San Juan province. It has been reported to Micon that artisanal miners have been seen recently in the immediate area. Micon saw no evidence of artisanal production on the portions of the three concession groups covered during the site visit. As such there are no known environmental liabilities at the Valle del Cura project which accrue to Malbex. There are also no known environmental liabilities arising from previous exploration activities.

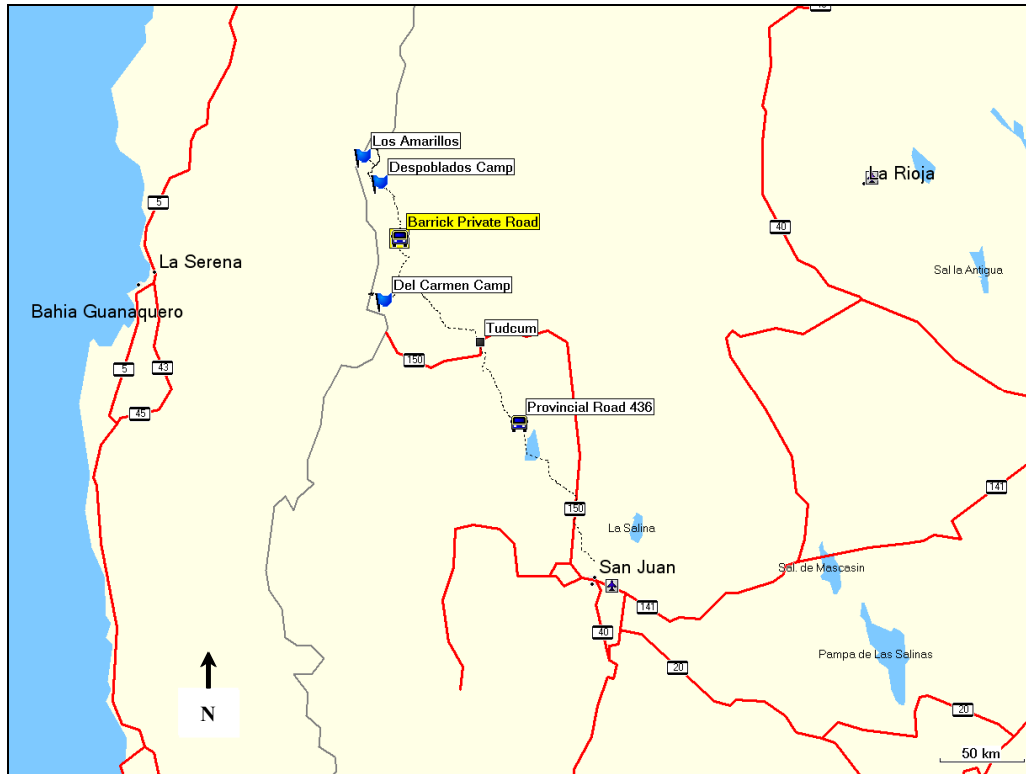
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The closest major population and commercial centre to the project is the provincial capital of San Juan, approximately 280 km southeast of the Valle del Cura. By road, the distance is approximately 370 km, via paved National Highway No. 40 north from San Juan to Provincial Road No. 436 (paved) and the village of Pismanta, and then by public paved road to the village of Tudcum. Barrick Gold's (Barrick) 156-km, all-weather, private gravel road continues from Tudcum over the Conconta Pass (approximate elevation 4,820 m), through the Valle del Cura, and over the Despoblados Pass to the Veladero Mine (see Figure 5.1). This mine access road passes through the centre of the Despoblados property, while subsidiary gravel roads provide access to the southwest to Del Carmen, and to the north to Los Amarillos. Travel time to the Malbex project areas from the city of San Juan is approximately 4 to 4.5 hours by road.

San Juan is serviced by an airport with somewhat infrequent flights however, the larger city of Mendoza, 90 minutes drive to the south, is served by multiple daily jet flights to both Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires.

Rugged mountains with deeply incised, steep-sided valleys characterize the region surrounding the Valle del Cura project, although a portion of the Despoblados concession area comprises relatively flat areas on the valley floor. Elevations in the concessions range from 3,700 to 4,850 m, and the alpine climate is cold, dry, and windy. Vegetation is sparse with local patches of wet grassland, called vega, near springs and streams. The vega supports the large local mammals such as the vicuña and llama, along with various bird species such as geese and ducks. Rabbits and fox are also found along with rare reported sightings of puma. Rock outcrops and colluvial soils predominate in the valley walls with colluvium, alluvium and glacial till exposed on the valley floors.

Figure 5.1
Road Access to the Valle del Cura Concessions



The Los Amarillos and Despoblados projects are located in the Rio de las Taguas watershed, with the Despoblados, and Amarillos creeks comprising the other major perennial streams in the area. The Del Carmen project is occupied by several unnamed tributary watersheds in the upper reaches of the Rio del Valle del Cura.

Permanent habitations and public infrastructure are absent in the Valle del Cura, although emergency medical facilities and cell phone coverage are available at Barrick's Veladero mine. The Veladero mine generates its own electricity from diesel generators and a windmill. No electrical power grid extends into the area.

The highest annual temperatures occur from December through February, when maximum daytime temperatures generally range between 10° and 22°C, with lows between 5° and -5°C. The winter months from June through August have daytime highs generally between -10° and 10°C, and night time lows of -10° to -30°C. Mean annual precipitation is estimated to be approximately 200 mm at 4,400 m elevation, with most of the precipitation occurring as snow. Winter conditions can be severe, with intense winds, blowing snow, and extreme cold, which can adversely affect access and operations. Rocks and gravel, sent airborne by strong gusty winds, are a common hazard on access roads.

The area is considered to have a sub-arid, sub-polar, mountain climate. During winter months, the extreme weather creates a challenging operating environment and exploration activities are typically suspended between mid-May and early-September.

6.0 HISTORY

The Valle del Cura was first explored in the late 1980s by Argentine government geologists, who identified scattered gold anomalies in the Veladero Sur area and surrounding region during field examinations of hydrothermal alteration centers identified through satellite imagery. There does not appear to have been any significant exploration activity on any of the three Malbex concession groups prior to 1994.

The information presented below is taken from documents presented to IPEEM by previous operators of the concessions and from internal project review documents prepared for Malbex by an independent consultant (Toohey, 2009a, 2009b and 2009c).

6.1 DEL CARMEN

Following a competitive bidding process completed by IPEEM in 1994, Lac Minerals Ltd. (Lac), a Canadian exploration company, was awarded exploration rights to the Del Carmen project. Lac then entered into a 60:40 joint venture agreement with Argentina Gold Corporation, a Canadian junior explorer. Lac was acquired by Barrick in September 1994, and Barrick became the project operator.

Between 1995 and 1998, Lac/Barrick carried out reconnaissance mapping and rock and soil sampling programs, completed 26 line-km of Induced Polarization (IP)/resistivity geophysical surveys, and drilled 38 reverse circulation (RC) holes totalling about 8,000 m.

Barrick initially focused on the potential for bonanza vein deposits in the Ladera Sur del Cerro Tórtolas on the northern side of Quebrada del Medio (see Figure 6.1). In 1995, it drilled the first 10 shallow holes to test northeast-striking vein structures within an east-west-trending graben feature. Some of these holes encountered anomalous gold values but no apparently economic intersections were returned.

Barrick's focus subsequently shifted to several large zones of vuggy silica mapped within a three to 4 km² area of pervasive quartz-alunite and alunite-clay alteration to the south of the Quebrada del Medio.

Barrick's 1996 drilling (RDH-96-11 to RDH-96-21) was directed at testing a shallow resistivity feature in a broad target area named "Rojo Grande". Anomalous gold results (>0.1 g/t) were returned for the seven holes shown in Table 6.1.

Figure 6.1
Del Carmen Exploration Area Alteration Map

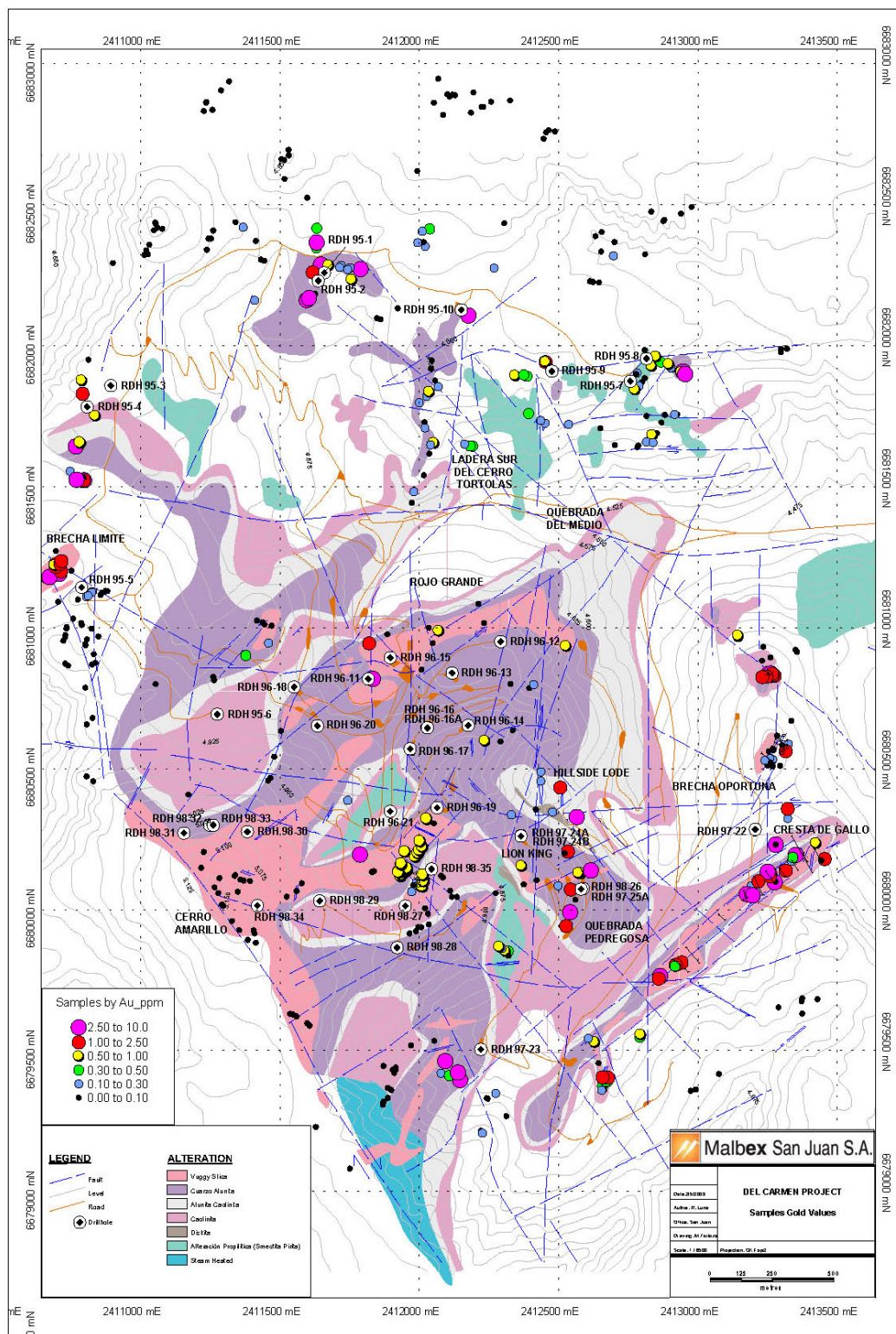


Table 6.1
Rojo Grande Zone Drill Results

Drill Hole	Highest Au Assay (g/t)	Anomalous Zones	Host Rock Description
RDH-96-11	2.52	42 to 77 m 88 to 129 m	Hematitic dacite tuff
RDH-96-11A	1.68	3 to 12 m 70 to 85 m	Intense white clay alteration with jarosite
RDH-96-13	1.48	9 to 36 m	Vuggy silica
RDH-96-15	5.74	2 to 10 m 33 to 150 m	Vuggy silica
RDH-96-16	1.34	101 to 109 m	Dacite tuff with quartz-clay alteration
RDH-96-18	1.06	79 to 99 m	Dacite tuff with quartz-clay alteration
RDH-96-20	1.25	87 to 90 m	Dacite tuff with quartz-clay alteration

In 1997, Barrick completed five RC drill holes to the southeast of Rojo Grande in zones named “Hillside Lode”, “Lion King” and “Cresta de Gallo”. The most significant hole (RDH-97-25A) was collared in the Lion King zone. Drilling continued in the area of Lion King at the beginning of the 1998 drilling season, and subsequently shifted to the “Cerro Amarillo” zone to the west of Lion King up against the Chilean border. Anomalous intersections for the Lion King zone are shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2
Lion King Zone Drill Results

Drill Hole	Highest Au Assay (g/t)	Anomalous Zones	Intersections
RDH-97-25A	6.79	0 to 23 m	23 m @ 0.49 g/t Au
	8.01	111 to 142 m	31 m @ 0.79 g/t Au
RDH-98-26	6.26	59 to 62 m	3 m @ 2.22 g/t Au
	1.32	212 to 252 m	40 m @ 0.17 g/t Au
RDH-98-27	1.91	95 to 152 m	57 m @ 0.37 g/t Au
	1.67	161 to 167 m	6 m @ 0.60 g/t Au
	>10.00	180 to 216 m	36 m @ 1.09 g/t Au
	1.25	351 to 359.5 m	8.5 m @ 0.44 g/t Au

The drilling of the last seven holes at Cerro Amarillo (RDH-98-28 to RDH-98-34) yielded the anomalous intersections shown in Table 6.3 below. Cerro Amarillo is located in the Del Carmen concession block and should not be confused with the Los Amarillos concession block.

Table 6.3
Cerro Amarillo Drill Results

Drill Hole	Highest Au Assay (g/t)	Anomalous Zones	Intersections
RDH-98-29	2.57	270 to 295 m	25 m @ 0.33 g/t Au
	3.38	334 to 349 m	15 m @ 0.80 g/t Au
RDH-98-31	2.99	358 to 400 m	42 m @ 0.56 g/t Au

Following the 1997-1998 exploration season, no further work was conducted by Barrick at Del Carmen and the company reportedly relinquished its interest in the project.

It is Malbex' opinion that the best remaining exploration potential at Del Carmen is in the northeast-trending alteration corridor extending to the southwest from the Lion King surface showings (and the collars of drill holes RDH-97-25A and RDH-98-26). This target is >400 m wide and extends for 1,300 m along strike to the southwest where it intersects the Chilean border. At surface, it is defined by vuggy silica outcrops within quartz-alunite and clay alteration.

A broad chargeability anomaly (10-18 mV/V) underlies the entire length of this corridor and extends beyond it to the southeast toward the Cresta de Gallo zone, another northeast-trending silicified structure. A deeper and very strong resistivity anomaly (>500 ohm-m) appears as a northeast-southwest-trending feature within the chargeability anomaly. It reflects pervasive silicification that could represent a fluid up-flow zone. This strong resistor is abruptly truncated along its southeast edge by what is probably a northeast-striking controlling fault. Most of this area of anomalous IP and resistivity is untested by drilling.

The Lion King zone also has returned the strongest surface gold anomalies with coincident anomalies in silver, lead, zinc, bismuth and arsenic.

The Cresta de Gallo structure is a parallel zone sitting about 400 m to the southeast of Lion King. It is traced as outcropping vuggy silica and quartz-alunite alteration for 1,500 m of the northeast strike length and has not been tested by drilling.

There are also other, smaller, and apparently untested, colour anomalies on the Del Carmen concession. Some of these are visible from the road accessing the main alteration area.

Consultants for Barrick observed relict potassium-feldspar, sericite and tourmaline in the petrography, which implies potential for a porphyry copper environment at depth. If the epithermal environment exposed at Del Carmen is telescoped onto a porphyry environment such as that seen at Altar, the porphyry environment may not be too deeply buried to be of economic interest.

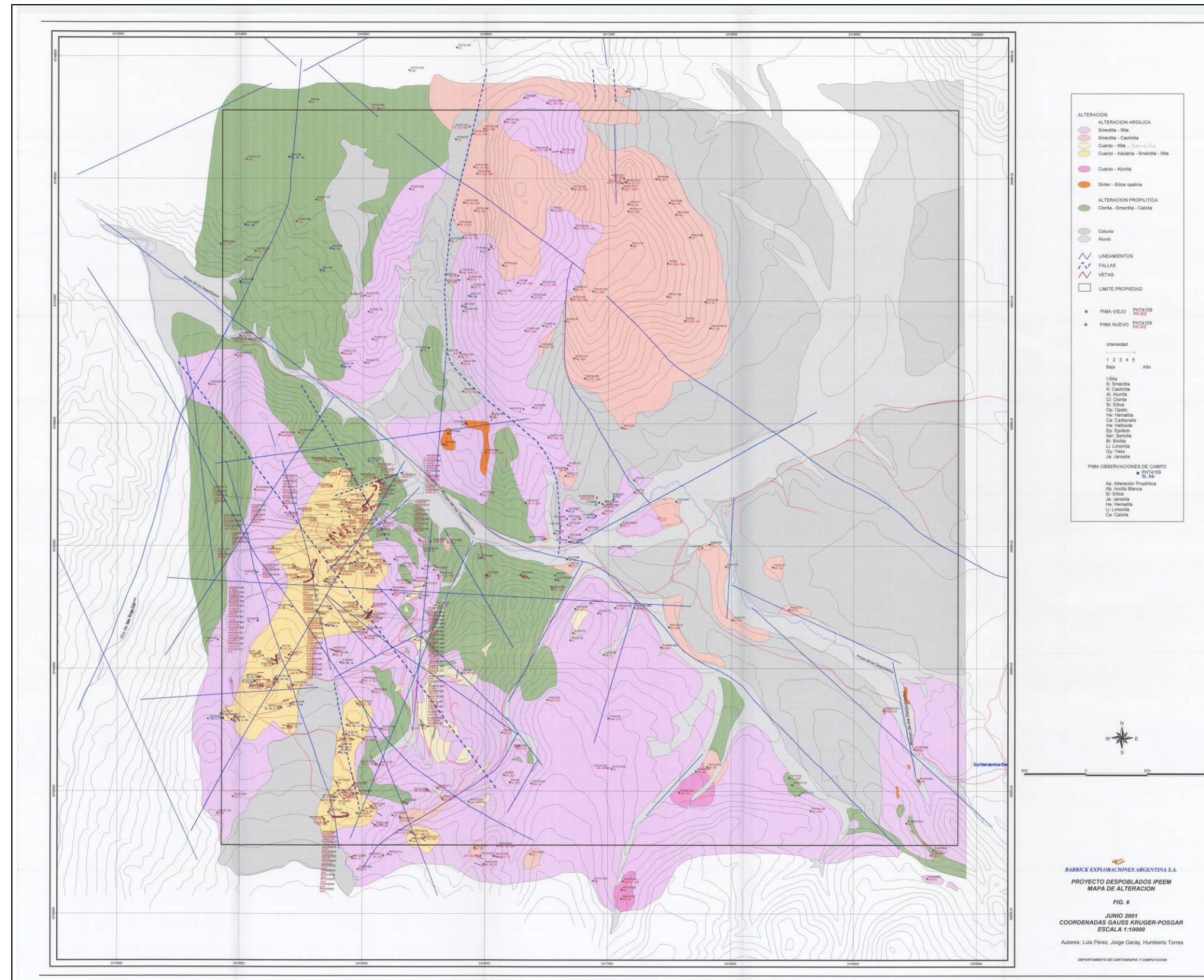
6.2 DESPOBLADOS

The Despoblados project was previously explored by Peñoles (1995-1997) and subsequently by Barrick (2000-2001). Exploration during these periods was focused on the southwest sector of the property where numerous quartz veins occur in outcrops and in trenches (see Figure 6.2). They are hosted by Miocene andesitic and rhyolitic volcanics of the Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation and by sandstones and conglomerates of the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene Rio de La Sal Formation. The veins are subvertical, range up to 2 m wide, strike northwest, east-west and east-northeast and are generally only traceable over short strike extents.

The combined exploration programs over these two periods included:

- collection and analyses of 2,681 surface rock chip samples;
- collection and analyses of 462 talus fines samples;
- collection and analyses of 153 soil samples (MMI, Regoleach and Ultratrace analyses);
- 10 line-km of IP/resistivity;
- 10.8 line-km of controlled source audio magneto-telluric (CSAMT) geophysical surveys, 27.4 line-km of Real Section IP;
- 123.8 line-km of ground magnetic geophysical surveys;
- 400 line-km of aeromagnetic geophysical surveys;
- 9.2 km of roads and trenches;
- 1,608.85 m of diamond drilling in 10 holes;
- 1,490 m of RC drilling in six holes.

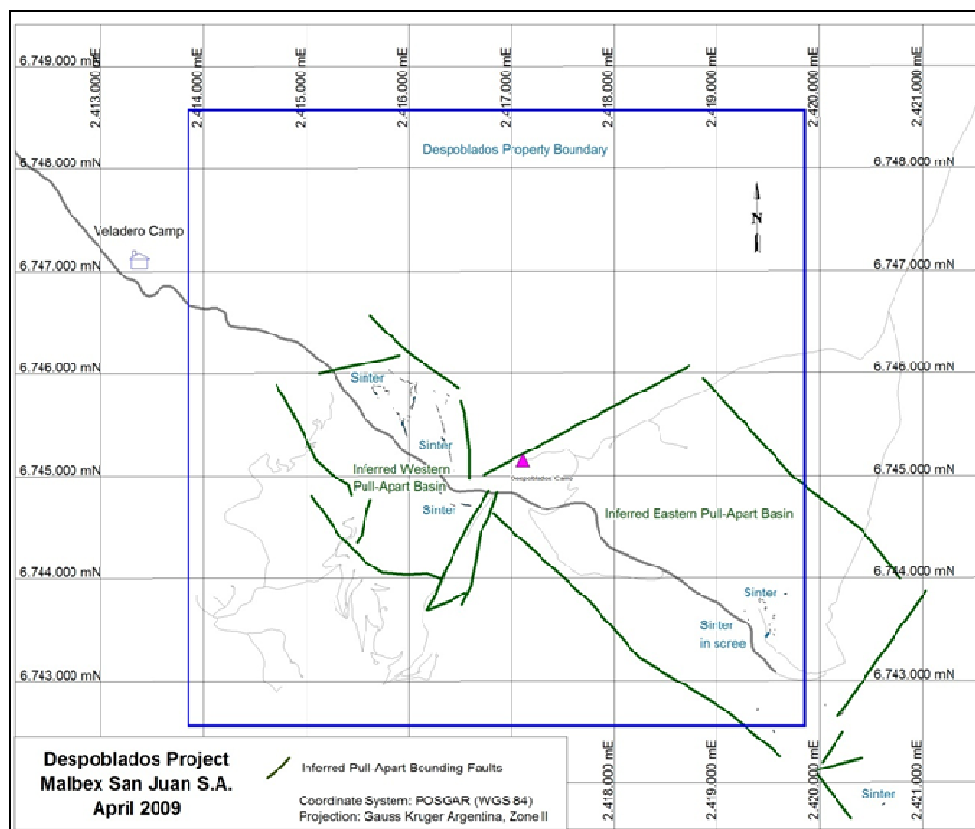
Figure 6.2
Despoblados Alteration and Sample Location Map



The rock chip sampling results returned up to 5.6 ppm Au in a single isolated occurrence but the highest value among the remaining samples was 1.5 ppm, with the average gold values being much lower. Drilling beneath vein outcrops and trenches typically failed to intersect the vein structures or intersected them with only weakly anomalous gold values. A report by Corbett Geological Services (Corbett, 2001) suggests the vein systems targeted by Peñoles and Barrick, in the southwest sector of the project, were unlikely to develop into significant deposits.

The current remaining interest in the Despoblados area is based on two untested conceptual targets proposed by Corbett (2001), specifically the possible existence of low- to intermediate-sulphidation gold-silver systems within two pull-apart basins located in the south-central (western basin) and southeastern (eastern basin) sectors of the concessions (see Figure 6.3). These basins both contain well developed siliceous sinters, and bounding normal faults with silicified breccias and strong illite alteration indicating possible fluid up-flow zones. There is no evidence that these targets were ever investigated, as Barrick dropped the Despoblados project following the 2000-2001 field season.

Figure 6.3
Despoblados Pull-Apart Basin Interpretation



6.3 LOS AMARILLOS

Past work at Los Amarillos was carried out by Peñoles, followed by Argentina Gold. Peñoles (1995-1999) focused on the southwest corner of the property in an area measuring 2,300 m north-south by 900 m east-west, covering approximately 350 ha, or less than 10% of the Los Amarillos concession area. They collected 437 rock chip samples, carried out 5.05 line-km of IP/resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys and completed 1,148.85 m of diamond drilling in five holes, and 1,242 m of RC drilling in three holes.

Peñoles identified three target zones at Los Amarillos, Pancho Villa, Maria del Milagro and Brecha Norte (see Figure 6.4).

The Pancho Villa zone measures 200 m by 100 m and includes a 50-m diameter rhyolite dome that is silicified and sericitized. Peripheral to the rhyolite dome are quartz veins comprised of white saccharoidal quartz with pyrite and limonite up to 20 cm thick, and grey crystalline quartz with finely disseminated pyrite. Also present are hydrothermal breccias and pebble dykes. Rock sampling yielded up to 61 ppb Au and 1,951 ppm Cu.

The Maria del Milagro zone covers about 80 ha and contains bodies of intensely and pervasively silicified and sericitized porphyritic rhyolite. There is an important development of quartz veinlets (up to 1 cm thick), with up to 2.5% pyrite, forming stockwork zones. Native sulphur is also present. Crosscutting veinlet sets indicate two or more stages of hydrothermal alteration. The rhyolite bodies are encased in andesite and are brecciated around their peripheries. Rock sampling returned up to 525 ppb Au in a single anomalous sample.

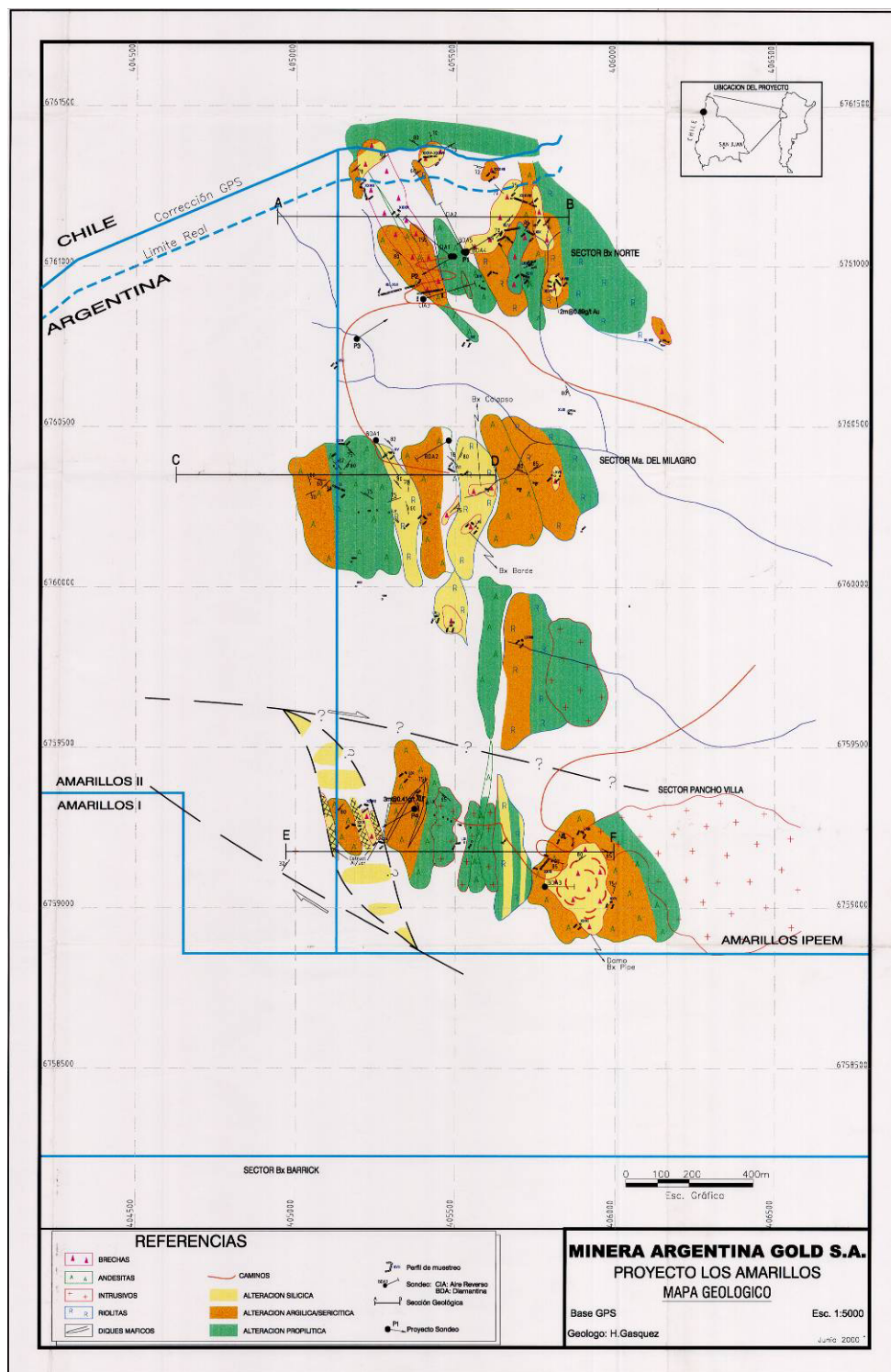
The Brecha Norte (North Breccia) zone consists of intrusive breccias in concordance with intercalated rhyolite and andesite and also circular breccia pipes with dimensions up to 100 m by 70 m. The rhyolites are intensely silicified and sometimes crackled with abundant hematite as fracture fillings. The andesites are propylitized. The breccias are polymictic and clast-supported with subrounded to rounded clasts of andesite and rhyolite with clay and alunite in the matrix. Rock sampling yielded up to 32 ppb Au and 280 ppm Cu.

Peñoles completed seven lines of dipole-dipole IP (50-m dipole spacing) distributed across the three zones. Strong resistivity anomalies probably reveal silicified structures and there are chargeability anomalies on all seven lines which are open to depth. All show increasing chargeability with increasing depth. The chargeability anomalies are reminiscent of the IP response associated with porphyry copper deposits but are more likely due to quartz-pyrite stockworks logged in the drill holes. Chalcocite was logged in DDH-BDA-02 in the Maria del Milagro zone and the hole returned up to 471 ppm Cu. Hole DDH-BDA-03 in the Pancho Villa zone returned up to 769 ppm Cu.

The only anomalous gold intersection in all of the Peñoles drilling was a single sample interval that returned 2.00 m of 290 ppb Au in hole RCH-CIA-02 in the Brecha Norte zone.

Argentina Gold worked on the property in 2000 and 2001, completing an additional 1,206 m of RC drilling in four holes in the Brecha Norte zone. There were no anomalous gold results.

Figure 6.4
Los Amarillos - Southwest Exploration Area Geological Map



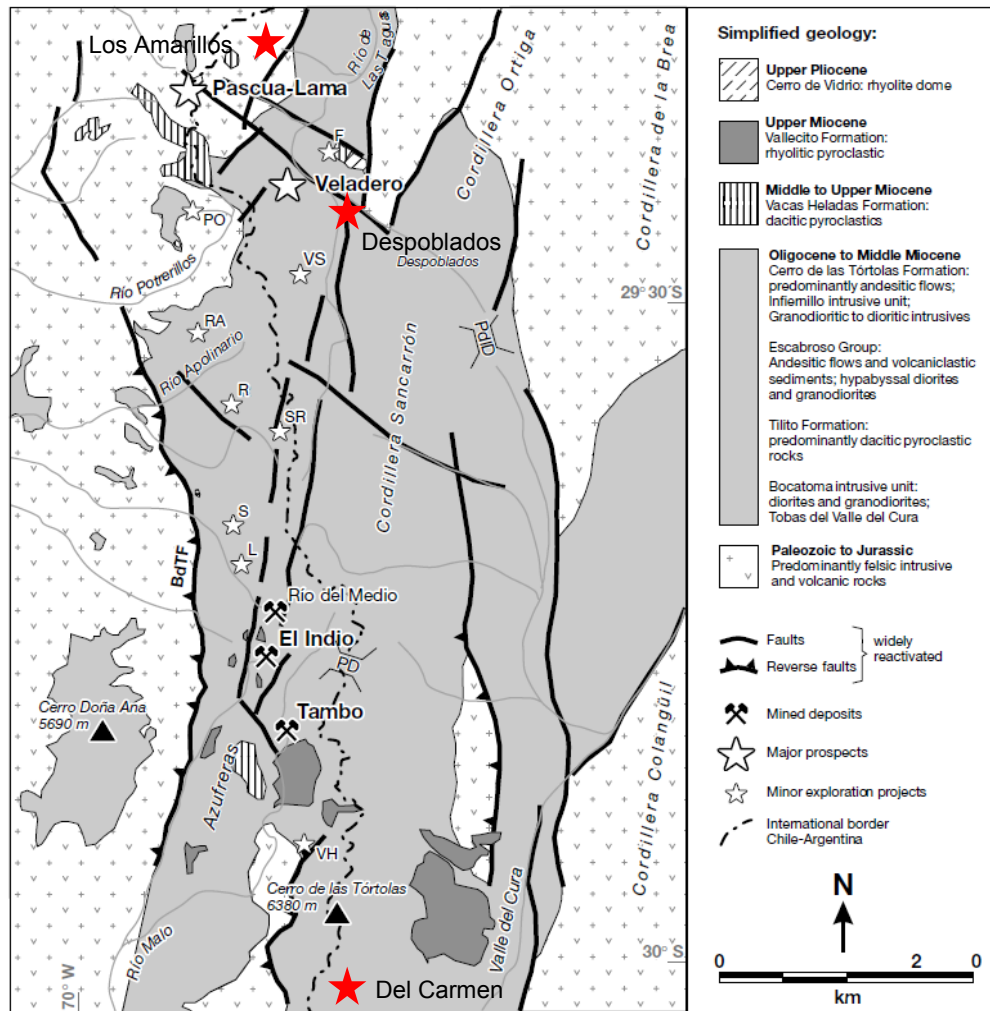
Prior to acquisition of the Los Amarillos project by Malbex in 2008, no exploration work is known to have been carried out on the remaining approximately 3,600 ha of concessions outside the Peñoles exploration area in the southwestern portion of the block. Satellite image analysis carried out by Malbex geologists has identified several prominent colour anomalies in the central and northern portions of the Los Amarillos concessions, and a brief reconnaissance trip was conducted in February, 2009. However, access to these areas is limited and new roads will need to be constructed before any detailed work can be carried out. These unexplored, yet apparently hydrothermally altered, areas represent the principal remaining exploration interest at Los Amarillos.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos properties lie within or adjacent to the Valle del Cura, part of the El Indio metallogenic belt of north-central Chile and Argentina (Figure 7.1). The El Indio belt consists primarily of Oligocene to Miocene volcanic rocks and associated high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver-copper deposits (e.g. El Indio, Tambo, Veladero and Pascua-Lama) extending from approximately 29°S to 30°S, and from 69°30'W to 70°W. The El Indio belt is part of the Main Cordillera of Chile and Argentina (the Andes), which was formed by tectonic plate convergence, interrupted by periods of regional extension. During the Miocene, the region was dominated by the eastward-subducting Nazca plate, which gradually flattened from a ~35° dip to near horizontal. Variations in the depth to the subducting plate, and in the rate of plate convergence, led to multiple episodes of compression, volcanism, and related hypabyssal intrusion and mineralization. All significant volcanic activity related to economic mineralization concluded prior to flattening and eastward migration of the Nazca plate (Chouinard et al., 2005 and references therein).

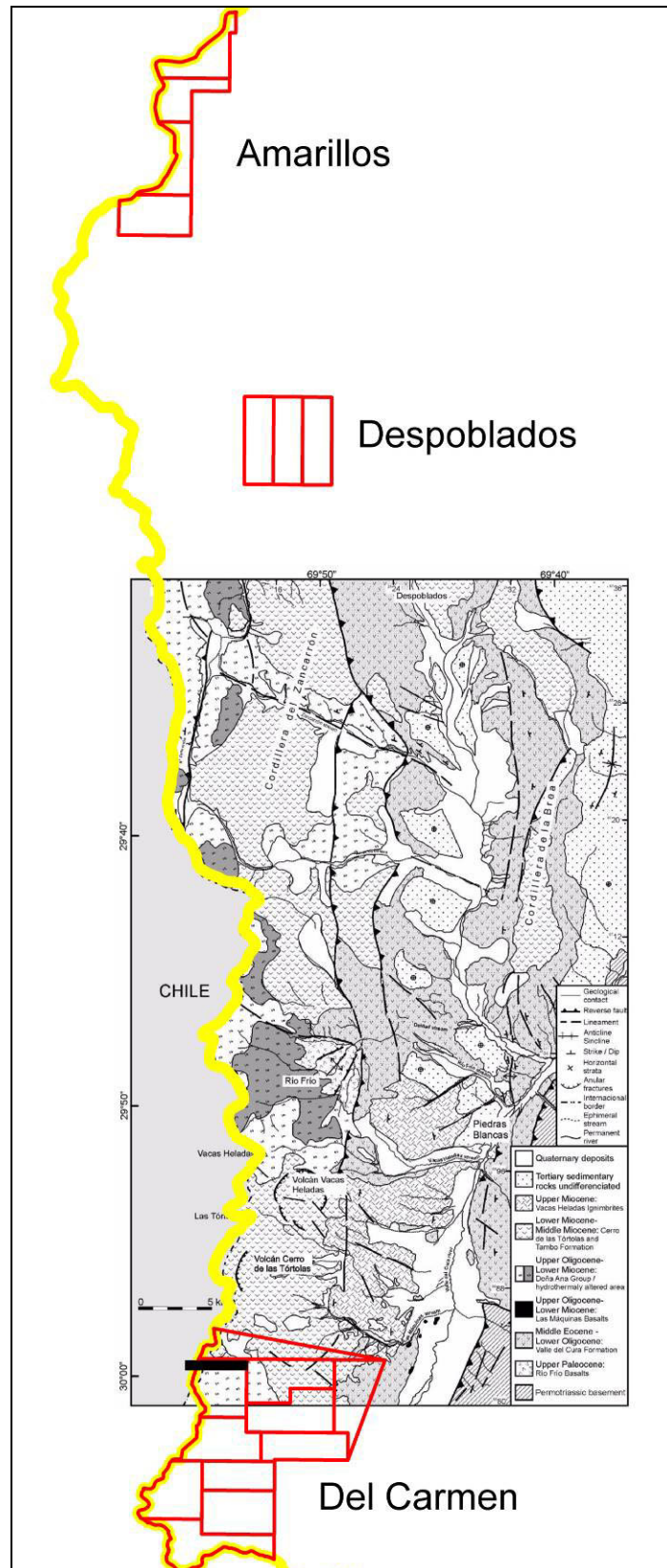
Figure 7.1
Simplified Geology of the El Indio Belt



After Bissig et al., 2002

The regional structure in the El Indio belt, and the Valle del Cura, is dominated by northerly-trending high-angle reverse and normal faults and similarly trending folds. These structures developed in response to periods of crustal shortening and relaxation related to eastward-directed subduction. A subordinate structural trend is defined by west-northwest faults (e.g., the 120° Pascua-Lama-Veladero, or PLV, structural corridor) and may reflect the fabric of the Precambrian basement rocks. The eastern margin of the Valle del Cura is marked by the Colangüil Fault, a high-angle reverse fault that places uplifted Permo-Triassic basement rocks on the east adjacent to the younger Eocene to Miocene volcanic sequences to the west (Charchaflí et al., 2007 and references therein; Chouinard et al., 2005 and references therein; Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2
Geological Map of the Southern Valle del Cura



After Litvak et al., 2007.

The oldest geologic events in the Valle del Cura are recorded by the igneous and sedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous-Triassic Choiyoi Group (equivalent to the Pastos de Blancos Group in Chile). Between the Eocene and Oligocene, these rocks underwent significant uplift and thrusting to form the Main Cordillera in the El Indio belt (Chouinard et al., 2005).

The Valle del Cura Formation unconformably overlies the Choiyoi Group, and marks the main Eocene volcanic episode in the Valle del Cura. The Formation consists of an approximately 700-m thick sequence of tuffs, conglomerates, volcanic arenites, dacitic ignimbrites and rhyolite lava flows (Litvak et al., 2007). Stratigraphic relationships and potassium-argon (K/Ar) age dates show these rocks range from middle Eocene to early Oligocene in age (Litvak et al., 2007).

Unconformably overlying the Valle del Cura Formation is the Doña Ana Group of late Oligocene to early Miocene age (Litvak et al., 2007). The Doña Ana Group is divided into two formations; the Tilito, which is mainly composed of rhyolitic and dacitic lavas and ignimbrites, and the Escabroso, which is characterized by andesitic and basaltic lava flows.

The peak of volcanic arc activity in the Valle del Cura is marked by the Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation. In Argentina this unit is divided into an andesitic to basaltic lower section (16 to 14 Ma) and a dacitic upper section (13 to 10 Ma). This formation is broadly distributed in the Valle del Cura, but the upper section is restricted to the highest levels of the Vacas Heladas and Cerro de las Tórtolas volcanoes (Litvak et al., 2007).

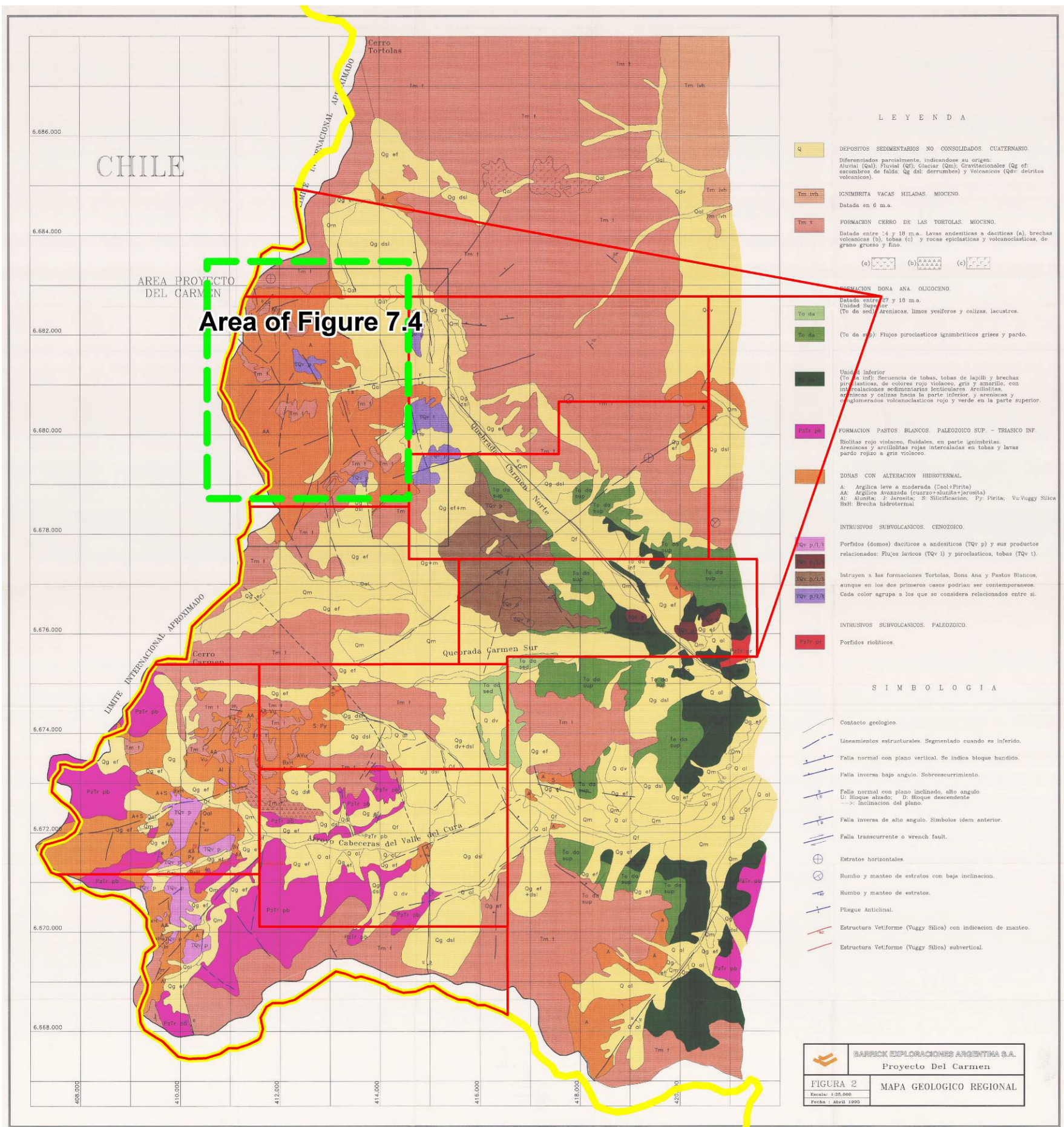
The late Miocene Vacas Heladas ignimbrites, the youngest volcanic rocks in the region, are homogenous crystalline dacitic tuffs found in the region of the Vacas Heladas volcano where they unconformably overlie Eocene-Miocene sequences. A small rhyolite dome dated at 2 Ma is found in the Veladero area of the Valle del Cura, and is known as the Cerro de Vidrio Formation.

7.2 DEL CARMEN

The geology of the Del Carmen concession area is shown in Figures 7.3 and 7.4. (The location of Figure 7.4 can be seen in Figure 7.3.) The stratigraphic sequence there begins with Permo-Triassic rhyolitic lavas and tuffs and subordinate volcanoclastic rocks assigned to the Choiyoi Group, possibly the Pastos Blancos Formation (Perez, 1998). An angular unconformity separates these rocks from the overlying Oligocene Doña Ana Formation.

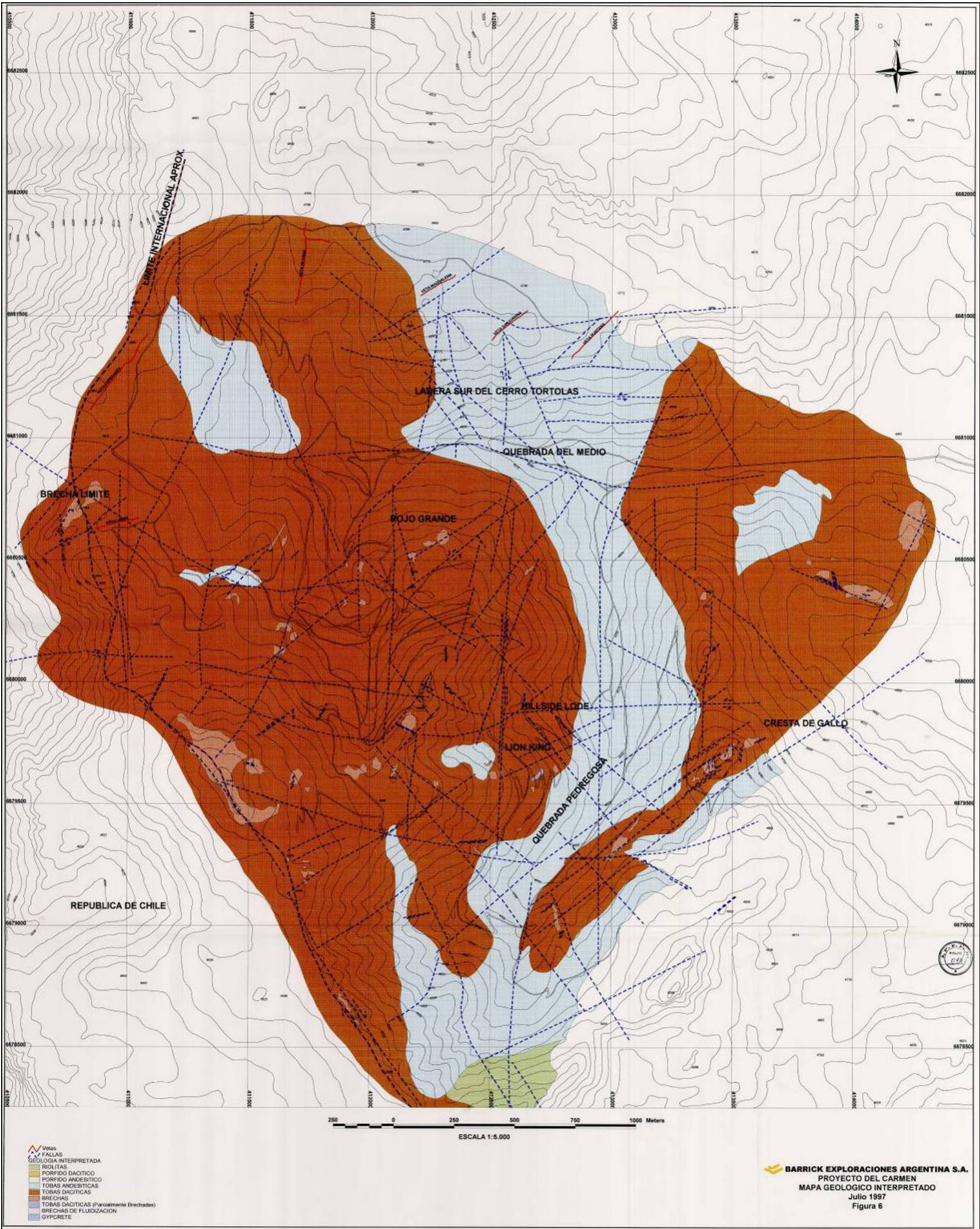
The Doña Ana Formation is an approximately 500-m thick sequence of andesitic tuffs, ignimbrites and pyroclastic breccias, with intercalations of dacitic lavas as well as sandstone and conglomerate units rich in volcanic detritus.

Figure 7.3
Del Carmen Project Area - Geological Map



Note: Red lines denote Del Carmen claim boundaries.

Figure 7.4
Del Carmen Project Geological Interpretation Map



Overlying the Doña Ana Formation are andesitic to dacitic lavas, breccias, tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks of the Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation. These are overlain in turn by the andesitic Vacas Heladas Ignimbrites, and by unconsolidated Pleistocene to Holocene alluvial, colluvial and glacial sediments.

7.3 DESPOBLADOS

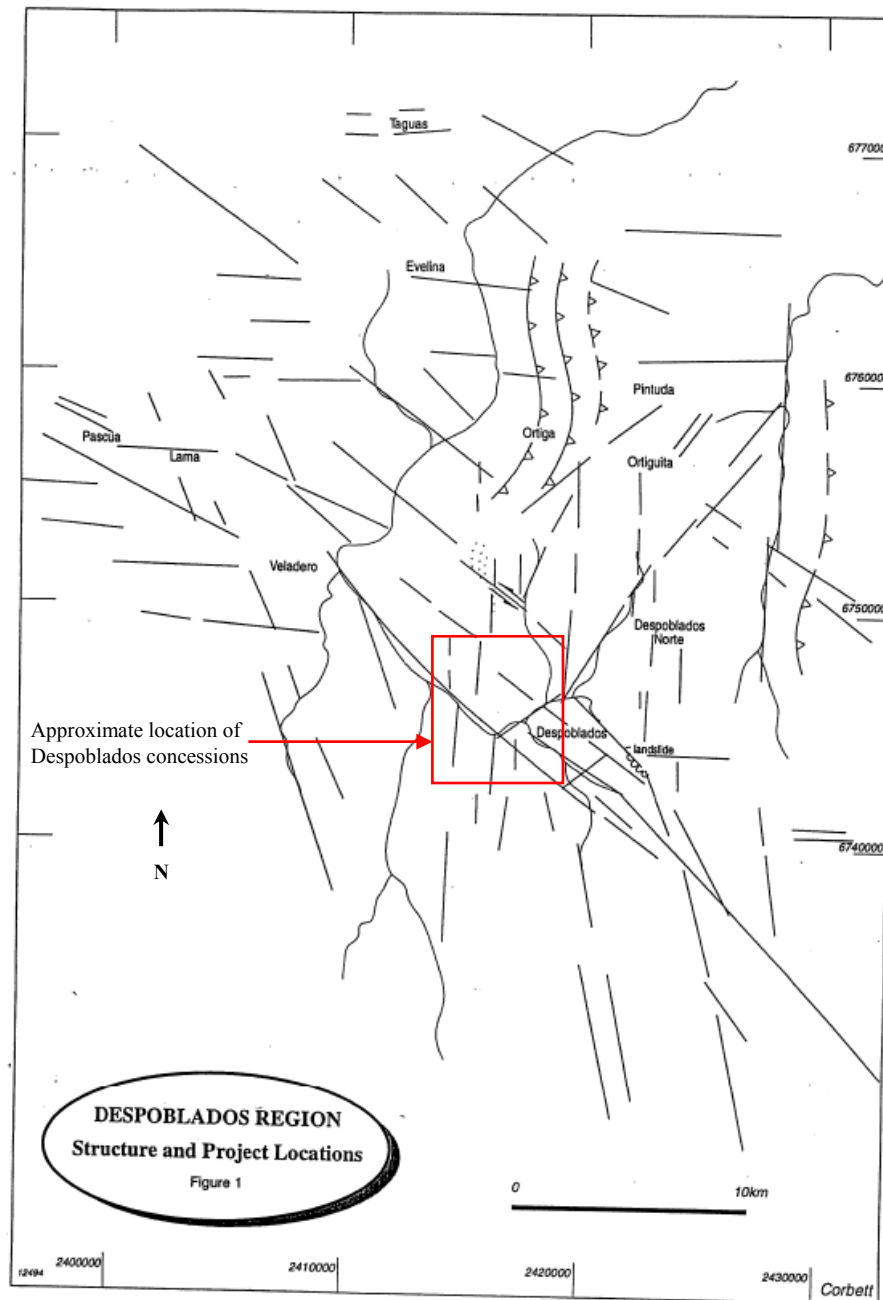
Despoblados occurs within the major Pascua-Lama-Veladero (PLV) structural corridor formed by a series of 120°-trending structures which are inferred, in part, to localize these ore systems (Corbett, 2001; see sketch in Figure 7.5). The 120° structures pass through the centre of the Despoblados project and are typically defined by drainage patterns, although they may also be evident from geophysical data. The history of movement on these structures is not well understood, but is inferred to have been protracted and varied. Although the 120° structures are the dominant structural elements in the area, mineralization is typically related to subsidiary structures adjacent to the main 120° trend. According to Corbett (2001), the form of the eastern pull-apart basin (below) implies sinistral movement on the Pascua trend at that time. This requires that the basin formed during a period of localized extension rather than the more dominant east-west directed Andean compression.

Other structures identified by Corbett (2001) in the Despoblados area include:

- north-south thrusts and steeply dipping faults formed as part of the structural grain of the Andes;
- a set of 050°-trending faults that form an orthogonal set to the PLV trend, some of which are inferred to have acted as dilatant features during pull-apart basin formation (below);
- east-west- to west-northwest-trending vein swarms (Section 6.2) which may have formed during east-west directed Andean compression.

The geology in the vicinity of the Despoblados project includes rocks of the Choiyoi Group, the Rio de La Sal Formation, the Valle del Cura Formation, the Doña Ana Formation, the Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation and various Tertiary intrusives, as well as younger colluvial and alluvial sediments and glacial tills. Figure 7.6 shows the geology of the Despoblados area as mapped by Barrick geologists in the late 1990s.

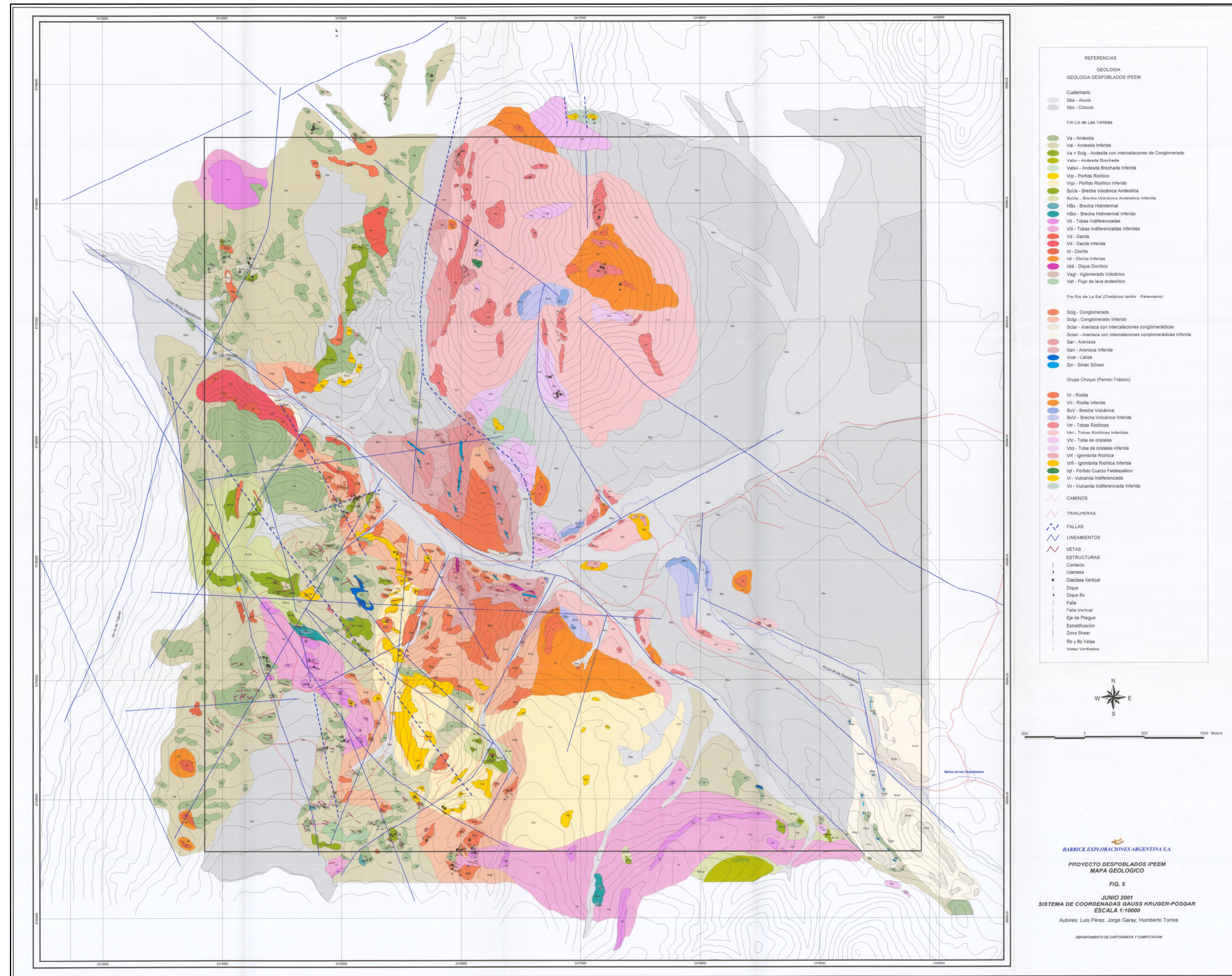
Figure 7.5
Pascua-Lama-Veladero Structural Corridor



After Corbett, 2001.

Note: Continuous lines represent rivers, dashed lines represent interpreted structures from geophysics or air photos, lines with triangles represent thrust faults.

Figure 7.6
Despoblados Property - Geological Map



The following points summarize the conclusions of a 2001 Barrick report (Heberlein et al., 2001) on the Despoblados project.

- The oldest rocks in the Despoblados area belong to the Permo-Triassic Choiyoi Group, and comprise mainly rhyolite intrusive bodies and rhyolitic tuffs in the central portion of the Despoblados concessions.
- Unconformably overlying the Choiyoi Group rocks are the sandstones and conglomerates of the (probable) late-Cretaceous Rio de La Sal Formation, which appear to infill a pair of pull-apart basins and which host the sinter deposits identified previously (Corbett, 2001). These clastic sediments are inferred to have been deposited in a subaerial environment. Although important locally, this formation is not regionally extensive.
- Finally, intrusive and extrusive rocks of the regionally extensive Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation cover much of the Despoblados area

7.4 LOS AMARILLOS

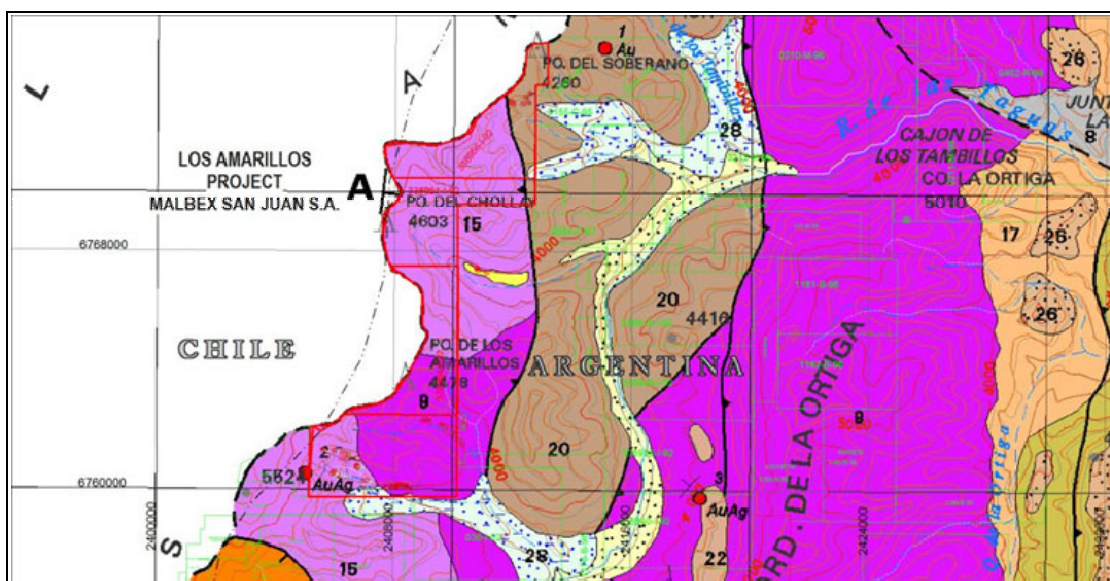
The geology of the Los Amarillos project area is poorly mapped, with only the extreme southwest portion explored in any detail. Generally, the project area is part of the Cordillera Frontal, and includes outcrops of the Choiyoi Group, the Ingaguas intrusive suite, and a small portion of the Doña Ana Formation (see Figure 7.7).

The Permo-Triassic Choiyoi Group has a large areal and vertical extent in the Los Amarillos area. The group consists of rhyolitic to dacitic lavas and pyroclastic rocks, subordinate sedimentary rocks and a minor component of basaltic lavas.

The Choiyoi Group is intruded by Permo-Triassic granites and granodiorites of the Ingaguas suite, which typically occur as north-south oriented lenticular bodies.

Unconformably overlying both the Choiyoi and Ingaguas rocks are andesitic to dacitic lavas, tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks of the late Oligocene to early Miocene-age Doña Ana Formation.

Figure 7.7
Los Amarillos Property - Geological Map



CUADRO ESTRATIGRAFICO

CENOZOICO	CUATERNARIO	HOLOCENO				
		31	32	32a	29	
	PLEISTOCENO	30		30		
		27		28		
	TERCIARIO	PLOCENO	SUPERIOR	24	25	
			INFERIOR		26	
		MIOCENO	SUPERIOR		25	
			MEDIO	23	22	21
			INFERIOR		20	19
	PALEOGENO	OLIGOCENO			18	
		EOCENO				
		PALEOCENO			17	
PALEOZOICO	MZ	TRIASICO				
		16		13	14	15
	PERMICO	SUPERIOR		12		
		INFERIOR		11		
	CARB.	SUPERIOR	6		8	
		INFERIOR	3	4		
	DEVONICO		2			
	ORDOVICICO		1			

- 32a - DEPOSITOS ALUVIALES ATERRAZADOS.
- 32 - DEPOSITOS FLUVIALES MODERNOS.
- 30 - FORMACION IGLESIA.
- 29 - DEPOSITOS DE REMOCION EN MASA.
- 28 - DEPOSITOS GLACIALES. Morenas.
- 27 - FORMACION LOS LLANOS (continental, fluvial, avalanchas).
- 26 - FORMACION LOS BAÑITOS (continental). Conglomerados y areniscas rojas.
- 25 - IGIMBRITAS VACAS HELADAS. Ignimbritas dacíticas y andesíticas.
- 24 - FORMACION LAS FLORES (continental). Argilitas y areniscas. Depósitos continentales terciarios indiferenciados.
- 23 - FORMACION LAS TRANCAS (continental). Conglomerados volcánicos, ignimbritas, tobas y areniscas.
- 22 - INTRUSIVOS MIOCENOS. Unidad Inferior. Granodiorita. Los Médanos. Granodioritas, dacitas, dioritas y gabros.
- 21 - FORMACION CERRO DE LAS TORTOLAS. Aglomerados volcánicos, brechas andesíticas, ignimbritas, tobas y andesitas.
- 21a - BASALTOS.
- 20 - FORMACION DOÑA ANA (continental). Tobas, ignimbritas, riciticas y dacíticas. Andesitas y basaltos.
- 19 - FORMACION LA OLLITA (marino). Areniscas, yeso, anhidrita, calizas, argilitas.
- 18 - FORMACION TOBAS MULTICOLORES VALLE DEL CURA (continental). Conglomerado, areniscas, tobas multicolores, andesitas, brechas, ignimbritas.
- 16a - FORMACION TOBAS MULTICOLORES VALLE DEL CURA con remoción en masa.
- 17 - FORMACION RIO DE LA SAL (continental). Conglomerados y areniscas pardo rojizas. Ignimbritas y calizas en la base.
- 16 - FORMACION SANTO DOMINGO (continental, fluvial). Conglomerados, areniscas y pelitas rojas.
- 15 - SUPERUNIDAD INGAGUAS. Granodioritas, granitos y pórfidos riciticos.
- 14 - GRANITO LOS LAVADEROS. Granitos.
- 13 - GRANITO LAS OPEÑAS. Granitos.
- 12 - GRANITO LOS PUENTES. Granitos.
- 11 - RIOLITA TRES QUEBRADAS. Pórfidos riciticos.
- 10 - GRANODIORITA LAS PIEDRITAS. Granodiorita.
- 9 - GRUPO CHOYOI (continental). Aglomerados, tobas, ignimbritas, andesitas, ricitas y dacitas.
- 8 - FORMACION AGUA NEGRA (marino, deltaico). Areniscas, pelitas, conglomerados y calizas.
- 7 - FORMACION PUNTA DEL AGUA. Andesitas y basaltos.
- 6 - FORMACION QUEBRADA LARGA (fluvial, lacustre, deltas y marino). Areniscas, pelitas, argilitas carbonosas.
- 5 - Granodiorita Tabaquito. Granodiorita.
- 4 - GRUPO ANGUALASTO.
- 4a - FORMACION MALMAN (marino litoral y continental). Areniscas, pelitas y conglomerados.
- 4b - FORMACION CORTADERAS (fluvial, continental y glaciario). Conglomerados, areniscas y limolitas.
- 3 - FORMACION PUNILLA (marino). Ricitas, areniscas, pelitas y conglomerados.
- 2 - GRUPO CHINGUILLOS (marino).
- 2a - FORMACION PIRCAS NEGRAS.
- 2b - FORMACION CHIGUAS. Pelitas, areniscas.
- 1 - FORMACION RIO BLANCO (marino). Pelitas, pizarras, olistolitos, calizas.
- 1a - INTRUSIVOS RIOLITICOS.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Los Amarillos, Del Carmen and Despoblados concession groups are located within the El Indio belt, a district known for its epithermal precious metals deposits. The dominant deposit type in the district is the high sulphidation epithermal style which includes the nearby Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits. It is possible for low, intermediate and/or high sulphidation type epithermal deposits to occur within reasonably close proximity to each other.

These types of deposit form at shallow depths below the surface (typically less than 1 to 1.5 km and often less than 400 m) from rising, hydrothermal fluids, under boiling conditions. The fluids are often sourced from deep seated porphyry copper-gold deposits. High sulphidation types typically occur directly over the porphyry mineralization but in low sulphidation types the fluids may travel some distance laterally (kilometres) before deposition. The deposition often occurs as a result of fluid mixing with ground water where the deposition of metals can occur in or near the boiling zones. However, the deposition of silica can occur over a considerable depth extent.

8.1 CLASSIFICATION OF EPITHERMAL GOLD-SILVER DEPOSITS

Gold and silver deposits that form at shallow crustal depths are interpreted to be controlled principally by the tectonic setting and composition of the mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Three classes of epithermal deposits (high sulphidation, intermediate sulphidation and low sulphidation) are recognized by differences in host lithologies (which is an expression of the tectonic setting), the form and style of mineralization, the geometry of alteration zoning, and the ore composition (Hedenquist et al., 2000; Hedenquist and White, 2005). (See Table 8.1.) Overlapping characteristics and gradations between epithermal classes may occur within a district or even within a single deposit. The appropriate classification of a newly discovered epithermal prospect can have important implications for exploration.

High sulphidation and intermediate sulphidation systems are hosted by subduction-related andesite-dacite volcanic arc rocks, which are dominantly calc-alkaline in composition. Low sulphidation systems are more restricted, generally to rift-related bimodal (basalt, rhyolite) or alkalic volcanic sequences. The gangue mineralogy, metal contents and fluid inclusion studies indicate that near-neutral pH hydrothermal fluids with low to moderate salinities form low and intermediate sulphidation class deposits whereas high sulphidation deposits are related to more acidic fluids with variable low to high salinities. Low and intermediate sulphidation deposits are typically vein-style while high sulphidation deposits commonly consist primarily of replacement and disseminated styles of mineralization with subordinate veining.

Table 8.1 below summarizes the characteristics of the epithermal deposit classes.

Table 8.1
Characteristics of Epithermal Deposit Classes
(Compiled from Hedenquist et al., 2000; Hedenquist and White, 2005)

	Low Sulphidation	Intermediate Sulphidation	High Sulphidation
Metal Budget	Au - Ag, often sulphide-poor	Ag - Au $\pm$ Pb - Zn; typically sulphide-rich	Cu - Au - Ag; locally sulphide-rich
Host Lithology	bimodal basalt-rhyolite sequences.	andesite-dacite; intrusion centred district.	andesite-dacite; intrusion centred district.
Tectonic Setting	rift (extensional)	arc (subduction)	arc
Form and Style of Alteration/ Mineralization	vein arrays; open space veins dominant; disseminated and replacement ore minor; stockwork ore common; overlying sinter common; bonanza zones common.	vein arrays; open space veins dominant; disseminated and replacement ore minor; stockwork ore common; productive veins may be km-long, up to 800 m in vertical extent.	veins subordinate, locally dominant; disseminated and replacement ore common; stockwork ore minor.
Alteration Zoning	ore with quartz-illite- adularia (argillic); barren silicification and propylitic (quartz- chlorite-calcite $\pm$ epidote) zones; vein selvedges are commonly narrow.	ore with sericite-illite (argillic-sericitic); deep base metal-rich (Pb-Zn $\pm$ Cu) zone common; may be spatially associated with HS and Cu porphyry deposits.	ore in silicic core (vuggy quartz) flanked by quartz-alunite- kaolinite (advanced argillic); overlying barren lithocap common; Cu-rich zones (enargite) common.
Vein Textures	chalcedony and opal common; laminated colloform-crustiform; breccias; bladed calcite (evidence for boiling).	chalcedony and opal uncommon; laminated colloform- crustiform and massive common; breccias; local carbonate-rich, quartz-poor veins; rhodochrosite common, especially with elevated base metals.	chalcedony and opal uncommon; laminated colloform-crustiform veins uncommon; breccia veins; rhodochrosite uncommon.
Hydrothermal Fluids	low salinity, near neutral pH, high gas content (CO ₂ , H ₂ S); mainly meteoric.	moderate salinities; near neutral pH.	low to high salinities; acidic; strong magmatic component?
Examples	McLaughlin, CA; Sleeper and Midas, NV; El Peñón, Chile; Hishikari, Japan.	Arcata Perú; Fresnillo Mexico; Comstock NV; Rosia Montana Romania.	Pierina Perú; Summitville CO.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The reader is referred to Section 15 of this report for a brief description of the high sulphidation epithermal mineralization styles seen at the nearby Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits.

The mineralization descriptions below are taken from internal project review documents prepared for Malbex by an independent consultant (Toohey, 2009a, 2009b and 2009c).

9.1 DEL CARMEN

The andesitic and dacitic volcanic rocks that are host to mineralization at Del Carmen have suffered intense structural preparation in response to tectonic deformation. During a rotation from orthogonal convergence (an east-west compressional regime that formed conjugate northeast and northwest transfer fractures) to oblique convergence, pre-existing northeast conjugate transfer structures became dilational and focused hydrothermal fluid flow to produce alteration and mineralization within several northeast elongate zones.

Steam-heated alteration has also been mapped at the highest topographic levels in the southwestern extremes of the area. A variety of breccia styles have been documented by Corbett, including rotational breccias, crackle breccias, and milled matrix fluidized breccias. Gold mineralization post-dates pervasive silicification and is frequently related to “black sulphides” (probably enargite and tennantite) deposited as breccia matrix and open space filling in vuggy silica. Gold also occurs in association with late pyrite.

9.2 DESPOBLADOS

At Despoblados the exploration focus has been in the southwest sector of the property where numerous quartz veins occur in outcrops and in trenches. They are hosted by Miocene andesitic and rhyolitic volcanics of the Cerro de las Tórtolas Formation and by sandstones and conglomerates of the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene Rio de La Sal Formation. The veins are subvertical, range up to 2 m in width, strike northwest, east-west and east-northeast and are generally only traceable over short strike extents. The rock chip sampling results have returned up to 5.5 ppm Au in a single isolated occurrence but the highest value among the remaining samples is 1.5 ppm Au, with the average Au values being much lower.

The veins are generally composed of massive white quartz, drusy quartz, banded crustiform quartz and calcite, and finely laminated quartz-adularia. Some veins contain drusy quartz with massive low-temperature sphalerite and manganese staining. Also observed are polyphasal matrix crackle and rotational breccias with episodic deposition of quartz-adularia-sericite-illite reflecting multiple episodes of hydraulic fracturing.

Three phases of alteration have been documented by Graeme Corlett of Terry Leach & Co. (Corlett, 2001) in petrographic studies:

1. Quartz-adularia-sericite-illite.
2. Quartz-illite-chlorite-kaolinite-pyrite-calcite-gypsum.
3. Supergene leaching of pyrite to leave goethite, hematite and jarosite.

Bladed calcite textures are observed, which indicate boiling with loss of carbon dioxide and deposition of calcite, then consequent rise of pH triggering deposition of adularia. This, and the crystalline nature of the quartz and adularia, were interpreted to indicate that these veins are exposed in the lower-most parts of a low-sulphidation epithermal system. Drilling beneath vein outcrops and trenches often failed to intersect the vein structures or intersected them with only weakly anomalous gold values. This further suggests that the system is exposed near the level of its roots. These vein systems, while interesting from the perspective of previous exploration efforts, are not the main target of the Malbex exploration program, which is instead focused on postulated buried low-sulphidation epithermal targets within the two pull-apart basins identified at Despoblados.

9.3 LOS AMARILLOS

Peñoles identified three target zones at Los Amarillos in the southwest corner of the concessions, Pancho Villa, Maria del Milagro and Brecha Norte.

The Pancho Villa zone includes a 50-m diameter rhyolite dome that is silicified and sericitized. Peripheral to the rhyolite dome are quartz veins comprised of white saccharoidal quartz with pyrite and limonite up to 20 cm thick, and grey crystalline quartz with finely disseminated pyrite. Also present are hydrothermal breccias and pebble dykes. Rock sampling yielded up to 61 ppb Au and 1,951 ppm Cu.

The Maria del Milagro zone contains bodies of intensely and pervasively silicified and sericitized porphyritic rhyolite. There is an important development of quartz veinlets (up to 1 cm thick) with up to 2.5% pyrite forming stockwork zones. Native sulphur is also present. Crosscutting veinlet sets indicate two or more stages of hydrothermal alteration. The rhyolite bodies are encased in andesites and are brecciated around their peripheries. Rock sampling returned up to 525 ppb Au in a single anomalous sample.

The Brecha Norte zone consists of intrusive breccias in concordance with intercalated rhyolite and andesite and also circular breccia pipes. The rhyolites are intensely silicified and sometimes crackled with abundant hematite as fracture fillings. The andesites are propylitized. The breccias are polymictic and clast-supported with subrounded to rounded clasts of andesite and rhyolite with clay and alunite in the matrix. Rock sampling yielded up to 32 ppb Au and 280 ppm Cu.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Initial property exploration conducted by predecessor organizations to Malbex is discussed in Section 6, History, of this report.

Malbex had only just commenced its own exploration work on the project at the time of Micon's site visit to Argentina, but fieldwork continued at all three concessions over the remainder of the field season, with crews, camps and equipment being demobilized in early May, 2009, at the start of winter in the southern hemisphere. This initial work consisted of prospecting to confirm the mapping completed previously at the project and the collection of selected channel and grab samples to confirm the presence of anomalous precious metals mineralization in outcrop, and to verify previous data collected by others. A description of the work performed, and the results obtained, at each of the three projects is given below.

10.1 DEL CARMEN

Fieldwork by Malbex was conducted at the Del Carmen property between February and April of 2009 and was focused on the better known of the two large high-sulphidation epithermal systems on the concessions (referred to here as the Del Carmen system). The Del Carmen system covers only about 900 ha of the more than 14,000 ha of Del Carmen concessions. The program was intended to:

- i) confirm the results of previous exploration work completed by Minera Argentina Gold S.A. and Barrick Exploraciones Argentina S.A,
- ii) map in more detail the structures and breccia bodies that typically host the gold-silver mineralization in these high-sulphidation epithermal systems, and
- iii) begin a systematic sampling program across the Del Carmen system consisting of grab and channel samples, as well as some hand-dug trenches.

Catering and logistics at Del Carmen were provided by Empresa Caterwest S.A. Alimentación & Servicios Integrales (Caterwest), a local San Juan contractor. Caterwest mobilized and installed a temporary camp consisting of eight large Weatherhaven-style tents as well as a shipping container modified to serve as a portable bathhouse. A 10,000-L fuel tank and accessories, as well as gasoline and diesel were provided by Empresa La Agraria S.A.C.I.A, also of San Juan. A D7 bulldozer, a grader, and a large wheel loader were mobilized from San Juan by Empresa Barnette S.A. for road clearing and general use at the property.

The heavy equipment was employed during the entire field program in clearing and improving existing access roads. Field checking of roads, drill collars and trenches generally agreed well with existing maps and reports in terms of location and other details.

Malbex geologists carried out a program of mapping of lithology, alteration and structure at a scale of 1:5,000 over a number of the most promising targets at Del Carmen, including Cresta de Gallo, Brecha Oportuna, Quebrada Pedregosa, Cerro Amarillo, Lion King, Brecha Límite, Rojo Grande and Ladera Sur del Cerro Tórtolas. All of the mapping and other data have been transferred to the Malbex GIS system. The previously existing geological and

alteration mapping was found to be generally correct, although significantly more hydrothermal breccia outcrops were found by Malbex geologists.

During the mapping program, a total of 1,474 samples were collected and sent for analysis at ALS Chemex laboratories in Mendoza, with results for 914 of these received as of the date of this report. A table summarizing the available assay results for samples above detection limit (Au = 0.005 ppm) from the sampling program at Del Carmen is found in Appendix 1.

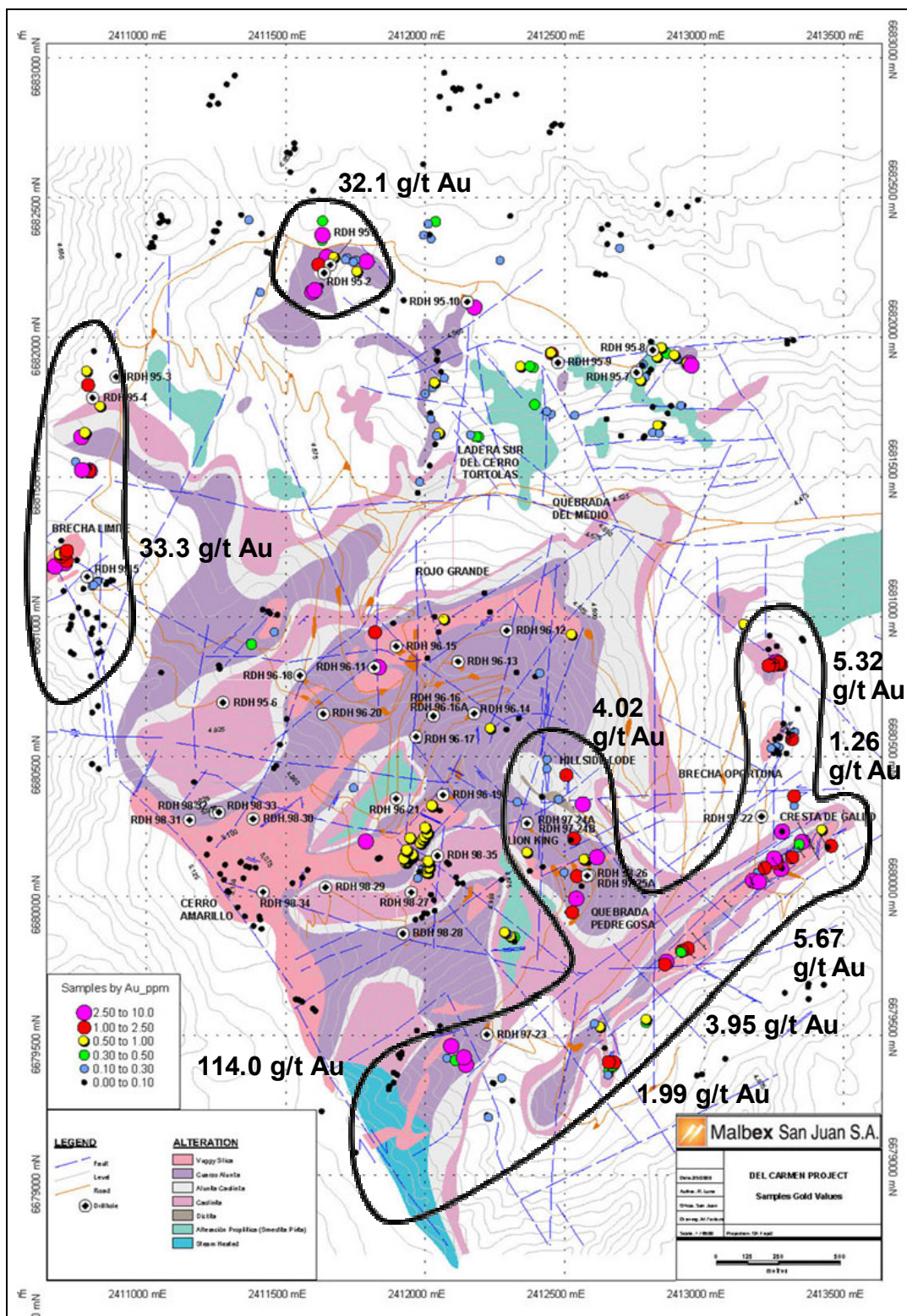
Grab samples with geochemically significant gold values (≥ 0.1 g/t Au) were collected from all areas sampled at Del Carmen, including the Cresta de Gallo, Breccia Oportuna, Cerro Frio, Lion King, Cerro Amarillo, Breccia Límite and Rojo Grande areas. (See Figure 10.1 for Malbex sample results plotted over the results of Barrick's mapping.) Anomalous gold grades are typically associated with epithermal breccias, particularly those where the matrix is described as black or grey, presumably due to the presence of fine sulphides. High grade gold samples (≥ 5.0 g/t Au) have been collected from a number of areas across the Del Carmen epithermal system (Figure 10.1).

In addition to the grab samples, other samples were collected from a series of 22 hand-dug trenches set perpendicular to the principal structures at Cresta de Gallo, Brecha Oportuna, Lion King, Cerro Amarillo and Brecha Límite. Table 10.1 shows the assay results for these trenches available as of the date of this report. Figure 10.2 shows the location of the trenches. Reported intervals for the trenches were calculated using a length-weighted average, a cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au, and included waste intervals (< 0.1 g/t Au) of 2 m or less.

Table 10.1
Del Carmen Trenching Results

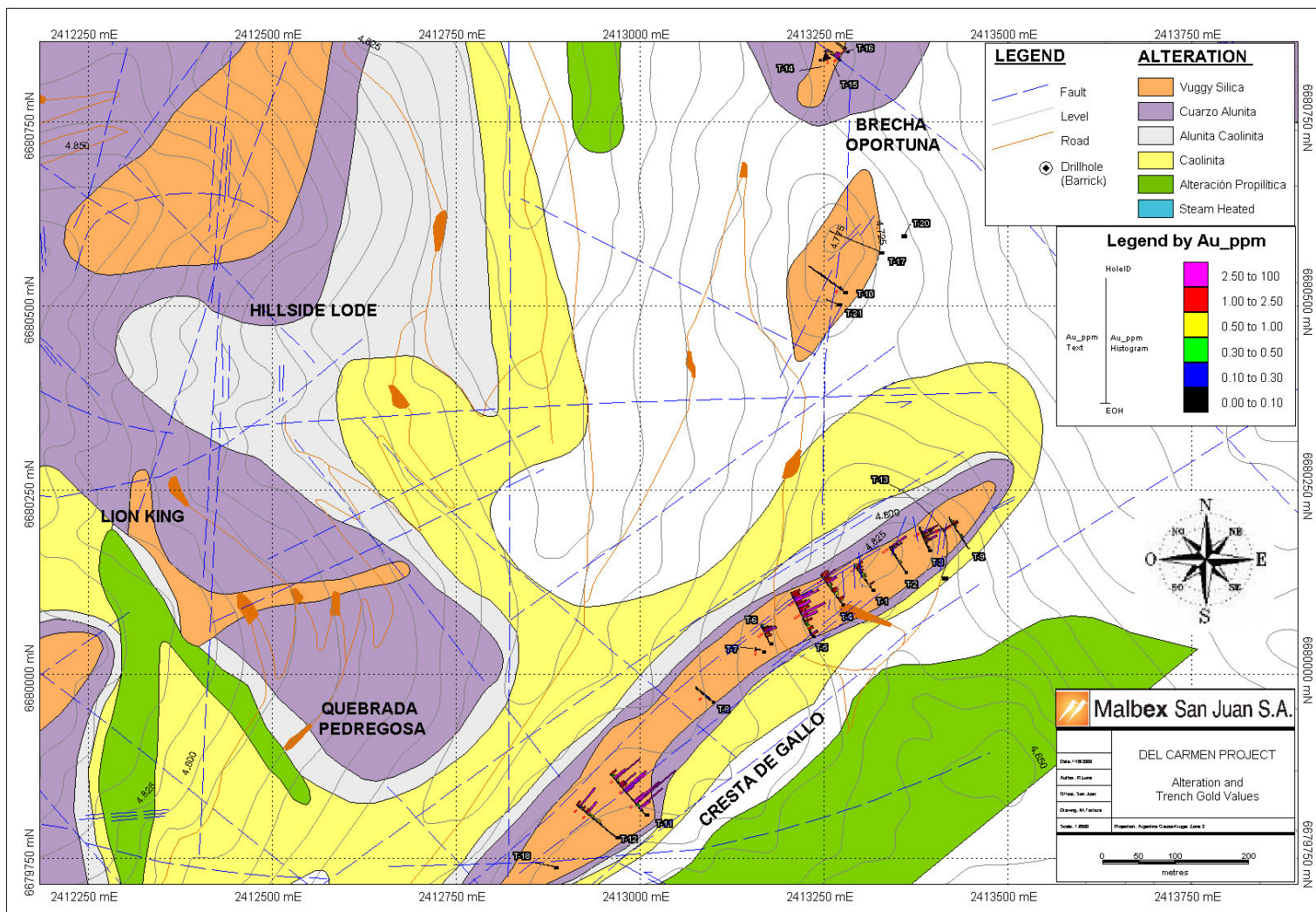
Target	Trench	Orientation	Trench Length (m)	No. of Samples	Interval Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comment
C. de Gallo	T1	150°	50	25	44	0.54	0.383 g/t Au at trench end
C. de Gallo	T2	150°	55	28	14	3.32	17.35 g/t Au at trench end
C. de Gallo	T3	150°	35	20	28	1.32	
C. de Gallo	T4	150°	42	21	42	1.03	In > 0.1 g/t Au at both ends
C. de Gallo	T5	150°	46	23	46	2.33	In > 1.0 g/t Au at both ends
C. de Gallo	T6	150°	26	13	18	1.62	In > 0.1 g/t Au at trench end
C. de Gallo	T7	130°	14	7	2	0.30	In > 0.1 g/t Au at trench end
C. de Gallo	T8	130°	34	10	18	0.21	In > 0.1 g/t Au at trench end
C. de Gallo	T9	150°	47.5	27	10	0.78	
Bx Oportuna	T10	110°	64	34	4	0.20	
C. de Gallo	T11	140°	72	31	16	6.21	
	T11				32	3.11	In > 1.0 g/t Au at end
C. de Gallo	T12	135°	78	34	44	1.35	In > 1.0 g/t Au at end
Samples along access road	T13	Varies	240	110	10	0.69	
Cerro Frio	T14	150°	8	10	8	2.34	In > 0.1 g/t Au at both ends
Cerro Frio	T15	150°	14	10	12	1.60	In > 0.1 g/t Au at trench start
Cerro Frio	T16	150°	10.2	9	5.5	0.50	In > 0.1 g/t Au at trench start

Figure 10.1
Del Carmen Grab Sample Results



Note: The best grab sample result from each area is shown as text on the map above.

Figure 10.2
Del Carmen Trench Location Map



In total, of the 914 samples results returned to date, 42% (388) showed geochemically anomalous gold values (≥ 0.1 g/t Au), 24% (220) assayed ≥ 0.5 g/t Au, and 18% (161) had gold values ≥ 1.0 g/t Au. The highest grade sample from this suite assayed 114 g/t Au and had elevated levels of arsenic ($>10,000$ ppb) and antimony (34 ppm). In general, gold shows a good correlation with arsenic and antimony at Del Carmen, while the correlation between gold and mercury is considerably weaker.

Fieldwork by Malbex geologists during the 2008-2009 season has demonstrated that widespread gold and silver mineralization occurs at or near surface across a large (900 ha) high-sulphidation epithermal system at Del Carmen. Work during the next season will be aimed at better delineating the controlling structures and testing the three-dimensional distribution of gold and silver mineralization through geophysics and follow-up diamond drilling, particularly in those areas not adequately tested by previous exploration work.

10.2 DESPOBLADOS

Fieldwork was conducted at Despoblados in March and April of 2009. The exploration program was intended to:

- i) confirm the results of previous exploration work completed by Minera Peñoles de Argentina S.A. and Barrick Exploraciones Argentina S.A., and
- ii) better explore the western and eastern pull-apart basins and related sinter deposits described by Corbett (2001) in order to better target potential buried epithermal gold deposits within the basins.

Catering and logistics at Despoblados were also provided by Caterwest, who mobilized and installed a temporary camp consisting of five large Weatherhaven-style tents as well as a shipping container modified to serve as a portable bathhouse. The camp was located close to the old Barrick camp site beside Despoblados creek (2,417,100 m E/6,745,150 m N). A 7,000-L fuel tank and accessories, as well as gasoline and diesel were provided by Empresa La Agraria. The large wheel loader mobilized by Empresa Barnette was sent to Despoblados for road clearing and general use. The Despoblados camp was also utilized at times by crews working on the nearby Los Amarillos project.

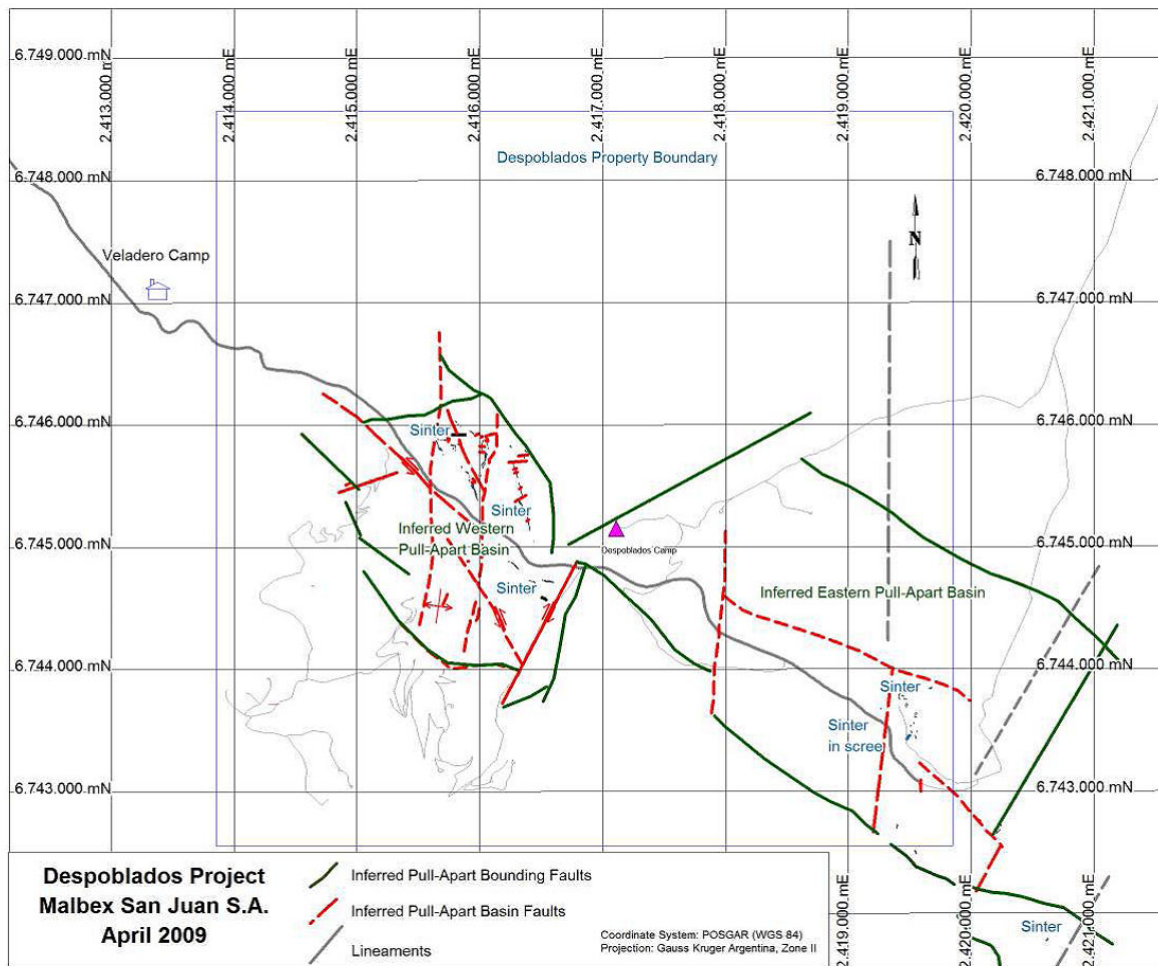
Approximately 25 km of old roads were cleared using the loader in order to better access the historical trenches and drill platforms. Field checking of roads, drill collars and trenches generally agreed well with existing maps and reports in terms of location and other details. Neither the collar nor the drill pad for RC hole DRC-01-002 could be located in the field, and the azimuth of RC hole DRC-01-004 was found to be 180° off that shown on the historical maps and report tables. All of the previous trenches had been filled in and levelled but their locations were readily discernable in the field.

Both the western and eastern pull-apart basins, as well as the areas immediately surrounding them, were mapped at a scale of 1:5,000, with particular attention paid to detailed mapping

and sampling of the sinter beds and basin margin faults. Notes on structure, lithology, mineralization, alteration and other features were recorded at over 500 GPS station points across the area, and more than 100 bedding orientations were measured on basin-fill sediments in order to better define the set of normal faults controlling the blocks (horsts) and their relative movements within the basin. All of the mapping and other data have been transferred to the Malbex GIS system. The existing geological mapping was found to be generally correct, although locally significant differences were found in the placement of contacts between andesites and conglomerates, fault contacts, etc.

The western pull-apart basin lies on the western side of the major northwest-striking Pascua-Lama-Veladero (PLV) structural corridor that is inferred to localize these mineralized systems, and that also controls the location of the Arroyo de Los Despoblados (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3
Despoblados Property Pull-apart Basins



The western basin is filled with a sequence of red sandstones and conglomerate, with detailed field mapping showing that the red sandstone is stratigraphically below the conglomerate

unit. Sinter deposits occur, without exception, in red sandstone and not in conglomerate. Sinter units are typically 0.5 to 2.0 m wide and can locally reach up to 3 to 4 m in thickness. They can often be followed along strike for several hundred metres. The sinter horizons consist of milky, grey, brown and greenish chalcedony and opaline quartz with local occurrences of manganese oxides in fractures and as disseminations (see Figure 19.4). Disseminated sulphides within the sinter layers are rare.

Vertical to sub-vertical quartz-calcite veining is concentrated within the vicinity of faults and inferred faults. Veins are typically 0.5 to 2.0 cm thick but locally reach over 10 cm in thickness. The veins occur in red sandstone as well as in conglomerate, and occur as stockworks and in swarms. The relationship of the veins to the sinter layers is not fully understood, but the similarity in mineralogy suggests formation by the same fluid system.

Mapping revealed or better confirmed the two already-identified, dominant structural trends, the PLV trend (strike of approximately 120° to 140°) and the north-south to north-northeast-south-southwest regional trend. The southwest-striking southern limit of the western pull-apart basin is not defined by one continuous fault but rather is broken into a series of offset fault segments by north-south striking faults (see Figure 10.3). No over-turned red sandstone or sinter beds were found although conglomerates in the southern part of the western pull-apart basin are intensely folded, with local vertical bedding.

Re-mapping of the southwestern part of the concessions outside of the western pull-apart basin (the area where most previous work was focused) resulted in better definition of the basin margins, marked by faulted contacts between basin-fill conglomerate and marginal rhyolite.

North of the western pull-apart basin the rocks are typically rhyolites and tuffs of rhyolitic composition. A small (10 m x 20 m) outcrop of hydrothermal breccia was found approximately 400 m west of the camp. The breccia is characterized by oxidized pyrite cubes in matrix and clasts along with fine disseminated pyrite. Close by is a 0.5-m thick, 60°-striking structure with sheeted jarosite veins and abundant iron staining. These features are located at the intersection of two faults which form the northwestern corner of the eastern pull-apart basin.

The eastern pull-apart basin is less understood as much of the basin lies within the alluvial plain of Desoblados Creek where exposure is limited. The basin also occurs within the PLV structural corridor and appears to be bounded by northwest-striking sinistral strike-slip faults and by northeast-striking normal faults (possibly growth faults), which together form a typical rhomboidal basin geometry. Most of the down-drop movement appears to have occurred on the normal fault at the southeastern edge of the basin, in the vicinity of flat-lying sinter deposits. Corbett (2001) infers this structure to have acted as a fluid up-flow zone. This southeastern corner of the basin is best understood due to better outcrop conditions.

Sinter in the eastern basin is mapped entirely within red sandstone, with structural measurements showing a weak folding of the sediment package. Later faulting weakly

disrupted the sinter horizons. Red sandstone and conglomerate are typically southwest-dipping with dip angles between 18° and 38°. Most of the limiting bounding faults of the eastern pull-apart basin are inferred, however the southwestern limit of the basin is defined by a clear fault within a quebrada, separating rhyolites and andesites from southeast-dipping conglomerate.

Rock chip sampling at Despoblados was focused on re-sampling of drusy quartz-calcite veins and altered rhyolite porphyry from the south-western quadrant (the focus of previous work by Peñoles and Barrick), and on a systematic sampling of the sinter deposits in the western and eastern pull-apart basins. A total of 71 grab samples were collected as follows:

- Rhyolite porphyry (samples 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 933, 935).
- Veins from southwest quadrant (samples 932, 934, 936-938).
- Sinter and adjacent red sandstone (samples 939-941, 943-960, 962-963, 967-969, 973-985).
- Veins within pull-apart basin: (samples 942, 961, 964-966, 970, 988, 991-996).

The assays from the few samples taken from the drusy quartz-calcite veins from the southwestern quadrant generally confirmed the previous Peñoles and Barrick results. Samples 931, 932 and 964 returned anomalous gold values. Sample 932, with 1.015 ppm Au, is from a quartz breccia vein cutting strong silicified rhyolite porphyry north of drill hole BDD-4.

The sinter deposits were systematically sampled in both pull-apart basins. Samples were taken from the sinter itself and also from the adjacent host rock at the lower and upper transition zone of the sinter horizons. A special focus was given to grey quartz or chalcedony, dark oxides and sulphide minerals. In general, samples taken from and around the sinter deposits did not return anomalous gold and silver values, which is typical of many sinter deposits in epithermal gold settings. However, these samples frequently displayed anomalous arsenic, strontium, vanadium and zinc with maximum values of 72 ppm As, 186 ppm Sr, 547 ppm V and 118 ppm Zn. The best gold result from Despoblados, outside of the veins southwest of the western basin, was sample 964, a quartz-jarosite vein cutting conglomerate close to the inferred northern basin boundary of the western pull-apart basin. It contained 0.135 ppm Au and 257 ppm Ag and was also anomalous in arsenic, mercury and lead.

The 2009 Malbex field program has provided evidence confirming the existence of the two pull-apart basins identified by Corbett (2001), and has improved the understanding of the internal basin structure and stratigraphy in relation to the important sinter horizons, as well as better defining the basin margin faults which are likely to be the key drill targets in any buried low-sulphidation epithermal system.

The western basin is better understood due to the more complete outcrop conditions, and the northern boundary of this basin is considered to be the most promising target for a number of reasons, including:

- Presence of the thickest and most abundant sinter deposits in the Despoblados property.
- The abundance of red sandstone lithologies, which host the sinter deposits.
- The moderate to intense occurrences of quartz-calcite veins close to mapped and inferred basin bounding faults.
- Assay data indicating the highest arsenic values in this area.
- Local hydrothermal breccia and jarosite occurrences close to the eastern bounding fault of the western pull-apart basin.
- Illite alteration mapped north and east of the bounding faults of the western pull-apart basin by Corbett (2001).

10.3 LOS AMARILLOS

Fieldwork at Los Amarillos began in early February, 2009 and continued through until the end of April, 2009. The exploration program was intended to:

- i) Verify previous mapping and surface sampling results from work conducted between 1997 and 2001 by Minera Peñoles de Argentina S.A. and Minera Argentina Gold S.A., particularly in the Pancho Villa, Maria del Milagro, and Brecha Norte areas in the southwestern portion of the concessions;
- ii) Locate and verify existing access roads, drill pads and collars, trenches, etc.;
- iii) Establish a general structural map of the area to understand features that may act as controls on mineralization;
- iv) Examine access routes into the central and northern portions of the concessions and carry out reconnaissance level mapping and sampling of interesting areas identified from satellite images;

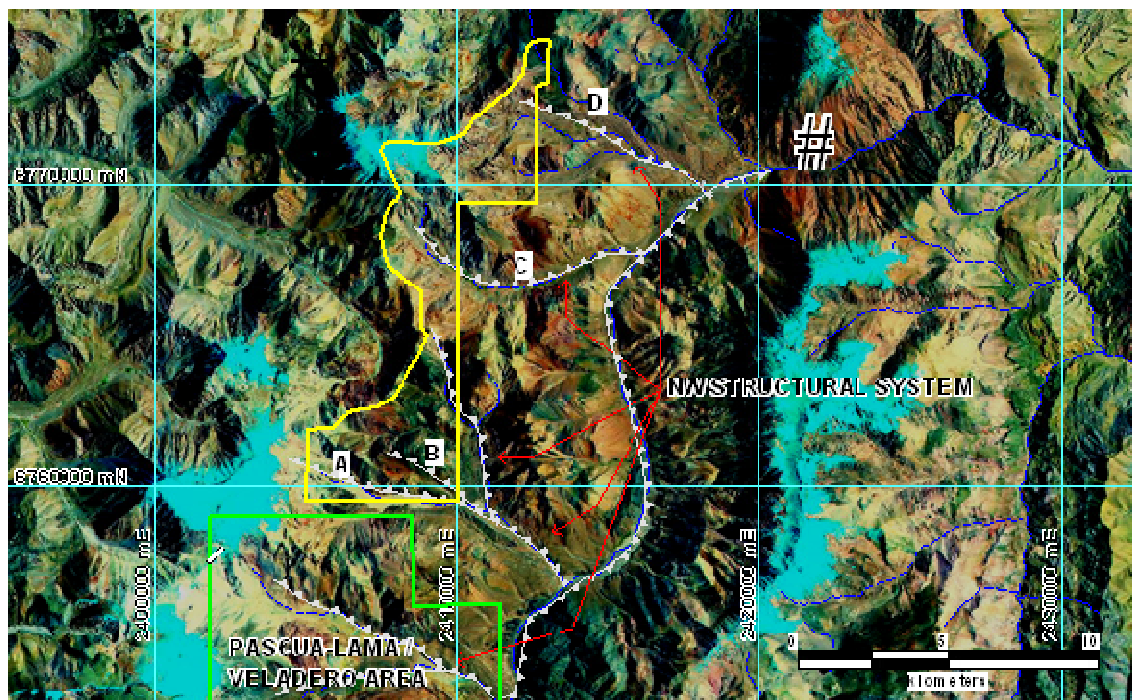
Project staff were able to use the Despoblados camp while working in the southern portions of the property, but lightweight tent camping was necessary when working in the central and northern portions of the property due to the absence of access roads. The large wheel loader based at the Despoblados camp was used early in the program to rehabilitate approximately 20 km of access road in the southern portion of the concessions. The wheel loader was not ideal for this task, and further rehabilitation using a D8 or similar bulldozer will be required

in future. Some access beyond the cleared areas was possible using ATVs, or on foot, but many of the more interesting areas remained relatively inaccessible. Construction of new roads into these areas will be a priority for the next field season.

The difficulties experienced in accessing much of the Los Amarillos concession area meant that not all of the exploration goals were realized. However, Malbex geologists did conduct mapping of specific areas at 1:5,000 scale and collected a total of 172 grab samples. All of this information has been entered into the company's GIS database.

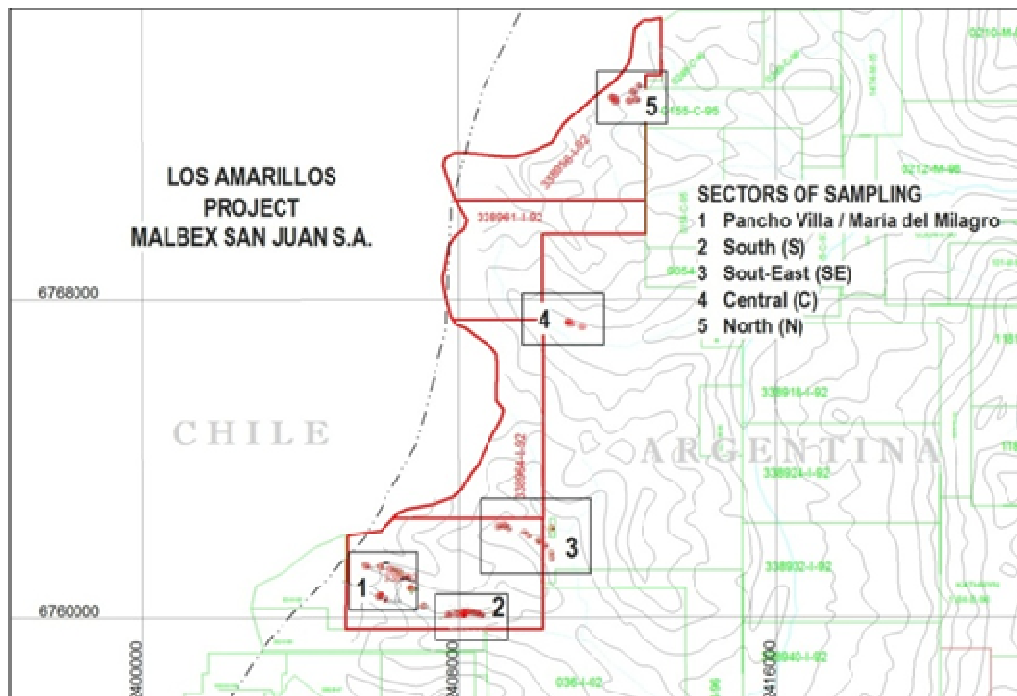
In addition to revisiting the previously explored areas in the southwest corner of the concessions, reconnaissance level exploration was focused on a series of four regional lineaments (reverse faults) identified from geologic maps and satellite images (labelled A through D in Figure 10.4). These northwest-southeast-trending lineaments are part of a regional structural fabric that includes the PLV structure. These structures are often associated with gold-silver mineralization in the Valle del Cura.

Figure 10.4
Satellite Image of Los Amarillos Showing Major Lineaments



The location of samples collected during the 2008-2009 field season is shown in Figure 10.5.

Figure 10.5
Sample Locations: 2008-2009 Field Season



For the purposes of evaluating this relatively small geochemical dataset, values greater than or equal to the 90th percentile of the 172 samples were considered anomalous.

Low, but anomalous, gold values (5 to 12 ppb) were found in samples collected along all four of the lineaments at Los Amarillos. Along lineaments A and B (see Figure 10.4) samples with anomalous gold values are related to pervasive silicification, propylitic alteration and strong oxidation. Along lineament C, anomalous gold values are found in breccias with strong silicification and oxidation, while along lineament D, anomalous gold values are found in quartz veins in granites within larger zones of oxidation.

In general, anomalous values of pathfinder elements such as arsenic, antimony and mercury do not show a pronounced correlation with anomalous gold values except in the Pancho Villa - Maria de Milagros area in the southwestern part of the concessions.

Base metal values are uniformly low, with maximum values of 867 ppm Cu, 323 ppm Pb, and 412 ppm Zn.

As shown in Table 10.2, the greatest percentages of samples with anomalous gold values were found in the Central (50%), Southeast (29%) and Pancho Villa/Maria de Milagros (21%) areas. These will likely be priority areas for follow up work in the coming field season.

Table 10.2
Number of Anomalous Samples in Each Area of Los Amarillos

Area	No. of Samples	Au	Ag	Cu
P. Villa / M. de Milagros	14	3	1	5
South	128	11	8	17
Southeast	14	4	7	0
Central	8	4	0	0
North	8	1	2	0
Total	172	23	18	22

Based on the relatively limited data collected during the 2008-2009 field season, Malbex' key goals for the coming field season are:

- To better develop the structural interpretation, both regional and local, in order to define targets and plan the required access routes. This interpretation will be based on published and unpublished reports, satellite imagery and aerial photos, and available topographic maps. Alteration mapping from satellite images will also be completed;
- Plan and construct access roads into the key areas of the Los Amarillos project;
- Carry out progressively more detailed mapping of targets identified from the remote sensing and structural interpretations. Mechanized trenching will be carried out over promising areas, and, if time permits, a program of ground geophysics followed by diamond drilling will follow.

11.0 DRILLING

The drilling completed by other operators of the property is discussed in Section 6 of this report. Malbex' exploration program has just commenced and it has not completed drilling at any of the three properties within the Valle del Cura project.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 GENERAL

Malbex has only recently begun to explore the three concession blocks it has acquired in San Juan province. Initial work has concentrated on confirming the mapping and sampling completed by previous operators of the property. As such only selected grab and chip-channel samples have been collected. No drilling has yet been undertaken by Malbex.

Grab samples were simply selected pieces of rock collected from outcrop to confirm the presence of precious or base metals in highly anomalous or potentially economic quantities.

Chip-channel samples were continuous chip samples of mineralized or altered rock collected over a known and measured interval.

Both the grab and chip-channel samples collected to date have been taken from areas where exploration was conducted by previous operators in order to confirm the earlier results. Malbex does not intend to use the results of the chip or grab samples for any calculation of grades in future resource estimates. The samples are being collected to confirm previous work results (data verification) and to identify areas for more detailed exploration and drilling in the future.

12.2 SECURITY AND CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

Once collected in the field, the plastic sample bags were sealed shut with zip ties. Samples were taken back to the camps at Del Carmen or Despoblados where the individual bags were placed in larger rice bags and again sealed with zip ties. Sample locations were confirmed by handheld GPS readings.

The sealed sample bags were shipped by company truck to the Malbex field office in the city of San Juan where the sample submission form for the assay laboratory was prepared. All samples collected to date have been sent to the ALS Chemex sample preparation facility in Mendoza. There they are crushed and pulverized and then shipped to Lima, Peru for analysis. Samples are driven to the Mendoza facility by Malbex personnel.

12.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is Micon's conclusion that the sampling protocols used by Malbex at the Valle del Cura project are conventional industry standard ones conforming to what are generally regarded as best practices.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

All of Malbex' chip and grab samples to date have been submitted to the ALS Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Mendoza. Micon was informed that, at the time of the site visit, samples from Mendoza were being sent to ALS Chemex's Lima, Peru laboratory for analysis. Prepared samples may also be shipped from Mendoza to either the La Serena, Chile, or Vancouver laboratory for analysis, depending upon work load.

ALS Chemex reports that most of their laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2000, and a number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures. The ALS Chemex website has downloadable copies of NTP-ISO/IEC 17025:2001 and ISO 9001:2000 certificates for its

Lima laboratory. ALS Chemex, La Serena is ISO 9001:2000 certified and is registered with the Chilean National Institute of Normalization to ISO 17025:Of2005 standards. ALS Chemex Vancouver is registered to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) and ISO 9001:2000 standards.

ALS Chemex reports that it “has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.”

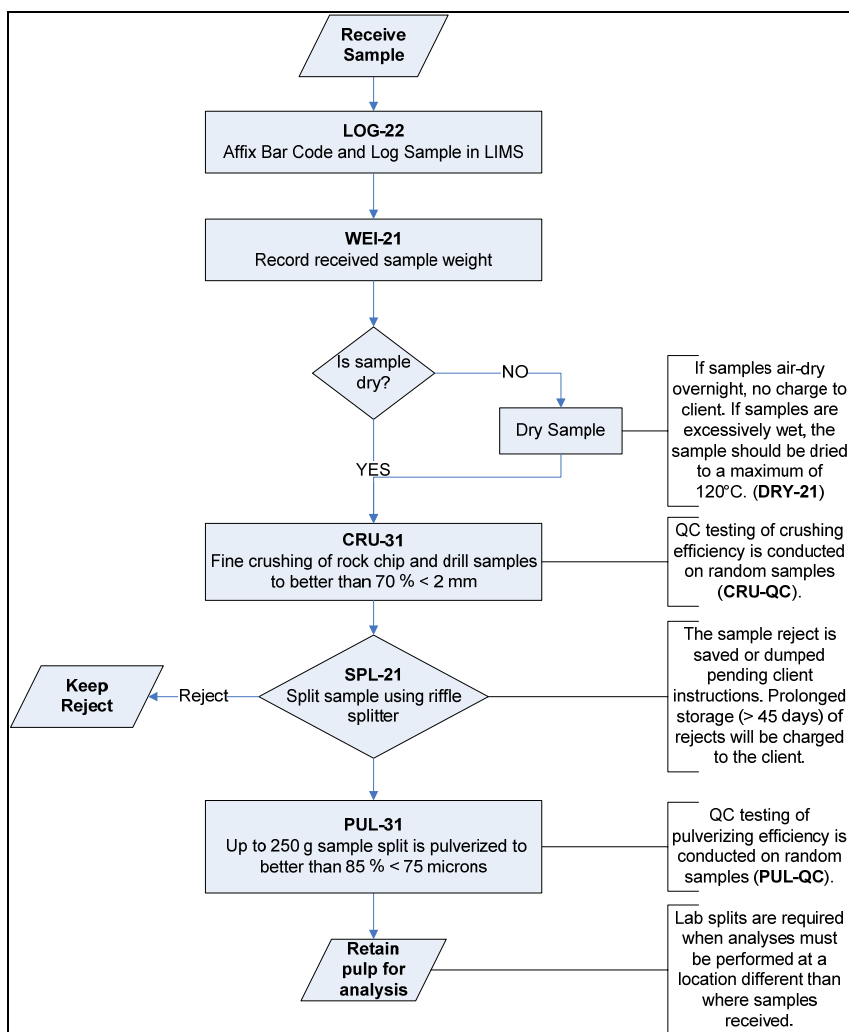
13.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION

All samples received by ALS Chemex are processed through a sample tracking system that is an integral part of that company’s Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). This system utilizes bar coding and scanning technology that provides complete chain-of-custody records for every stage in the sample preparation and analytical process and limits the potential for sample switches and transcription errors.

After receipt and being logged in, samples were prepared using ALS Chemex’ PREP-31 procedure. Under PREP-31 the sample is logged in the LIMS tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. ALS Chemex reports that this method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Figure 13.1 shows a flow chart outlining the steps taken in the PREP-31 sample preparation procedure.

Figure 13.1
Sample Preparation Procedure PREP-31 Flowchart



13.3 ANALYTICAL METHODS

Prepared sample pulps were analyzed for gold by a 50-g fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (ALS Chemex code Au-AA24). Over limit samples (which assay in excess of 10 g/t Au) are re-analyzed with a gravimetric finish to ensure a more accurate result at the higher grades (code AU-GRA22).

A 34-element ICP (inductively coupled plasma) geochemical package was also run for the base metals and silver determinations (ME-ICP61m). This package code, when accompanied by the lower case “m” also includes a determination for mercury. The ME-ICP61m package uses a two-step process involving initial sample decomposition with a hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric acid mixture and a hydrochloric acid (HCl) leach. The digested sample size is 0.25 g. The sample digest is analyzed by ICP-AES (atomic emission spectroscopy) for all elements except mercury.

ALS Chemex notes that “four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “near-total” is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.”

Due to the high temperature (185°C) of the four acid digestion, significant amounts of mercury can be lost by evaporation. Use of the lower temperature aqua regia digestion for mercury analysis (115°C) limits this evaporation allowing for more accurate results. For mercury analysis a prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for at least one hour in a hot water bath. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with demineralised water and mixed. A portion of the sample is treated with stannous chloride to reduce the mercury. The resulting mercury is volatilized by argon-purging and measured by AAS.

The upper limit of detection for silver by ME-ICP61m is 100 ppm. Over limit samples are rerun by method code Ag-OG62, a four acid digestion with an AES finish designed for “ore grade” samples. Similarly the upper limit of detection for copper is 10,000 ppm and over limit samples run by method code Cu-OG62.

13.4 ALS CHEMEX LABORATORY QA/QC

Like most modern analytical laboratories, ALS Chemex runs its own internal QA/QC program involving the use of blank and standard reference materials, as well as duplicate samples. Blank samples are intended to identify contamination in sample preparation and handling as well as sample switches. Standard reference materials are intended to measure laboratory accuracy and duplicate samples are used to monitor precision.

As shown in Figure 13.1 above, sample preparation pulverizing equipment is tested daily using screen analysis to ensure that the crushers and pulverizers are meeting sample size reduction criteria.

Analytical results are not released to the client unless the batch passes the QA/QC tests.

13.5 SUMMARY

Other than the sample collection, bagging and shipment described in Section 12 above, no aspect of the sample preparation procedure was conducted by an, employee, officer, director or associate of Malbex.

The ALS Chemex facilities in Lima are secure and guarded with controlled access. The laboratory employs industry standard methods for the determination of gold and silver content in rock samples. Micon considers the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed to be adequate for the analytical requirements of Malbex.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

ALS Chemex has an extensive QA/QC program to control the quality of its analytical results. The procedures employed by the laboratories in Mendoza and Lima to verify analytical results have been discussed in Section 13 above. Other data verification steps taken by Malbex and Micon are described below.

14.1 MALBEX QA/QC

As described in Sections 10 and 11 above, Malbex has only recently commenced exploration on the three concession groups at the Valle del Cura project. At the time of Micon's visit only a few weeks of prospecting and check sampling had been completed and no assay results had been received.

The purpose of the current Malbex sampling program is to confirm the presence of precious and/or base metals or the hydrothermal alteration signatures reported by previous operators. Malbex does not intend to use these assay results for any mineral resource estimates or economic projections. As such they have chosen not to submit any blanks, duplicates or standard reference materials with the current sampling program.

Essentially, Malbex' current exploration activities amount to a data verification program for the previous work conducted by predecessors.

Malbex reports that it will be designing a QA/QC program to be used with any future drilling, channel sampling or trenching programs conducted at the three concession sites. It is planned that this program will be used for the exploration program proposed in Section 20 of this report.

14.2 MICON DATA VERIFICATION

During the March, 2009 site visit, Micon completed its own program of check sampling. At that time Malbex had received no assay results from any of its initial sampling. Micon had no guide other than visual cues and prior results to select its sample locations. Micon selected chip samples from certain outcrops, sometimes based on results of previous work by others and at other locations rocks outcrops showing mineralized breccias and/or siliceous sinters were sampled because they appeared to not have been sampled previously.

The seven samples collected were submitted to the ALS Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Mendoza under Micon's direct supervision. Analyses were performed at ALS Chemex in Lima, Peru using the same methodology as employed by Malbex. Micon maintained custody of the samples until they were submitted to ALS Chemex.

The results of Micon's field sampling program can be seen in Table 14.5 below.

Table 14.1
Micon Check Samples

Concession Group	Zone	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Hg (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Description
Del Carmen	Brecha Límite	1176	<0.005	<0.5	0.02	10	Black matrix breccia
	Cresta de Gallo	1177	0.612	6.5	0.13	5	Vuggy silicified alunite
	Cerro Frio, north of Breccia Oportuna	1178	1.710	<0.5	1.20	702	Black matrix bx in kaolinite-quartz altered volcanics.
Los Amarillos	New Zone	1179	0.007	<0.5	0.03	64	Black matrix bx in silicified volcanics.
	New Zone	1180	0.013	<0.5	0.02	37	Black matrix bx in silicified volcanics.
Despoblados	Southwest Sector	1181	0.163	6.5	0.27	5	Quartz veining in clay altered volcanics
	West Pull Apart Basin	1182	0.009	<0.5	0.04	22	Sinter with postulated pull apart basin.

Some of the chip samples from the Del Carmen property show gold mineralization at the approximate grades of the Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits (see Section 15 below). Several of the samples also have anomalous levels of mercury, a characteristic of the large precious metals deposits in the district. Micon considers that the samples collected have independently confirmed the presence of anomalous gold mineralization on several of the Malbex claims.

14.3 CONCLUSIONS

It is Micon's opinion that Malbex' decision not to run a standard QA/QC program of insertion of control samples (blanks, duplicates and standards) into the stream of chip samples for the current exploration program is acceptable. The current program is itself essentially a check sampling program designed to confirm and validate the historic assay data. Micon understands that in the future Malbex intends to run an industry standard QA/QC program as soon as its own trenching, channel sampling and drilling commences. Micon recommends and supports that action.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Valle del Cura project is located within the El Indio metallogenic belt of north-central Chile and Argentina (sometimes called the El Indio gold belt). This belt contains the El Indio, Pascua-Lama, Tambo, Veladero and Sancarron deposits, and others, most of which are high sulphidation epithermal precious metals deposits. The Los Amarillos concessions are contiguous with the northern edge of the Lama claims (the Pascua claims being in Chile) and Despoblados lies just to the southeast of the Veladero deposit, along a 120°-striking structural lineament, one of the controlling structures for mineralization in the Veladero and Pascua-Lama area.

In 2005, Barrick filed two NI 43-101 Technical Reports (Marion and Davidson, 2005a and 2005b) on SEDAR which describe the Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits and their mineral resources and mineral reserves. The following is taken from them.

15.1 PASCUA-LAMA

Deposit Geology

“Locally, the Pascua-Lama area has been the center of repeated intrusive and volcanic activity, beginning with a sequence of dacite and rhyolite ignimbrite ash flows deposited in the early Permian. The flows were then intruded during Late-Permian/Triassic time by a granite batholith, which comprises the Pascua-Lama granite intrusive complex and occupies the central and eastern portions of the district, the dominant host lithology for the deposit. After a long hiatus that extended into the Oligocene, numerous small diorite stocks and dikes were intruded into the granite complex and volcanics. Dike emplacement continued into the Miocene, followed by deposition of Upper Middle Miocene dacite ash flows. This Miocene intrusive activity was the precursor to the magmatism and associated hydrothermal activity around 8.78-8.79 Ma that produced the Pascua deposit. In the waning stages of mineralization the emplacement of rhyodacite porphyry dikes concluded the magmatic activity at Pascua-Lama.”

“Numerous breccia bodies are also present in the Pascua-Lama area. In surface outcrop, these breccias vary in dimension from centimeters up to hundreds of meters in diameter. Typically the breccias show a strong correlation to zones of intersection of two or more major structural zones, as described in the following section. Brecha Central in the Quebrada de Pascua area is a good example of a matrix-supported breccia pipe that formed as a result of an explosive hydrothermal event related to the emplacement of the main portion of the Pascua deposit.”

Structure

“Most faults in the Pascua-Lama deposit are wider in surface outcrop and contain more gouge and breccia than in the subsurface where the same structures are intersected by underground workings. Individual faults tend to be narrower in width when hosted by silicified rock as opposed to argillized rock. There is also a tendency for the faults to bifurcate into multiple splays close to and within mineralizing centers, whereas single structures are more the norm peripheral to and outside of these centers. The seven main structural sets are referred to as Pedro (345° - 010°), Esperanza (010° - 030°), Pascua (280° - 315°), José (315° - 345°), Raul (030° - 065°), Escondite (065° - 100°), and Flats (360° - 030°).”

Deposit Type

“The gold, silver, and copper mineralization and alteration assemblages at Pascua-Lama are associated with a structurally controlled acid sulfate hydrothermal system hosted by intrusive and volcanic rock sequences of Upper Paleozoic and Middle Tertiary age. Alteration and mineralization is of the high-sulfidation, epithermal type. Throughout the Pascua-Lama district, the alteration and mineralization appear to have been strongly controlled by structure. This control is most evident along the Esperanza, Pedro and Quebrada de Pascua fault systems. As is typical with high-sulfidation epithermal deposits, the principal metal commodities at Pascua-Lama are gold and silver - the copper content is sub-economic.”

Mineralization

Occurrence

“The emplacement of mineralization (as well as development of the breccias which host mineralization) at Pascua was controlled by high angle faults. Six high angle fault sets have been identified, striking west-northwest, north-northeast, north-south, northwest, northeast and east-west. The breccias, which host much of the gold-silver mineralization, occur at the intersections of three or more fault sets. In total, at least 14 major centers of mineralization and a number of smaller centers have been recognized, of which Brecha Central is the most significant.”

Precious Metals

“Gold occurs primarily as native metal at Pascua-Lama, but it also is found in very minor amounts in gold telluride inclusions within enargite. Silver mineralization grossly mimics the distribution of gold but over a much broader lateral area. In any particular zone, silver typically occurs across widths that are two to three times those of gold. Other than gold and silver, copper is the only metal in the Pascua-Lama deposit that occurs in significant quantities, primarily as enargite and copper sulfates. Although local zones of higher grade copper can be found that are up to one meter wide and run as high as 10 percent copper, most copper values range between 0.1% and 0.4%.”

Sulfides

“The principal sulfide gangue minerals in the Pascua-Lama deposit include four stages of pyrite and enargite, with very minor amounts of galena and sphalerite (which are found mostly as constituents in quartz veinlets), covellite and chalcocite. Pyrite comprises approximately 88% to 92% of all sulfides, with enargite accounting for the remaining 8 to 12%.”

Oxides and Sulfates

“Oxide minerals are found across the Pascua-Lama deposit as products of weathering or hydrothermal alteration and include limonite, hematite, jarosite, kaolinite, and dickite. Sulfates are also present in the Pascua-Lama deposit and include the insoluble sulfates barite, gypsum, and anglesite, and an abundant suite of soluble sulfates that include szomolnokite, voltaite, rhomboclase, and coquimbite.”

Alteration

“Alteration is intimately associated with precious metal mineralization at Pascua-Lama. An early advanced argillic alteration stage consists of quartz-alunite-pyrite haloes that are most intense around mineralizing centers. Superimposed on the advanced argillic assemblage is a steam heated alteration stage, which on the surface consists of an east-west elongated zone centered on Brecha Central, extending eastward to the cliffs that form the surface expression of the Lama fault zone in Argentina.”

“A silica cap that ranges from 100 m to 325 m thick occupies a position beneath the main body of steam heat alteration. The cap is divided into three zones - an upper silica-gold zone, a middle pyrite-silica zone, and a lower pyrite-szomolnokite zone, which is the most prominent of the three and is where gold contents in the cap are the highest. The blanket of silver enrichment mentioned previously in this section crosscuts all three zones. The cap is generally thickest on the margins of the deposit.”

“The alteration and mineralization types found in most of the mineralized centers of the Pascua-Lama deposit are similar, but the orientation of the fracture sets that provide the plumbing for the mineralizing fluids at each center can be different. Almost 98% of all structural data collected from the deposit is related to veinlets, and very few structures lack some form of hydrothermal filling.”

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

The mineral resources and mineral reserves for the Pascua-Lama project, as published by Barrick in March, 2005, are set out in Tables 15.1 and 15.2 below.

15.2 VELADERO

The following is taken from an NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR by Barrick (Marion and Davidson, 2005b).

Deposit Geology

“The Veladero deposit is an hypogene-oxidized, high sulfidation gold-silver deposit hosted by volcanoclastic sediments, tuffs, and volcanic breccias related to a Miocene

diatreme-dome complex. Hydrothermal alteration is typical of high sulfidation gold deposits, with a silicified core grading outward into advanced argillic alteration, then into peripheral argillic and propylitic alteration haloes. Gold occurs as fine native grains, and is dominantly associated with silicification and with iron oxide or iron sulfate fracture coatings. Silver mineralization is distinct from gold, and occurs as a broader, more diffuse envelope, probably representing a separate mineralizing event. Copper and other base metals are insignificant, and sulfide mineralization is negligible. Principal controls on gold mineralization are structures, brecciation, alteration, host rocks, and elevation.”

Deposit Type

“The gold, and silver mineralization and alteration assemblages at Veladero are associated with a structurally controlled and disseminated acid sulfate hydrothermal system hosted by volcanic rock sequences. Alteration and mineralization is of the high-sulfidation, epithermal type. Similar mineralization occurs at the Pierina and Yanacocha deposits in Peru.”

Occurrence

“Disseminated gold mineralization forms a 400-700 meter wide x three kilometer long tabular blanket localized between the 3,950 and 4,400” [m elevation] “and oriented along a 345°-trending regional structural corridor. Higher grade zones ($\geq$ 3 ppm) within this envelope occupy northeast-striking faults and fracture zones.”

Geologic Controls to Mineralization

“Ore-grade gold mineralization can be hosted by any kind of rock at Veladero, including overburden and steam-heat altered lithologies. Principal host rocks are hydrothermal breccias and felsic tuffs at Filo Federico and Cuatro Esquinas, and pyroclastic breccias and felsic to intermediate tuffs at Amable. Main-stage introduction of gold clearly is younger than diatreme eruption, acid leaching, and major stages of silicification and fracturing. It accompanied or closely followed hypogene deposition of iron oxides and jarosite. Principal controls on localization of gold mineralization are structurally-induced open spaces (fracture zones, structural intersections), favorable host rocks, brecciation, alteration, and elevation.”

Mineral Resources and Reserves

The mineral resources and mineral reserves for the Veladero mine, as published by Barrick in March, 2005, are set out in Tables 15.3 and 15.4 below.

Table 15.1
March, 2005 Pascua-Lama Mineral Reserves

	Proven			Probable			Total Proven Plus Probable			Silver contained in P + P		
	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Ag Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Ag (x 1,000)
Total	35,124	0.058	2,035	325,635	0.048	15,880	360,759	0.049	17,615	360,759	1.783	643,185

Table 15.2
March, 2005 Pascua-Lama Mineral Resources*

Measured			Indicated			Total M + I			Inferred		
Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)
5,724	0.058	333	37,744	0.065	2,464	43,468	0.064	2,797	36,728	0.044	1,613

* - Exclusive of reserves.

Table 15.3
March, 2005 Veladero Mineral Reserves

	Proven			Probable			Total Proven Plus Probable			Silver contained in P + P		
	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Ag Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Ag (x 1,000)
Open Pit Sub-total	21,117	0.038	795	375,211	0.032	12,050	396,328	0.032	12,845	396,328	0.505	200,237
Stockpiles Sub-total	189	0.024	5	-	-	-	189	0.024	5	189	14.131	86
Total	21,306	0.038	799	375,211	0.032	12,050	396,517	0.032	12,850	396,517	0.505	200,323

Table 15.4
March, 2005 Veladero Mineral Resources*

Measured			Indicated			Total M + I			Inferred		
Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)	Tons (x 1,000)	Au Grade (oz/t)	Ounces Au (x 1,000)
1,092	0.020	22	20,712	0.021	427	21,804	0.021	449	63,110	0.017	1,045

* - Exclusive of reserves.

15.3 SUMMARY

In the Los Amarillos and Despoblados area, proven and probable mineral reserves totalling over 750 million tonnes, containing 30.4 million ounces of gold and 843 million ounces of silver were announced by Barrick in 2005. The mineral reserves and resources were estimated using a gold price of US\$375 and presented in documents reported to be NI 43-101-compliant technical reports

This mineralization is associated with extensive hydrothermal alteration. Almost any rock type in the region is a potential host for low or high sulphidation epithermal precious metals mineralization.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As of the time of the preparation of this report no metallurgical testwork on the mineralization at the Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados concessions had been completed.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Malbex has only recently commenced check sampling and mapping of the concessions at Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados. No drilling has yet been undertaken other than that completed by previous operators. No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been completed by Malbex. There are no known historical mineral resource estimates for the three concession groups.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information in regard to the exploration activities at, and proposed exploration program for, the Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados concessions at Malbex' Valle del Cura project are included in other sections of this report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Previous exploration work by the Argentine and San Juan province governments, Barrick, Peñoles and Argentina Gold and/or their subsidiaries have demonstrated the existence of extensive hydrothermal alteration and high sulphidation epithermal style mineralization on all three concession groups at the Valle del Cura project (Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados) in San Juan province, western Argentina. The hydrothermal alteration is large-scale and clearly visible from kilometres away.

However, while extensive hydrothermal alteration and locally interesting gold and silver grades were found in the mineralization, limited drilling did not encounter economic grades over mineable widths. Therefore the predecessor companies chose not to continue their exploration efforts.

Figures 19.1 through 19.4, in this section show examples of the strong alteration, and other features of interest, at the Valle del Cura Project.

19.1 DEL CARMEN

The initial prospecting and check mapping work completed by Malbex at Del Carmen has confirmed the presence of extensive hydrothermal alteration, vuggy silica, veining and black matrix hydrothermal breccia mineralization, all of which are typical features of high-sulphidation epithermal systems. Figure 19.1 is a photograph of the Lion King Zone at Del Carmen showing strong hydrothermal alteration and zones of resistant-weathering silica flooding. Figure 19.2 shows a vuggy silica boulder on the Cresta de Gallo ridge at Del Carmen.

In the Valle del Cura region, breccias with a black or dark grey siliceous matrix can be associated with precious metals-bearing epithermal style mineralization.

Initial results from the Malbex sampling have confirmed the presence of gold in the hydrothermal alteration at Del Carmen. However, observations by Malbex geologists indicate that during previous mapping, various styles of silica flooding, veining and vuggy silica were not always fully distinguished. Such observations can be important in identifying the location of mineralization and drilling targets in a high sulphidation alteration profile.

Available documentation of the previous mapping and prospecting also indicates that earlier exploration activities at Del Carmen are incomplete, in the sense that they have covered only a portion of the concessions and certain targets remain un- or under drilled. Prospecting by Malbex has led to the conclusion that earlier efforts concentrated on the most visually obvious areas of hydrothermal alteration, and that opportunities for the discovery of new mineralization still exist. As an example, during Micon's visit one of the Malbex prospecting teams discovered a gold- and copper-rich vein near Brecha Límite at Del Carmen.

Additionally, at Del Carmen, only relatively shallow RC drilling was completed. While inexpensive, and recovering large samples, RC drilling produces only rock chips and no drill core. This limits the amount of geological information which can be gleaned from drilling. Malbex has concluded that while a number of targets generated by previous operators have been tested, at least to some extent, there remain other drill targets at the main alteration system at Del Carmen. As an example, only one shallow RC hole was drilled south of Quebrada Pedregosa to test the north-east trending Cresta de Gallo structure, an area of hydrothermal alteration with a mapped strike length of approximately 1,500 m. Initial sampling by Malbex has shown gold mineralization with the Cresta de Gallo structure with values from grab/channel samples grading up to 17.35, 20.1, 25.0, 95.4 and 114.0 g/t Au.

Figure 19.1
Lion King Zone, Del Carmen



Figure 19.2
Vuggy Silica at Del Carmen



19.2 DESPOBLADOS

At Despoblados, previous work by Barrick has thoroughly tested the outcropping vein systems found within a broad area of alteration in the southwestern part of the concessions. The exploration efforts of Malbex are instead focused on two pull-apart basins mapped by Barrick geologists and identified by Corbett (Corbett, 2001) as potential hosts for buried low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal mineralization. The presence of siliceous sinter within both the western and eastern basins was presented by Corbett as evidence that such buried systems may be present. These sinters were examined during Micon's visit, and Figures 19.3 and 19.4 show long distance and up close views of an outcrop of siliceous sinter over the inferred western pull-apart basin at Despoblados. Neither of these basins has yet been tested by drilling, and therefore the two basins present opportunities for the discovery of buried epithermal gold mineralization.

Available assay results from the initial Malbex sampling at Despoblados have confirmed the low gold and silver grades in the southwestern portions of the property. Low precious metals results have also been returned from the sinter sampling. However, these samples frequently displayed anomalous arsenic, strontium, vanadium and zinc values. Low gold values in sinter are not uncommon in epithermal gold deposits and should not necessarily be considered discouraging. The other pathfinder elements, such as arsenic, are encouraging.

Figure 19.3
Siliceous Sinter at Despoblados

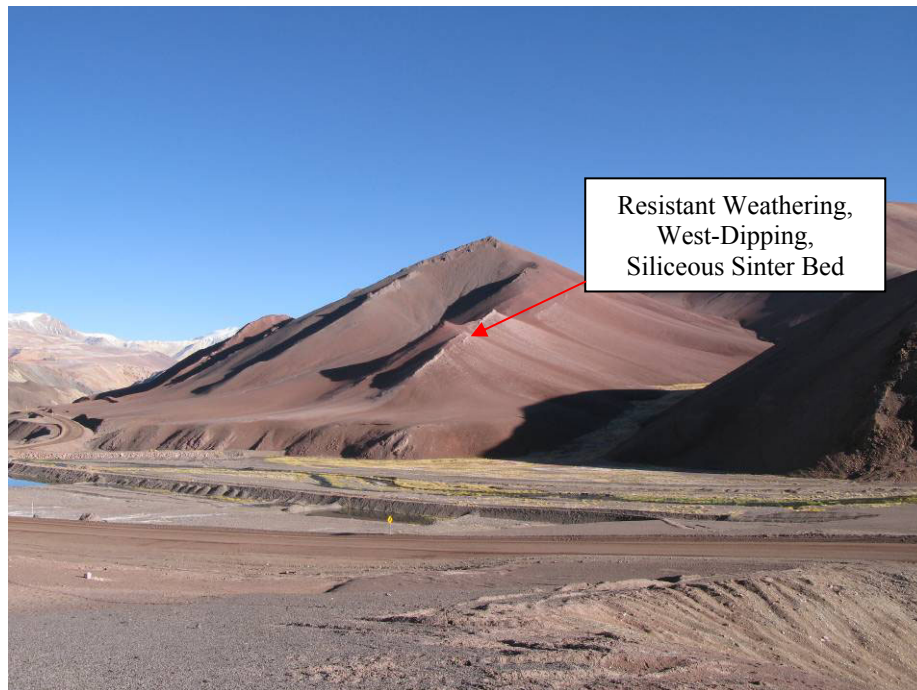


Figure 19.4
Close-up View of Siliceous Sinter at Despoblados



19.3 LOS AMARILLOS

The limited initial prospecting and check mapping work completed by Malbex at Los Amarillos has confirmed the presence of extensive hydrothermal alteration, vuggy silica, veining and black matrix hydrothermal breccia mineralization, all of which are typical features of high-sulphidation epithermal systems. Figure 19.4 is a photograph taken at Los Amarillos, looking south towards the Lama claims (Barrick) and showing strong hydrothermal alteration on the Los Amarillos concession block.

Work by Malbex has led to the conclusion that earlier efforts by other operators concentrated on the most visually obvious areas of hydrothermal alteration at Los Amarillos. With previous exploration carried out entirely in the southwestern corner of the concessions, this project remains largely unexplored. Less obvious targets may also have been overlooked within the zone of previous exploration. As an example, an apparently unsampled and unmapped, silicified, black matrix breccia was identified within a few tens of metres of an old access road at Los Amarillos during the time of Micon's visit there. While the latter contained no strongly anomalous precious metals there was copper staining on the outcrop.

There are also apparently untested colour anomalies (likely hydrothermal alteration) within the central and northern parts of the Los Amarillos concessions. While Los Amarillos remains at an earlier stage of exploration than Despoblados or Del Carmen, exploration opportunities for high sulphidation mineralization are present.

Figure 19.5
Southwestern Portion of Los Amarillos Concessions



19.4 SUMMARY

Micon concludes that the existing level of exploration at the three concession groups is incomplete and that exploration opportunities for high and/or low sulphidation mineralization remain at Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Malbex has acquired three incompletely explored concession groups near the Veladero and Pascua-Lama deposits in San Juan Province, Argentina. As described in section 19 above Micon has concluded that all three of the concession groups (Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados) at the Valle del Cura project have valid remaining exploration targets.

20.1 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Based on a review of existing data and initial fieldwork carried out by Malbex staff during the 2008-2009 field season, the company has proposed a program of work for each of the three concession areas (Los Amarillos, Del Carmen and Despoblados) for the 2009-2010 field season (approximately September, 2009 through April, 2010). These programs are designed to test drill targets identified by the current work programs, and to further define new targets for subsequent drilling campaigns. Details of the programs will be defined over

the coming (North American) summer months as the results of the current field season are received, compiled and interpreted.

The proposed budgets for these programs address only the direct costs of the fieldwork and associated services, and do not consider general and administrative costs for Malbex' Toronto or San Juan offices, concession and other payments, costs for ongoing environmental studies, community and government relations, or project generation and evaluation activities outside of the project area. Concession costs can be found in Section 4 of this report.

20.1.1 Del Carmen

The proposed exploration program at Del Carmen includes:

- A temporary camp with a capacity of 20 people, for a period of approximately 150 days, beginning in mid-September, 2009.
- Detailed mapping and sampling in the core Del Carmen area to follow up results of the current field season and to identify and characterise additional breccia outcrops.
- A review of existing geophysical data, and completing a new program of approximately 25 line-km of IP/Resistivity surveys to extend the existing geophysical coverage.
- Acquisition and interpretation of remote sensing data including regional Landsat plus ASTER coverage, as well as higher resolution property scale coverage using Ikonos or similar imagery.
- Approximately 5,000 m of diamond drilling in 12 holes with a target depth for each hole of approximately 400 m, and the construction or improvement of access roads and drill pads.
- Mapping and sampling of other alteration zones outside of the area where the previous work was focused.

Final drill hole locations will be selected after compilation and analysis of the results from the other proposed exploration activities. It is anticipated that the Cresta de Gallo ridge will be among the priority drill targets. The proposed exploration budget for 2009-2010 at Del Carmen totals US\$2,248,585 as set out in Table 20.1 below.

Table 20.1
Proposed Del Carmen Exploration Budget 2009-2010

Item	Cost (US\$)
Remote Sensing	90,000
Geophysics	100,000
Geochemistry (drill, rock and soil samples)	197,145
Project Staff	413,440
Surveying	20,000
Drilling	1,000,000
Road/Drill Pad Construction and Trenching	234,000
Special Studies/Consultants	50,000
Camp	144,000
Total Cost	2,248,585

20.1.2 Despoblados

The proposed exploration program at Despoblados includes:

- A temporary camp with a capacity of 15 people, for a period of approximately 180 days, beginning in mid-September of 2009.
- Complete the detailed mapping and sampling of the hypothesized pull-apart basin margin faults, to follow up results of the current field season and to finalize the details of the drilling program.
- Extend the existing soil/talus fines sampling grid to include the full extent of the mapped sinter outcrops and the possible basin margin faults.
- A review of existing geophysical data, and completing a new program of approximately 20 line-km of IP/Resistivity surveys to extend the existing geophysical coverage.
- Acquisition and interpretation of remote sensing data including regional Landsat plus ASTER coverage, as well as higher resolution property scale coverage using Ikonos or similar imagery.
- Approximately 3,500 m of diamond drilling in eight holes with a target depth for each hole of approximately 400 m, and the construction or improvement of access roads and drill pads.

Final drill hole locations will be selected after compilation and analysis of the results from the other proposed exploration activities. It is anticipated that the basin bounding faults will be the principal drill targets. Given the better understanding of the geology of the interpreted western pull-apart basin this will likely be the first drill target. The total proposed exploration budget for 2009-2010 at Despoblados totals US\$1,646,212 as set out in Table 20.2 below.

Table 20.2
Proposed Despoblados Exploration Budget 2009-2010

Item	Cost (US\$)
Remote Sensing	60,000
Geophysics	75,000
Geochemistry (drill, rock and soil samples)	157,125
Project Staff	254,487
Surveying	20,000
Drilling	700,000
Road/Drill Pad Construction and Trenching	200,000
Special Studies/Consultants	50,000
Camp	129,600
Total Cost	1,646,212

20.1.3 Los Amarillos

The proposed exploration program at Los Amarillos includes:

- A temporary camp with a capacity of 15 people, for a period of approximately 180 days, beginning in mid-September of 2009.
- Approximately 25 km of new access roads into the central and northern parts of the property.
- Complete reconnaissance level mapping of the majority of the concession that has not been previously mapped.
- Detailed mapping and sampling of prospective areas identified during the regional mapping program.
- Approximately 25 line-km of magnetic and IP/Resistivity surveys.
- Acquisition and interpretation of remote sensing data including regional Landsat plus ASTER coverage, as well as higher resolution property scale coverage using Ikonos or similar imagery.
- Approximately 3,500 m of diamond drilling in eight holes with a target depth for each hole of approximately 400 m, and the construction or improvement of access roads and drill pads.

Final drill hole locations will be selected after compilation and analysis of the results from the other proposed exploration activities. The total proposed exploration budget for 2009-2010 at Los Amarillos totals US\$1,688,632 as set out in Table 20.3 below.

Table 20.3
Proposed Los Amarillos Exploration Budget 2009-2010

Item	Cost (US\$)
Remote Sensing	60,000
Geophysics	100,000
Geochemistry (drill, rock and soil samples)	157,125
Project Staff	221,907
Surveying	20,000
Drilling	700,000
Road/Drill Pad Construction and Trenching	250,000
Special Studies/Consultants	50,000
Camp	129,600
Total Cost	1,688,632

20.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Micon has reviewed the proposed exploration plans and budgets for the Del Carmen, Los Amarillos and Despoblados concession groups, described above and summarized in Table 20.4 below, and finds them to be reasonable and warranted in light of the observations made in this report. It is recommended that Malbex proceed with the programs.

Table 20.4
Exploration Budget Summary

Project	Cost (US\$)
Del Carmen	2,248,585
Despoblados	1,646,212
Los Amarillos	1,688,632
Total Cost	5,583,429

Micon also recommends that, prior to initiation of the exploration programs discussed herein, Malbex develop and implement an industry standard QA/QC and data validation program to be run as part of the exploration program.

The data used in the preparation of this report are current as of August 10, 2009.

MICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

“B. Terrence Hennessey” {signed and sealed}

B. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geo.
Micon International Limited

August 10, 2009

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CERTIFICATE

B. TERRENCE HENNESSEY

As author of a portion of this report on certain mineral properties of Malbex Resources Inc. in San Juan Province, Argentina, I, B. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by, and carried out this assignment for:

Micon International Limited
Suite 900, 390 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2Y2

tel. (416) 362-5135
fax (416) 362-5763
e-mail thennessey@micon-international.com

2. I hold the following academic qualifications:

B.Sc. (Geology)	McMaster University	1978
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3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership # 0038); as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:

The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member)
The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (Member).

4. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for 30 years.
5. I do, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 7 years as an exploration geologist looking for iron ore, gold, base metal and tin deposits, more than 11 years as a mine geologist in both open pit and underground mines and over 11 years as a consulting geologist working in precious, ferrous and base metals as well as industrial minerals.
6. I visited the Valle del Cura Project and the Del Carmen, Despoblados and Los Amarillos concessions during the period March 10 to 14, 2009 to view mineralized exposures and review the results of previous exploration at site.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "A Review of Mineralization at, and the Proposed Exploration Programs for, the Del Carmen,

Despoblados and Los Amarillos Concession Groups of the Valle del Cura Project, San Juan Province, Argentina” and dated May 8, 2009.

8. I am independent of Malbex Resources Inc. and Arapaho Capital Corp., the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral properties in question.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the portions of this report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of August, 2009

“B. Terrence Hennessey” {signed and sealed}

B. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geol.

Appendix 1
DEL CARMEN SAMPLING RESULTS

Del Carmen Property - Chip Sample Results
All Results Above Detection Limit (Au = 0.005 ppm), All assays over 0.5 g/t Au Highlighted

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680227	2413277	4,778	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.066	<0.5	8		131	43	0.09	Grey silf'd rock (tuff?) with banded black & mass grey sil.
6680227	2413277	4,778	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	1.060	1.6	7		93	73	0.08	Grey silf'd rock (tuff?) with banded black & mass or vuggy grey sil.
6680229	2413277	4,779	0.3	Cresta de Gallo	0.060	<0.5	6		3,760	120	0.03	Grey silf'd rock with dk green prop alt'n, minor Fe-ox coating
6680230	2413279	4,776	0.3	Cresta de Gallo	4.250	2.7	7		7,200	192	0.02	Porous (vuggy?) rock partially filled alun, lim & banded sil.
6680231	2413279	4,776	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.025	0.8	3		376	140	0.03	Silf'd rock (tuff?) With vugs partially filled with alun & Fe-ox.
6680323	2413322	4,755	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.218	1.2	5		93	37	0.09	Silf'd rock, banded with black & opalescent sil & lim.
6680194	2413351	4,817	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	5.670	2.3	5		541	110	14.00	Hydrothermal bx with black & white siliceous fragments
6680138	2413316	4,833	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	2.440	728	15		427	753	1.74	Grey silf'd rock with mat black sil nodules & vnlt. alun- & lim-filled vugs. Clear x-talline & opalescent sil.
6680171	2413335	4,827	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	0.169	6.6	5		593	127	0.05	Silf'd rock with vuggy texture partially filled with alun & lim. Vnlt. of alun.
6680185	2413340	4,825	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	0.320	21.8	2		192	115	0.14	Hydrothermal bx, silf'd matrix, grey silf'd fragments, vugs with alun & lim. Opalescent sil & sulphates.
6680179	2413455	4,791	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	1.060	1.2	4		246	49	0.52	Hydrothermal bx, alt'd volc fragments.
6680235	2413423	4,782	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.273	0.9	40		491	26	15.00	Hydrothermal bx in fault zone, Mass black sil matrix & argillized volc clasts.
6680235	2413423	4,782	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	0.683	20.1	2		53	69	0.97	Hydrothermal bx with mass grey & clear sil matrix with vuggy sectors opalescent nodules.
6680357	2413322	4,734	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	1.850	8.0	6		166	99	0.36	Hydrothermal bx with black siliceous matrix & grey silf'd rock fragments with vugs.
6680078	2413193	4,774	3.0	Cresta de Gallo	0.340	5.7	8		102	105	0.31	Hydrothermal bx with black silf'd matrix & argillized volc fragments. Base of vuggy silf'd outcrop.
6680097	2413275	4,810	1.0	Cresta de Gallo	3.190	9.9	7		557	43	0.15	Silf'd vuggy rock (tuff?) with abundant alun vnlt.
6680099	2413278	4,819	0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.071	2.4	8		467	42	0.03	Silf'd vuggy volc rock intercalated with bands of alun & bar.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680355	2412418	4,755	0.5	Lion King	0.023	<0.5	10		17	7	0.03	Bx at base of Lion King. Strongly silf'd, vuggy, much alun.
6680346	2412478	4,754		Lion King	0.149	<0.5	10		76	12	0.24	Silf'd bx with black sil matrix at base of tuff. Very red, matrix supt'd, Fe-ox coatings
6680120	2412078	4,968		Lion King	0.006	1.3	5		61	20	0.03	Clast supt'd bx with alun & sil matrix
6680114	2412084	4,960		Lion King	0.012	<0.5	9		15	10	0.01	Silf'd clast supt'd bx with subangular vuggy fragments, sulphur, alun & oxidised py.
6680067	2412110	4,970		Lion King	0.028	<0.5	2		21	<5	0.03	Vuggy silf'd bx with alun stkwk.
6680045	2412135	4,969	1.5	Lion King	0.025	<0.5	12		5	<5	0.19	Matrix supt'd bx with black silf'd matrix & alt'd volc fragments.
6680058	2412274	4,912	1.0	Lion King	0.010	<0.5	22		33	5	0.14	Dk grey tuff with py stkwk, alun & abundant disseminated py.
6680089	2412375	4,874		Lion King	0.060	<0.5	4		47	12	0.04	Vuggy bx with vnlt's of grey opalescent sil.
6680283	2413215	4,725		Cresta de Gallo	0.017	<0.5	104		539	<5	0.03	Argillically alt'd porph andesite, sample of dk grey rotten zone of about 10 x 30cm with abundant fresh py
6680084	2413191	4,772		Cresta de Gallo	0.245	3.2	5		62	69	0.08	Poorly sorted bx with angular to subrounded clasts of vuggy sil or rare clay alt'd volc, black siliceous fine grained matrix
6680510	2413295	4,749		Brecha Oportuna	0.042	<0.5	132		395	<5	0.05	Subcrop of strongly silf'd rock, intense pervasive stains of Mn-ox, lim, goe
6680508	2413268	4,753		Brecha Oportuna	0.010	<0.5	50		713	<5	0.02	White clay alt'd Porph volc rock with abundant qtz-jar-vnlt's
6680532	2413268	4,778		Brecha Oportuna	0.146	<0.5	9		103	12	0.01	Polymictic matrix- to clast supt'd bx, vuggy sil clasts, strongly silf'd, mod to strong hem/jar/goe. bx pipe?
6680536	2413257	4,766		Brecha Oportuna	0.193	0.5	4		55	7	0.01	Yellow vuggy sil, vugs filled with alun, rare patches with hem staining
6680562	2413254	4,779		Brecha Oportuna	0.020	<0.5	20		139	<5	0.66	Reddish mafic rock (basalt dyke?), secondary qtz & alun, intense py, hem stains
6680565	2413270	4,779		Brecha Oportuna	0.010	<0.5	5		18	16	0.06	Mod silf'd bx with grey silf'd matrix with alun, clasts up to 20 cm, abundant vuggy sil clasts, locally strong jar / hem.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680511	2413250	4,762		Brecha Oportuna	0.011	<0.5	8		122	6	0.02	Mod clay alt'd mod silf'd bx, matrix supt'd, locally abundant oxidised py, pervasive mod jar.
6680528	2413238	4,764		Brecha Oportuna	0.014	<0.5	14		154	8	0.17	Mod silf'd bx with grey silf'd matrix, abundant alun in both clasts & matrix, clasts of vuggy sil
6680529	2413241	4,766		Brecha Oportuna	0.109	5.9	20		3,650	64	0.04	5-10 cm thick bx pipe, strong silicification, intense goe, open spaces.
6680617	2413284	4,777		Brecha Oportuna	0.059	1.5	4		112	29	1.24	Subcrop of mod silf'd bx with grey sil matrix, alun in clasts & matrix, clasts of yellow vuggy sil.
6680589	2413329	4,742		Brecha Oportuna	0.008	0.8	14		106	63	1.95	Yellow mod silf'd rock with dk grey- greenish veinlet-features, mod jar
6680587	2413324	4,743		Brecha Oportuna	0.121	3.1	219		220	94	46.00	40 cm thick band of sil, full of recent "mini fractures", local bx texture with grey sil matrix, strong jar
6680562	2413315	4,750		Brecha Oportuna	1.255	470	72		2,510	1,420	0.82	Bx/pebble dyke? 2x1 m body of bx with angular clasts & abundant open spaces, intense jar stains, silf'd? Introduced secondary qtz, alun in clasts
6680521	2413261	4,771		Brecha Oportuna	0.010	0.5	11		50	10	0.10	Bx with grey sil matrix, subangular to rounded clasts. 5 m wide, coincident with bx on other side of hill
6680571	2413268	4,789		Brecha Oportuna	0.019	<0.5	5		51	23	0.20	Float just beneath outcrop. Bx with grey sil matrix, yellow mod silf'd tuff clasts, partly vuggy sil
6680584	2413302	4,779		Brecha Oportuna	0.014	5.4	3		42	45	0.56	Bx with grey sil matrix, monomictic with mod silf'd tuff clasts
6680670	2413335	4,722		Brecha Oportuna	0.013	<0.5	20		415	21	1.55	15 cm diameter bx pipe, matrix supt'd, black sil matrix, disseminated fresh py, mm thick black vnlt.
6680829	2413275	4,715		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	1.380	<0.5	408		80	9	1.05	50 cm thick bx pipe??/dyke?, white clasts, black sil matrix, matrix supt'd
6680832	2413264	4,718		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	4.090	<0.5	1,050		285	10	2.04	2.5 m thick bx pipe??/dyke?, white clasts, black sil matrix, matrix supt'd. Possible disseminated py, alun clasts.
6680834	2413257	4,721		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	3.240	<0.5	406		242	6	7.60	3 m wide bx pipe, black sil matrix, clasts white.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680836	2413254	4,720		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	5.320	<0.5	2,870		102	9	1.84	Bx pipe, black sil matrix, locally black sil vnls 1-5 mm thick & py/cpy vnls, py cpy disseminated, possible tet & Mn-ox.
6680838	2413262	4,723		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	2.790	<0.5	136		228	8	0.60	Black sil matrix bx, only white clasts angular to subrounded, strong jar stains
6680832	2413269	4,726		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	1.380	<0.5	241		118	7	8.60	30 cm thick black sil matrix bx pipe//dyke?, white clasts, strong jar stains.
6680836	2413266	4,721		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	1.355	<0.5	86		158	5	11.90	1 m wide polymictic clay alt'd to silf'd bx, clasts of black sil, black sil matrix bx, fine grained andesite, tuffs. Mod jar & hem stains.
6680826	2413246	4,714		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	1.720	<0.5	44		167	13	1.90	Matrix supt'd black sil bx, white clasts, alun?
6680825	2413231	4,713		Cerrito north of Brecha Oportuna (Cerro Frio)	1.050	<0.5	26		137	6	2.87	Matrix supt'd black sil bx, white clasts, alun?
6680328	2412565	4,692		Lion King	2.850	6.6	8		398	50	0.11	Strongly silf'd tuff with 1-10 cm thick vein-features of black sil, locally bx
6680206	2412533	4,756		Lion King	1.515	5.8	17		550	91	1.41	Intensely silf'd, partly bx'd rock with intense pervasive jar, alun-cemented, weak hem stains
6680081	2412001	5,012		Lion King	0.105	1.0	2		117	6	0.05	Silf'd bx, abundant jar, jar-qtz-vnls, white qtz vnls, polymictic, vuggy sil clasts
6680083	2411999	5,014		Lion King	0.108	1.3	2		118	8	0.04	Bx, abundant jar, weak hem, alun-qtz-cemented, polymictic (andesite, qtz, tuff)
6680106	2412027	4,999		Lion King	0.022	0.6	6		87	17	0.05	Silf'd bx, abundant jar in matrix, fragments show sub-mm jar vnls, vuggy sil fragments
6680096	2411990	5,013		Lion King	0.197	2.8	7		251	9	0.02	Bx or coarse vuggy sil? Polymictic, pervasive jar, silf'd, med grained
6680087	2411978	5,013		Lion King	0.018	<0.5	28		334	5	0.02	Bx with dk grey sil matrix, polymictic but mostly angular tuff clasts, rarely with micro veins, rare dk rims around clasts.
6680063	2411972	5,022		Lion King	0.118	1.6	7		54	<5	0.02	Silf'd bx, abundant jar, 1cm grey sil veinlet,

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679985	2412031	5,007		Lion King	0.008	<0.5	12		21	17	0.01	5 x 5m outcrop of silf'd bx with white alun-fragments & black sil matrix, matrix supt'd, rare qtz eyes
6680005	2412020	5,010		Lion King	0.077	1.0	10		33	22	0.01	5 x 5m subcrop of silf'd bx with white alun-fragments & black sil matrix, matrix supt'd,
6680095	2412010	5,021		Lion King	0.007	<0.5	8		127	14	0.06	Silf'd polymictic bx with strong hem
6680096	2412014	5,022		Lion King	0.134	2.0	6		100	18	0.04	Silf'd polymictic bx with strong hem
6680128	2412579	4,768		Lion King	0.677	8.4	6		48	50	1.72	Strongly silf'd bx, monomictic, grey qtz matrix, matrix- to elast supt'd
6680129	2412571	4,768		Lion King	0.798	11.2	5		553	54	0.28	Strongly silf'd bx, sub-mm grey to black qtz vnls, monomictic, grey qtz matrix, matrix- to elast supt'd,
6680071	2412543	4,788		Lion King	1.575	4.0	4		137	61	0.59	Small silf'd bx outcrop, up to 1cm clasts of black qtz, black vnls, white qtz vnls,
6679990	2412541	4,791		Lion King	4.020	17.6	12		1360	153	3.13	Partly bx'd, partly mass vuggy sil with alun, mm-thick black qtz-sulph-vnls, polyphase with black at rim & white qtz (sometimes with alun) in centre,
6679941	2412527	4,787		Lion King	1.265	3.7	16		>10,000	89	0.27	Intensely silf'd bx with vuggy sil clasts. Selective sample 1 - 5mm thick braided light green qtz vnls, abundant alun in vugs,
6679852	2412319	4,854		Lion King	0.319	1.2	4		885	43	0.52	Mod silf'd, matrix supt'd, polymictic bx, stkwk of qtz-jar-vnls 1-5 mm thick, mod pervasive jar
6679852	2412308	4,868		Lion King	0.846	0.9	3		159	11	0.27	1-1.5m wide qtz-jar-vein, laminated, polyphase, possible weathered py,
6679862	2412297	4,864		Lion King	0.212	2.1	2		309	14	0.11	Vuggy sil with stkwk of qtz-jar-vnls. Vugs partly filled with jar or hem. Some large polyphase vnls (qtz white, qtz-jar)
6679867	2412287	4,886		Lion King	0.594	<0.5	6		137	6	0.06	Vuggy sil with stkwk of qtz-jar-vnls, sulph as well in vnls? Mod pervasive jar
6680154	2412367	4,851		Lion King	0.557	2.4	8		30	18	0.09	Light grey bx with abundant vugs, with few subangular siliceous fragments, veins & nodules of black sil,
6680104	2412421	4,832		Lion King	0.029	<0.5	2		45	12	0.02	Silf'd vuggy volc bx Fe-ox & grey sil vnls.
6680085	2412498	4,802		Lion King	0.106	0.7	72		110	<5	0.02	Dacite tuff with banded dk sil & white x-talline quartz vnls

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680598	2412235	4,915		Lion King	0.583	28.5	24		1,340	144	3.20	Grey silf'd vuggy tuff with Fe-ox in vugs, jar, & quartz vnlt with black siliceous borders.
6680636	2412335	4,856		Lion King	0.071	1.0	9		30	<5	0.02	Silf'd dk grey tuff with black siliceous vnlt.
6680336	2412330	4,832		Lion King	0.170	<0.5	6		53	12	0.05	Clast supported bx with black siliceous matrix & argillically alt'd fragments, jar, alun sulphur
6680489	2412436	4,789		Lion King	0.222	1.3	6		285	38	0.02	Very silf'd bx, with jar, Fe-ox & dk quartz eyes, hem staining.
6680456	2412436	4,762		Lion King	0.167	1.6	6		69	19	0.30	Strongly silf'd bx, with black siliceous clasts vnlt & jar & hem coatings.
6680433	2412506	4,726		Lion King	0.177	<0.5	10		188	19	4.10	Silf'd bx with stkwk of jar with alun & Fe-ox.
6680433	2412506	4,726		Rojo Grande	1.720	3.8	4		241	27	0.26	Red clast-supt'd bx with jar & alun & silf'd clasts
6680195	2411787	4,791		Rojo Grande	6.770	376	10		195	557	22.30	Dk red bx with hem jar & mass black silf'd sectors
6680818	2411833	4,786		Rojo Grande	10.20	26.5	16		251	83	0.14	Dk red bx with lim, hem & Mn-ox, minor alun.
6680977	2411885	4,760		Rojo Grande	0.080	2.7	11		149	68	0.16	Grey vuggy tuff with hem & bands of sil vnlt
6680944	2411820	4,770		Rojo Grande	1.010	19.8	9		88	113	0.59	Silf'd vuggy andesite bx
6681000	2412034	4,772		Rojo Grande	0.012	<0.5	15		42	15	0.03	Mod silf'd clast-supt'd bx.
6680387	2411743	4,935		Cerro Amarillo	0.115	1.2	2		44	7	0.05	Clast supt'd volc bx
6680851	2412008	4,813		Rojo Grande	0.006	<0.5	9		18	8	0.03	Tuff bx with vuggy, mod silf'd clasts, alun & Fe-ox
6680945	2412048	4,818		Rojo Grande	0.026	1.5	16		1,395	82	0.07	Grey silf'd bx with vugs containing alun & jar.
6680988	2412069	4,810		Rojo Grande	0.651	18.4	11		735	82	0.06	Pervasively silf'd bx with vnlt of opalescent sil, jar & hem in cavities
6681085	2412212	4,750		Rojo Grande	0.054	2.5	17		156	93	0.20	Bx with vuggy sil & strong hem coatings
6680134	2411830	4,990		Cerro Amarillo	0.007	<0.5	4		44	8	0.02	Clast supt'd volc bx with grey silf'd fragments & Fe-ox coatings.
6679836	2412320	4,832		Lion King	0.027	<0.5	2		26	12	1.31	White to grey, finely laminated qtz with crosscutting jar-filled cracks.
6680139	2412615	4,746		Lion King	3.750	30.7	10		147	127	6.30	Silf'd tuff, strong pervasive jar, 5 mm thick, dk grey qtz vnlt. At boundary to clay alt'd tuff.
6680200	2412522	4,761		Lion King	0.054	1.1	8		122	17	0.19	Bx, mod silf'd, polymictic with black sil bx clasts, vein clasts, volc clasts, matrix supt'd. Subcrop 2 x 1 m.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680656	2412027	4,854		Lion King	0.015	<0.5	7		91	7	0.15	Tuff, small 0.5 x 0.5 m wide bx patch, tuff clasts, rose coloured hem-rich sil matrix, mod jar
6680647	2412013	4,858		Lion King	0.012	<0.5	18		101	7	0.06	Weakly kaol alt'd tuff with intense sub-mm hem-jar veining
6680556	2411975	4,850		Lion King	0.006	<0.5	11		96	<5	0.02	Clay alt'd tuff with mm-thick grey qtz-jar-vnlts
6680322	2412023	4,967		Lion King	0.009	<0.5	9		66	12	0.01	Silf'd bx, angular dk grey sil clasts, subrounded alun-clasts, matrix supt'd, partly vuggy sil with alun & jar, mod pervasive jar
6680306	2412052	4,973		Lion King	0.005	<0.5	15		32	6	0.03	Mass silf'd tuff, up to 20-cm thick mass vein-like grey qtz features.
6680136	2411837	4,978		Lion King	0.039	<0.5	6		106	5	0.02	Vuggy sil at contact to hydrothermal bx. Abundant 1-3 mm thick black-grey qtz-en(?) -sulph vnlts. Generally sulph at rim of vnlts, qtz on inside.
6680800	2412327	4,807		Rojo Grande	0.052	<0.5	7		69	15	0.01	Mod argillically alt'd tuff with alun & silf'd clasts
6680786	2412395	4,791	1.0	Rojo Grande	0.035	0.5	8		41	7	0.06	Mod argillically alt'd dacitic tuff with alun & grey sil vnlts
6680798	2412410	4,774	1.5	Rojo Grande	0.118	<0.5	7		68	7	0.04	Silf'd grey bx'd tuff with jar & hem
6680934	2412526	4,691	1.5	Rojo Grande	0.724	5.1	40		1,585	42	0.22	Dacitic tuff with hem & jar
6681110	2410802	4,890	2.0	Brecha Límite	0.050	<0.5	34		29	5	8.80	Matrix supt'd bx with black sil matrix & silf'd fragments & hem crust
6681110	2410805	4,890	2.0	Brecha Límite	0.229	5.1	18		99	172	2.23	Matrix supt'd volc bx with black siliceous matrix & vnlts of x-talline qtz.
6680046	2411524	5,090		Rojo Grande	0.046	<0.5	5		74	6	0.30	Strongly silf'd bx, monomictic vuggy sil clasts, grey sil vnlts.
6681100	2410774	4,897	2.0	Brecha Límite	0.011	6.1	68		254	161	0.16	Clast supt'd silf'd bx with jar & hem coatings.
6681202	2410751	4,894	1.5	Brecha Límite	0.031	<0.5	23		226	10	10.20	Clast supt'd silf'd bx with black sil fragments
6681092	2410704	4,895	2.0	Brecha Límite	0.009	<0.5	13		134	<5	0.26	Strongly silf'd bx'd volc with lim coatings
6681191	2410707	4,893	1.5	Brecha Límite	3.980	104	16		1,950	540	0.16	Strongly silf'd vuggy bx with alun with Cu sulphates
6681205	2410707	4,893	2.0	Brecha Límite	5.270	122	19		1,895	508	0.17	Strongly silf'd vuggy bx with alun with Cu sulphates
6681225	2410693	4,897	1.0	Brecha Límite	1.110	16.0	12		72	101	0.12	Bx with vuggy fragments & Mn-ox coatings

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681523	2410796	4,841	0.5	Brecha Límite	33.30	1,375	>10,000	13.35	>10,000	>10,000	<0.1	50 cm vein with Cu sulphates, azur, mal, en(?), gn
6681523	2410796	4,841	1.0	Brecha Límite	3.560	127	4,800		>10,000	893	0.10	Wall rock of vein, mod silf'd vuggy dacitic tuff with vnlt's & Cu minerals
6681523	2410796	4,841	1.0	Brecha Límite	14.60	392	>10,000	2.52	>10,000	3,570	0.23	Wall rock of vein, mod silf'd vuggy dacitic tuff with vnlt's & Cu minerals
6681523	2410796	4,841	0.5	Brecha Límite	24.00	1,215	>10,000	19.00	>10,000	9,610	0.10	50 cm vein with Cu sulphates, azur, mal, en(?), gn
6681523	2410796	4,841	0.5	Brecha Límite	15.95	776	>10,000	14.20	>10,000	6,010	0.10	50 cm vein with Cu sulphates, azur, mal, en(?), gn
6681523	2410796	4,841	1.0	Brecha Límite	1.970	138	8,470		>10,000	1,205	0.05	Wall rock of vein, silf'd grey dacite tuff with vnlt's of kaol & lim coatings.
6681532	2410795	4842		Zona Límite Norte	0.078	1.7	325		104	19	1.15	Dacitic tuff with venlets of black sulphide
6681555	2410746	4843		Zona Límite Norte	0.153	1.7	64		88	17	4.1	Dark grey dacitic tuff with diss. Py + grey veinlets
6681525	2410769	4861		Zona Límite Norte	9.030	375	3,200		>10,000	3,080	0.4	Andesitic-dacitic tuff, blue-green Cu sulphates, mod silf'd, argillic
6681643	2410767	4867		Zona Límite Norte	1.050	23.4	34		743	92	0.05	Strongly silf'd dacitic-andesitic tuff, jar., patina of Cu sulphates
6681643	2410767	4867		Zona Límite Norte	32.60	1430	>10,000		>10,000	>10,000	0.01	Dacitic tuff with mod. arg alt'n, green-blue Cu sulphates, fine diss. Py
6681751	2410836	4850		Zona Límite Norte	0.603	8	283		404	115	0.23	Strongly silf'd vuggy andesitic tuff w Cu sulphate patina, abundant jar + alun, mod arg alt'n
6681830	2410791	4848		Zona Límite Norte	1.21	77.1	180		559	97	70	Strongly silf't vuggy tuff, 2 cm black sil veins, abund jar + hem + alun + black sulphides
6681877	2410788	4851		Zona Límite Norte	0.659	13.7	10		1,725	67	0.17	Fault zone (270°/90°) with grey sil laminae, hem>>jar + alun, some mass sil zones
6681951	2410812	4839		Zona Límite Norte	0.042	<0.5	66		107	28	0.22	Dacitic tuff, fractures with jar _ hem, 1-5 cm grey sil veinlets with dark grey sulphides, Py + CPy
6682339	2411020	4874		Zona Límite Norte	0.012	<0.5	55		149	6	0.04	Andesite tuff, stockwork of 3-5 cm black sil veinlets with diss fulphides, Py, CPy, Aspy(?)
6682410	2411047	4900		Zona Límite Norte	0.013	<0.5	65		56	8	0.29	Bx, black mass sil matrix, subround clasts showing strong arg alt'n
6682359	2411030	4890		Zona Límite Norte	0.007	<0.5	42		47	<5	0.23	Andesite tuff, stockwork of 3-5 cm black sil veinlets with diss fulphides, Py, CPy, Aspy(?)

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682419	2411059	4920		Zona Límite Norte	0.005	<0.5	34		63	10	0.53	Bx, black sil matrix with diss Py + AsPy(?) + Cpy(?), fractures with jar + hem, black sil + sulph veinlets <1cm
6682434	2411053	4931		Zona Límite Norte	0.011	0.7	34		2,580	43	0.07	Fault zones (30°/90°), width 30 cm; hem + jar
6680814	2411263	4921		Entre Bx Límite y C° Amarillo	0.061	<0.5	2		1,015	87	0.37	Clastsupported breccia of silicified dacitic tuff, matrix grey to black with black sulphides, moderate Jar
6680826	2411260	4920		Entre Bx Límite y C° Amarillo	0.059	<0.5	1		3,910	95	0.19	Silicified dacitic tuff, 2-20mm thick Qz-Jar-veinlets (greenish Qz from oxidising sulphide minerals), mod Jar in rock
6680455	2410829	4965		Entre Bx Límite y C° Amarillo	0.007	<0.5	20		415	9	2.08	Intense stockwork of Qz-Jar-veinlets in silicified / kaolinite-altered tuff. Veins 1-20mm, brown, massive
6679620	2411559	5105		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.012	<0.5	4		31	6	0.01	Silf'd Bx, vuggy to massive silica, white xstalline sil, fine diss sulphides
6679588	2411606	5092		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.007	<0.5	14		34	10	0.05	Bx clast-supp'd, black sil + sulphide matrix, clasts massive sil, Bx injected into arg alt'd dacitic tuff
6679229	2411628	5081		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.005	<0.5	1		49	5	0.01	Intercallated Bx and yellow sil + alun in 10 cm bands
6679081	2411751	5074		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.007	<0.5	2		120	<5	0.01	Bx, clast-supp'd, yellow sil + alun + jar matrix, clasts mod arg alt'd dacitic tuff
6679938	2411996	4995		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.017	<0.5	16		31	13	0.01	Bx, matrix black xtall'ne sil + jar + alun, matrix <10cm dacite tuff
6680045	2412117	4962		C° Amarillo, Sur	0.017	<0.5	9		15	6	0.01	Bx (injection), blk sil matrix, fragments of black vuggy sil, rebx'd veinlets of alun + jar
6680079	2411265	5174		C° Amarillo, superior	0.009	<0.5	17		184	<5	0.25	30 cm wide structure (032°) hydrothermal Bx with subang fragments of black and dark grey sil. Uncommon small (<1cm) vugs
6680013	2411295	5174		C° Amarillo, superior	0.005	<0.5	9		129	14	1.29	Black-grey banded opaline sil veins w abundant jar + hem
6679892	2411384	5131		C° Amarillo, superior	0.030	<0.5	8		103	12	1.6	Green-brown fine tuff with veinlets of black silica (<1cm) and veins of jar + hem, mod arg alt'n
6679359	2412663	4819		C° Amarillo	0.012	1.5	5		221	55	0.2	Finegrained dacitic tuff, weak silicification, moderately argillic alteration, 1-5mm thick Qz-Jar-veinlets.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679373	2412657	4810		C° Amarillo	0.338	3.6	3		64	198	0.12	Silicified breccia, polymict, moderate Jar / Hem / Lim, matrix grey silica, as well grey silica clasts. Possible Aln-stains. Very vuggy.
6679373	2412663	4809		C° Amarillo	0.080	2.4	4		44	125	10.2	Silicified breccia, polymict, reddish siliceous matrix, locally dark grey matrix. Hem / Jar stains
6679359	2412654	4806		C° Amarillo	0.127	10.5	2		107	124	0.38	Silicified poorly sorted breccia, dark grey matrix, mm-thick black Qz-veinlets. Vuggy rock, strong silicification
6679390	2412676	4797		C° Amarillo	0.310	6.3	2		472	64	0.18	Clast supported monomict crackle breccia (tuff clasts, angular, 2-20cm), matrix Qz-Jar,
6679390	2412670	4802		C° Amarillo	0.430	2.9	6		182	50	0.25	Silicified breccia, polymict, black silica clasts, matrix supported, medium grained
6679404	2412677	4800		C° Amarillo	1.995	13	4		426	108	0.56	Dacitic tuff, veinlets of Qz-Jar, very yellow rock (Silica-Aln), strong Hem stains
6679405	2412657	4797		C° Amarillo	1.145	5.9	5		179	51	0.16	Polymict clast-supported poorly sorted angular to rounded silicified breccia, yellow, anastomosing Qz-Jar-cemented microbreccia-veinlets, strike NE-SW
6679455	2412643	4781		C° Amarillo	0.058	7	9		863	219	0.14	Silicified dacitic tuff, slight yellow, 1-5mm thick Qz-Jar-veinlets trending SW. As well sub-mm thick Qz veinlets.
6679529	2412628	4725		C° Amarillo	0.576	1.6	3		1,050	139	0.42	2x2m float of silicified tuff with local injections of breccia with black silica matrix, polymict, mostly angular clasts, locally clast-supported
6679882	2411413	5118		C° Amarillo	0.016	<0.5	12		65	9	0.23	Fine green-yellow tuff with black Si veinlets and jar + hem veinlets
6679361	2412992	4898		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.005	<0.5	6		<5	<5	0.11	White-grey chalcedony, botryoidal Fe-ox, abundant alunite
6679631	2413374	4868		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.006	<0.5	2		17	<5	0.37	Fragments of colloidal Si + xtaline Si, grey to white, with CPy, Py, limonite, alunite, hem, jar
6679675	2413372	4871		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.006	<0.5	7		23	<5	0.45	Zone of alteration with fragments of black and white colloidal Si, with dark green Cu-ox(?), alunite + lim
6679653	2413289	4854		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.007	<0.5	43		43	<5	0.73	V. fine grey tuff with black Si veins showing micro-bx, Py + Fe-ox coatings

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679812	2412942	4747		Cresta de Gallo Sur	2.230	47.2	260		>10,000	319	1.65	Strongly Silf'd dacite tuff(?) with 2-3 cm spots of grey Si, coating of jar+hem+alun+lim
6679804	2412920	4746		Cresta de Gallo Sur	1.865	73.8	326		3,800	249	2.49	Strongly Silf'd rock, with hem, vugs filled with alunite.
6679799	2412917	4744		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.411	15.2	68		4,180	88	0.01	Strongly Silf'd rock, vugs filled with hem+jar
6679547	2412791	4770		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.397	1.5	7		129	76	0.08	Silf'd bx, grey vuggy dacitic tuff, alunite xtals and masses in vugs with lim, coatings of jar+lim
6679556	2412794	4777		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.655	1.9	5		132	145	0.03	Silf'd bx, grey vuggy dacitic tuff, alunite xtals and masses in vugs with lim, coatings of hem
6679764	2412864	4740		Cresta de Gallo Sur	3.950	27.7	71		5,830	327	<0.01	Strongly Silf'd vuggy rock (tuff bx?), poss Cu-ox patinas
6679764	2412864	4740		Cresta de Gallo Sur	20.10	62.5	99		6,730	621	<0.01	Strongly Silf'd vuggy rock (tuff bx?), Fe-ox patina
6679753	2412858	4720		Cresta de Gallo Sur	0.474	22.8	4		82	65	0.68	Strongly Silf'd vuggy dacite tuff Bx, 5-10cm massive Si veins, and 1 cm black Si veinlets, hem+jar in coatings
6679755	2412859	4730		Cresta de Gallo Sur	1.135	58.4	232		3,480	108	0.93	Strongly Silf'd vuggy dacite tuff Bx, 5-10cm massive Si veins, and 1 cm black Si veinlets, hem+jar in coatings, green mineral as a coating also
6680055	2413175	4758		Cesta de Gallo	4.050	8.4	6		152	256	0.44	Dark grey strongly silf'd structure 1.2 m wide, oriented 110°, bx'd and vuggy with black Si veinlets paralleling margins, hem coating
6680050	2413196	4745		Cresta de Gallo	2.510	7.5	5		108	78	0.96	Dark grey strongly silf'd structure 1.2 m wide, oriented 110°, bx'd and vuggy with black Si veinlets paralleling margins, alun+hem+jar
6681026	2411417	4885		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.019	<0.5	2		48	15	0.04	Bx with black Si matrix, clasts of c. grained dacite tuff, hem+jar
6681020	2411437	4876		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.024	<0.5	2		98	6	0.01	Argil alt'd dacite tuff with 1cm veinlets of black Si+alun, hem+jar
6681011	2411444	4890		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.042	<0.5	4		107	16	0.02	Argil alt'd dacite tuff, vugs filled with earthy hem + jar, lim, some silf'd zones.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681007	2411470	4752		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.010	<0.5	5		64	9	0.02	Argl alt'd Bx'd dacite tuff, subang clasts to 20cm, hem+jar
6679543	2412606			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.162	4.5	3		108	34	0.17	Silicified breccia, moderate Hem, grey to dark grey matrix, angular to subrounded clasts, polymict, yellow clasts (silica-Aln)
6679348	2412274			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.147	<0.5	1		84	10	0.09	15cm thick breccia dyke trending 055°. Polymict, grey matrix, Jar-filled cracks along strike, poorly sorted
6679331	2412242			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.064	<0.5	1		909	14	0.01	Silicified dacitic tuff, crystalline Jar, veinlets of dark Qz / Jar. Close by same breccia dyke as in previous sample
6679329	2412245			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.005	<0.5	4		49	10	0.1	Black silica matrix breccia, white to yellow small clasts, subangular to subrounded, sub-mm Qz veinlets
6679215	2412221			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.041	<0.5	1		973	7	0.11	Polymict silicified breccia, black clasts, grey matrix, angular to subrounded. 40cm thick dyke, strike approximately 140°
6679212	2412222			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.098	<0.5	1		605	6	0.1	Polymict silicified breccia, large black clasts, grey to dark grey matrix, angular to subrounded. 20cm thick dyke, strike approximately 025°
6679207	2412226			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.104	2.1	3		31	13	0.43	Polymict silicified breccia, polymict, grey matrix, matrix supported. 20cm thick dyke, strike approximately 030°
6679267	2412312			Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.012	<0.5	2		277	9	0.04	Breccia, moderately silicified, pervasive Jar, finegrained, matrix supported, rare grey silica clasts.
6679534	2412053	4861		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.060	<0.5	2		213	6	0.11	Silicified dacitic tuff, moderate pervasive Jar, sub-mm to 5mm wide veinlets of Qz / Jar
6679518	2411970	4898		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.010	<0.5	5		91	8	0.04	0.5x0.5m breccia outcrop, silicified, polymict, vuggy silica clasts, grey siliceous matrix, Jar-filled cracks
6679445	2411871	4951		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.028	<0.5	7		82	8	0.62	Small injection of black silica breccia with ?Aln into silicified dacitic tuff
6679431	2411904	4931		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.009	<0.5	24		93	6	0.18	Part of silicified tuff with dark grey silica and abundant disseminated Py. Black sub-mm Qz-Sulphide-veinlets

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679432	2411915	4917		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.071	<0.5	7		114	8	0.07	0.5-1m wide silicified structure trending 030°. Sample of grey massive silica with brown to black ?sulphides, moderate Jar; lots of grey Qz veinlets along structure, locally maybe brecciated
6679420	2411910	4928		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.007	<0.5	10		163	7	0.09	Weakly silicified dacite tuff with same Hem-alteration as sample 764, stockwork of sub-mm Jar-veinlets
6679367	2411886	4935		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.014	<0.5	3		61	9	0.22	1cm thick dark grey Qz veins with oxidised Py and possible finely disseminated sulphides, in dacitic tuff / vuggy silica
6679360	2411899	4948		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.017	<0.5	6		272	12	0.38	mm-thick black-white banded (locally only black) Qz-veinlets in silicified dacitic tuff
6679308	2411869	4979		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.032	<0.5	4		127	16	0.13	5x5m infusion of grey and black silica into silicified dacitic tuff. Sample highgraded on black silica, vuggy with native sulphur
6679332	2411887	4965		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.005	<0.5	2		77	5	0.23	Breccia, matrix grey silica, small druses stained with Aln-pseudomorphs after Carbonate, polymict, black silica clasts, locally large amounts of whit opaline silica clasts, lots of sub-mm Jar-cracks
6679462	2412093	4837		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	4.630	<0.5	1		297	6	0.19	Moderately silicified dacitic tuff, anastomosing Qz-Jar-veinlets, sub-mm to 1cm wide, the large ones with open spaces (formerly banded, now partially leached?)
6679419	2412078	4851		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.110	<0.5	1		58	<5	0.06	1m wide brecciated structure, polymict (grey Qz clasts), matrix supported, subangular to subrounded. Trending N-S
6679411	2412107	4855		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	0.376	<0.5	11		1,620	<5	1.26	Silicified dacitic tuff, straight mm-wide Qz-Jar-veinlets
6679395	2412146	4852		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	114.00	<0.5	11		>10,000	34	0.47	Silicified dacitic tuff, veins and veinlets of Jar with subangular tuff-clasts; veinlets form structural pattern (foto)

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679422	2412138	4838		Naciente Q° Pedregosa	95.40	<0.5	6		6,800	27	0.22	Silicified breccia-structure in strongly silicified dacitic tuff, many tuff clasts but also clasts of white opaline silica, all is cementd by Qz-Jar. Further uphill stockwork of up to 1cm wide Qz-Jar-veins. Structure trending 060°
6680946	2411458	4878		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.171	<0.5	21		130	<5	0.06	Bx de roca volcánica, c/clastos muy alterados (limonitas+jarosita) c/bordes netos. Argilica mod. Silicif mod, hematita >>.
6680901	2411377	4868		Entre C° Am y Ladera sur Tórtolas	0.371	<0.5	4		181	43	0.12	Roca silicif bandeada c/alternancia de sílice gris y negra cristalina de 1-2 cm ancho; jarosita+alunita.
6681655	2412052	4749		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.525	<0.5	8		178	34	0.27	Banco silicificado gris oscuro, frágil, c/abundante limonita+hematita, azufre >>, alunita; jarosita; Az 90°
6681798	2412000	4783		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.122	22.7	8,810		3,510	215	24.6	Roca muy silicif (porfirica) negra, c/núcleos de sílice-alunita beige, c/>>>Py ds y vn Py. Vn de hematita.
6681821	2412027	4793		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.109	<0.5	38		196	9	0.24	Estructura silicificada, Az 30°, ancho 10 mts, toba fina oscura en los bordes, al centro Bx silicif fuerte c/>>>Py ds. Venas de alunita >jarosita, hematita en pátinas.Venas de sílice negro, argilica moderada.
6681836	2412035	4801		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.594	3.8	50		125	10	10.1	Toba fina negra?, c/silic fuerte, Py >> fina ds. Enargita?, pátinas finas de jarosita, alunita amarilla. Argilica moderada.
6681877	2412056	4814		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.043	<0.5	115		139	17	0.29	Estuctura silicificada idem anterior, c/ >>Py ds en sílice gris, pátina de alunita +jarosita.
6681855	2412068	4817		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.179	0.5	45		160	7	0.47	Estructura silicificada idem anterior, c/>>> sulfuros: Py ds fina y en venillas de 1mm, jarosita+alunita. Laboreo antiguo: trinchera a mano larga.
6681919	2412041	4830		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.044	<0.5	17		86	6	0.08	Estructura silicificada idem anteriro, c/>>>Py ds. Venillas de sílice negro de 3 cm de ancho c/ Py fina. Jarosita+alunita, óxidos de hierro en pátinas. Zona superior.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681948	2412045	4832		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.045	<0.5	18		57	10	0.04	Estructura silicificada anterior, atenuándose, c/solo venillas de sulfuros y ds en estructura y caja dacítica.
6681729	2412018	4771		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.090	<0.5	4		29	<5	0.1	Roca volcánica c/argílica/mod (toba dacítica?), c/venillas de sílice negro, c/jarosita hematita en pátina.
6681709	2412020	4756		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.100	<0.5	16		75	6	0.08	Bx en estructura, de Az 30° y 1 mt de ancho. Toba dacítica c/argílica moderada y >>venas de sílice negro <1cm. c/>> Py ds. Smectita?, alunita, jarosita en pátinas.
6681649	2412040	4758		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.044	<0.5	22		78	<5	0.13	Bx silicificada fuerte, clastos silicif <5mm matriz c/abundante Py ds, alunita en pátinas. Sectores c/pequeños vuggs c/alunita. Venillas c/sulfuros ds.
6681649	2412040	4742		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.121	0.5	13		27	12	0.41	Bx clasto sostén, fragmentos silicif fuerte grises claros y oscuros. Alunita, matriz de sílice gris, hematita en superficie.
6681617	2412035	4732		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.065	<0.5	27		131	<5	0.03	Toba dacítica fina, argílica moderada, c/venillas < 0.5 cm de sílice negro, oqueroso relleno parcialmente c/alunita. Pátinas de Alunita+jarosita.
6681541	2412016	4701		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.008	<0.5	20		112	11	0.02	Toba dacítica c/argílica moderada c/venillas de arcilla gris (bentonita?) limonita en pátinas.
6681482	2411980	4697		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.140	0.5	15		55	26	1.36	Estructura E-W, >> venas paralelas de sílice gris c/alunita de 0.5 cm >> hematita, jarosita; sectores c/vuggy.
6681443	2411973	4678		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.024	<0.5	13		216	<5	0.05	Bx de toba dacítica c/argílica fuerte, matriz de sílice negro c/ jarosita.
6682288	2411647	4785		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	4.530	138	2,830		2,270	517	2.03	Roca silicif fuerte, c/venas de sílice negro masivo c/Py > y enargita?, oquedades escasas c/alunita.
6682257	2411620	4780		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.592	19.4	118		3,650	434	0.56	Toba andesítica o andesita silicificada c/venillas de 1-2 cm de jarosita+alunita. >>limonit+hematita; Py fina ds.
6682259	2411627	4783		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.459	13	59		467	130	0.96	Toba andesítica o andesita silicificada c/venillas de 1-2 cm de jarosita+alunita. >>limonit+hematita; Py fina ds.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682261	2411617	4781		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	1.550	84.9	188		5,490	1,365	0.14	Alunita+limonita terrosa en relleno de cavidad de 0.8 m, color amarillo marrón.
6682184	2411625	4772		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.081	1.4	51		285	75	0.19	Cavidad c/ hematita+ jarosita+limonita de 1m de diámetro, en toba dacítica c/argílica mod. Trinchera de 100 mts de largo y Az 90°.
6682161	2411409	4783		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.173	4.6	9,540		1,460	259	0.24	Cavidad de 0.5 m diámetro en toba dacítica fina, gris c/vuggy, c/abundante sulfatos celestes en costras. Sulf negros metálicos: covelina-calcosina, alunita.
6682162	2411595	4772		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	12.15	957	>10,000		>10,000	5,060	4.25	Nódulos de Py en la parte central con bordes de 1 cm de covelina-calcosina en roca silicificada, toba?
6682348	2411630			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.440	10.1	1,470		445	101	0.78	Small injection of black silica with PY (+?Cpy) into strongly silicified dacitic tuff
6682367	2411631			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	5.620	687	1,875		1,775	9,240	54	Small injection of black silica with disseminated PY into strongly silicified dacitic tuff. Locally veinlets of Py+En(+?Cpy)
6682417	2411632			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.300	12.3	207		230	133	7.3	Patch of black breccia. Seems that black silica breccia fills open spaces in collapse breccia with only tuff-fragments
6682525	2411597			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.012	0.5	39		147	20	0.41	Strongly silicified dacitic tuff with injections or diffuse veinlets of black Qz with abundant fresh Py and possible En
6682592	2411516			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.053	1.6	42		231	28	1.79	Coarse tuff or breccia? Lots of fresh Py in matrix, matrix locally patchy black, clasts white to yellow (Aln?)
6682353	2412021			Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.160	<0.5	14		69	16	3.81	Polymict silicified breccia with angular black and grey silica clasts, matrix vuggy silica, matrix supported
6682368	2412015	4806		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.099	<0.5	15		78	23	6.4	Black, partly banded partly slightly brecciated silica, weak fresh Py, moderate Jar
6682366	2411994	4804		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.231	3	20		118	49	8.7	Subcrop. Breccia with black silica matrix, polymict, black sub-mm veinlets, subangular to subrounded, finegrained

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682415	2412037	4806		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.379	0.5	224		347	83	13.1	Black silica breccia, matrix supported, subagular clasts, locally massive black silica, veinlets in breccia, veinlets going into hostrock (dacitic tuff)
6682406	2412010	4811		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.254	3.7	58		165	24	7.1	Black silica breccia, matrix supported, subagular clasts, locally massive black silica, veinlets. In floats well visible how breccia intrudes silicified dacitic tuff, locally in veins (1-2cm thick.). Silicified brecciated structure trending E-W
6682620	2411992	4845		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.012	<0.5	69		89	8	0.18	Float. Within andesitic tuff floats of the black silica breccia, mm-thick veinlets, poorly sorted, moderate fresh Py
6682827	2412185	4918		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.005	<0.5	32		1,530	<5	0.44	2x2m patch of breccia injection into silicified dacitic tuff. Black matrix, yellow to whitish angular clasts, polymict, matrix supported
6682847	2412223	4937		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.005	<0.5	21		164	6	0.48	2x2m patch of breccia injection into silicified dacitic tuff. Partly black partly grey matrix, yellow to whitish angular clasts, polymict, matrix supported, yellow-greenish stains(?)
6682848	2412229	4940		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.006	<0.5	25		249	8	1.01	Silicified tuff, tuff matrix replaced by black silica which contains abundant disseminated sulphides
6682757	2412455	4882		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.006	<0.5	39		127	<5	0.53	Hydrothermal breccia, black silica matrix, clasts argillically altered tuff, poorly sorted
6682169	2411604	4762		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	24.20	>100	>10,000		>10,000	>10,000	2.4	Veta de calcosina-covelina (0.50) c/sulfatos celestes y verdes en superficie; Py CPy, en roca de caja silicificada gris c/>>alunita.
6682169	2411604	4762		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	32.10	>100	>10,000		>10,000	>10,000	<0.1	Covelina -calcosina, en roca silicificada gris (toba fina?) c/alunita, Vena de 10 cm de ancho, sulfuros masivos.
6682108	2412176	4789		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	6.730	>100	>10,000		>10,000	2,540	0.5	Veta de 2 m de ancho de sílice bandeado gris, negro, opalina marrón, c/sulfuros finos: Py ds, << bournita, Banda de sílice opalina-alunita amarilla; bordes c/vuggy; hem en superf, largo: 120m, Az: 45°.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682114	2412182	4789		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.428	20.9	1,480		1,710	121	0.21	Veta idem anterior, c/>>>pátinas de hematita.
6681892	2412386	4771		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.310	4.4	213		219	23	0.76	Estructura de sílice Az 185° c/venillas de sílice negro de 0.5 y 1 cm de ancho, pátinas de hematita+jarosita; caja de toba dacítica, c/>>> jarosita +hem +alunita. Az trinchera: 130°.
6681894	2412344	4778		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.712	0.8	80		549	7	8.1	Estructura de roca silicificada gris oscura bandeada, de 0.40 m y Az 145°, c/Py ds fina; >>limonita, <alunita, sectores microbx. Caja dacítica.
6681897	2412375	4769		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.449	0.8	106		1,005	17	30.6	Toba dacítica, margen de M 830, en la misma trinchera; C/venillas de sílice negro c/sulfuros ds, de 0.5 y 2 cm, >pátina de hematita+limonita.
6681942	2412453	4772		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	1.035	1.5	88		395	17	99	Estructura silicif de 1.20 m de ancho, Az 45°, c/vuggy; venillas finas, pátinas de hematita. Trinchera de 50 m de largo y Az 140°.
6681942	2412453	4772		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.798	<0.5	82		1,115	9	11.4	Caja de estructura silicif muy diaclasada c/>>> limonita+hematita, sectores c/bx c/limonita. Hematita >> en pátina, caja dacítica, argílica moderada.
6682341	2411237	4848		Ladera W Melina	0.012	0.7	52		308	12	1.42	Toba gruesa silicif m, sectorees c/vugyy y relleno con alunita. Pátina de jarosita. Venillas de sílice gris de 1 mm, venillas de sílice +jarosita de 1 cm.
6682380	2411252	4849		Ladera W Melina	0.010	0.6	38		1,220	27	1.43	Roca silicif, toba gruesa idem anterior, escasas venillas de sílice negro (c/sulf); pátinas de jarosita.
6682409	2411260	4847		Ladera W Melina	0.006	0.7	53		187	13	4.22	Bx silicif de toba anterior, c/clastos silicif grandes, hasta 10 cm, c/matriz de sílice negro oqueroso relleno c/hematita terrosa.
6682422	2411366	4812		Ladera W Melina	0.082	0.5	24		508	54	0.12	Toba dacítica c/sil/m; c/arg/m; >>pátinas de limonitas y stk de venillas de 1 mm a 1 cm de sílice+jarosita+alunita.
6682421	2411367	4812		Ladera W Melina	0.176	<0.5	31		132	156	0.37	Toba gris, gruesa, comp dacítica, c/sil/d-m; c/arg/m; pátinas y venillas de jarosita.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682439	2411340	4827		Ladera W Melina	0.005	<0.5	20		58	11	1.77	Roca c/sil/f; Bx c/frag silicif grises (tobas dacíticas?) y negros (venas de sil negro cortado. >>pátinas de hematita cristalina.
6682372	2411413	4798		Ladera W Melina	0.006	<0.5	56		684	20	0.07	Roca silicif c/>>>hematita+jarosita, tiñendo totalmente la roca; argílica/m; silicif/m
6682306	2411431	4780		Ladera W Melina	0.021	0.6	32		69	38	0.07	Roca silicif masiva, sílice gris, pátinas de jarosita, >>hematita; venillas muy finas de sil balanca.
6682302	2411444	4774		Ladera W Melina	0.012	0.7	25		127	21	0.1	Roca idem anterior,c/>>> jarosita.
6682837	2411257	4822		Ladera W Melina	0.005	<0.5	87		56	10	0.67	Roca silicif/f (toba andesítica), c/>>>Py y CPy ds en pasta gris-negra, venillas de sílice opalino blanco, c/escasos sulf finos ds. Yeso >>.
6682862	2411235	4817		Ladera W Melina	0.007	<0.5	9		31	79	0.1	Roca silicificada, toba dacítica, c/bordes de hematita negra; sulf (brillo iridiscente) calcosina?, Sulf finos ds en roca. Pátinas de Hematita.
6682906	2411288	4822		Ladera W Melina	0.005	<0.5	22		55	6	0.4	Toba andesítica sil/m-f, c/matriz negra (bx de inyección?), c/sulf ds y dp en bordes de qz; pátinas c/hematita+alunita amarilla; rellenando oquedades.
6682862	2412052	4930		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.005	<0.5	30		>10,000	6	0.1	Silicified tuff with black silica matrix. 5cm wide vein of massive black silica trending 040°; cracks filled with native sulphur and crystalline Jar
6682884	2412108	4946		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.006	<0.5	9		1,875	25	0.2	Breccia, monimict with black silica clasts, cemented by very vuggy grey silica. Probably fault breccia
6682891	2412119	4949		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.019	<0.5	7		>10,000	6	0.02	??? Colloform banding of cristalline Jar and ...?...
6682435	2412305	4818		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.016	3.4	29		309	88	0.67	Subcrop of banded black-yellowish (Lim?) silica, brecciated horizons with black silica clasts, banding flows around clasts
6682275	2412268	4771		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.155	<0.5	132		>10,000	32	<0.01	Injection of black silica (as veinlets or massive or replacing tuff matrix) into silicified dacitic tuff
6682320	2412697	4705		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.166	<0.5	14		310	22	0.47	Breccia in clay-pyrite-altered tuff, black silica clasts that are sometimes banded, angular, matrix argillic

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6682389	2412632	4712		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.008	<0.5	24		320	19	1.23	10cm wide vein of black silica trending 055°. Finely disseminated Py and possible other sulphides. Locally banded.
6682368	2412700	4718		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.009	<0.5	10		65	7	0.11	Dacitic tuff with moderate argillic alteration and weak silicification. Abundant straight black silica-sulphide veinlets. Disseminated Py
6682404	2412654	4720		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.007	<0.5	41		511	24	0.18	Small silicified partly brecciated structure (20cm wide). Massive black silica with nests of Py. Intervals of monomict clast-supported breccia with sulphides around clasts, cemented by black silica.
6682229	2412612	4743		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.039	<0.5	18		125	37	0.48	Silicified structure trending 060°. Polymict breccia with black silica matrix, black veinlets into adjacent wallrock. Disseminated black sulphides (En?)
6682225	2412645	4743		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.008	<0.5	6		113	25	0.48	Small silicified structure in dacitic tuff, black veinlets, moderate Jar
6682227	2412623	4741		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.033	0.6	8		233	31	1.19	Small silicified structure in dacitic tuff; 20-50cm silicified tuff, in middle 2-5cm zone of black silica with weak Jar
6681962	2412849	4740		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.824	<0.5	53		689	18	0.48	50cm wide silicified structure dipping 126/70 (dipdir/dip), black partly vuggy silica, weak disseminated Py, rare white Qz-veinlets, abundant Jar
6681230	2414266	4463		Bx Oportuna	0.010	1.6	2		180	47	0.46	Roca c/sil/f, gris cristalino, pervasiva, pátinas de hematita y terrosa en diaclasas.
6681251	2414251	4490		Bx Oportuna	0.006	4.4	3		219	71	0.72	Roca c/sil/f, pervasiva, c/pátinas en diaclasas de hematita+alunita+jarosita.
6681180	2414128	4521		Bx Oportuna	0.005	6.5	3		209	63	1.4	Roca silicif/f, gris, sílice cristalino c/pátinas gruesas de 1-2 mm, hematita+limonita+alunita. Estruct. de 1.5 m de ancho, Az: N-S
6681029	2414148	4548		Bx Oportuna	0.006	4.4	4		376	102	0.6	Roca silicif gris c/venillas de sílice negro cristalino (c/sulf?), alunita>>, hematita.
6681022	2414137	4548		Bx Oportuna	0.006	11.2	4		242	75	0.39	Bx c/clastos silicif grises oscuros, c/sulf ds, qz lechoso en venas; jarosita, >alunita.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681942	2412867	4714		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.341	<0.5	25		779	26	1.95	Weakly silicified structure, black-white-grey polyphase banded veinlets. Trend 050°
6681928	2412833	4729		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.886	<0.5	45		193	28	1.31	50cm wide silicified structure, black to grey massive to banded silica with very fine disseminated sulphides.
6681885	2412809	4725		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.080	<0.5	17		155	6	1.83	50cm wide silicified structure, black to grey massive to banded silica with very fine disseminated sulphides. Structure-parallel black mm-thick veinlets in wallrock adjacent to black silica. Moderate Jar.
6681871	2412798	4727		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.084	0.9	20		240	21	1.02	Small silicified structure, black silica, wallrock somewhat silicified too with black sub-mm wide veinlets parallel to structure. Moderate Jar in wallrock.
6681903	2412781	4743		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.113	0.5	26		138	17	0.38	40cm wide silicified structure. Grey vuggy silica, diffuse <1cm wide black Qz veinlets. Moderate Jar.
6681900	2412778	4736		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.060	<0.5	14		106	13	0.11	40cm wide silicified structure. Dark grey vuggy silica, wide vugs stained with yellow to orange Qz-microcrystals. Moderate Jar.
6681857	2412788	4728		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.124	<0.5	24		194	24	1.12	40cm wide silicified structure. Black massive silica with coarse disseminated Py grains, moderate Jar, veinlets in wallrock adjacent and parallel to structure.
6681844	2412774	4728		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.929	1.8	13		95	80	1.2	1.5m wide silicified structure. Beige vuggy silica with 1-20mm wide dark grey to black Qz veinlets. Moderate Jar in vugs.
6681920	2412904	4732		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.216	1.5	13		200	69	0.94	40cm thick silicified structure filled with dark grey massive silica. 104/60 (dipdir/dip)
6681922	2412903	4719		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.266	10.1	46		246	81	3.21	Black silica vein in moderately silicified / kaolinite-altered dacitic tuff. Finegrained Py.
6681934	2412895	4752		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.556	1.2	9		115	117	0.69	0.5m wide silicified structure of dark grey partly vuggy silica, locally orange Qz-microcrystals in vugs. Trend 070°
6681918	2412932	4718		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.039	<0.5	31		213	36	0.58	Grey silica bx, clasts of black sil, open vugs with Jar. Fault breccia superposed to silicified structure.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681909	2412946	4706		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	3.630	9.5	71		413	142	0.68	Small silicified structure, massive black silica with coarse disseminated Py. Trend 050°
6681907	2412941	4703		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.782	<0.5	77		112	54	0.21	20cm wide silicified structure, dark grey silica with sub-mm Py veinlets. 075/65 (dipdir/dip)
6681900	2412954	4713		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	3.120	1.7	20		177	33	0.44	30cm wide silicified structure, dark grey silica with coarse Py. Trend 040°, vertical
6681757	2412925	4681		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.098	2.5	168		286	44	0.65	0.5m wide silicified structure of black to grey partly vuggy silica, black structure-parallel veinlets, strong very fine disseminated Py. 020/70 (dipdir/dip)
6681756	2412916	4691		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.147	0.9	33		120	31	0.87	Small silicified structure, discontinuously banded grey to black silica, very fine disseminated Py, moderate Jar.
6681755	2412881	4688		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.060	<0.5	58		82	26	2.37	Small silicified structure, massive black silica with very fine disseminated Py and yellow to orange stains
6681751	2412815	4690		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.060	<0.5	17		98	20	0.56	Small silicified structure, massive black silica with 1mm large Py cristals (cubes)
6681728	2412869	4670		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.064	0.5	66		168	38	0.23	Fault breccia superposed on small silicified structure. Monomict with black silica clasts, open spaces with abundant Jar.
6681690	2412853	4653		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.049	<0.5	7		56	26	0.02	Small silicified structure, grey vuggy silica with microbreccia veins with dark grey matrix.
6681683	2412836	4649		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.827	0.8	51		575	86	0.08	Small silicified structure, polymict breccia (tuff, vuggy silica) cemented by black matrix. Moderate Jar in clasts.
6681659	2412815	4642		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.125	<0.5	16		69	15	1	Small silicified structure, finegrained clast-supported breccia of black silica clasts, cemented by grey to whitish silica with Jar.
6681657	2412839	4648		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.153	<0.5	23		92	18	0.24	Silicified structure, grey vuggy silica with mm-wide black Qz-veins, monomict breccia with black silica clasts. Adjacent wallrock is silicified and argilically altered.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681646	2412786	4631		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.041	<0.5	10		55	20	0.17	Subcropping silicified structure, vuggy grey silica at rim, massive to banded dark grey to black silica in center
6681640	2412782	4628		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.015	<0.5	9		27	10	0.11	Subcropping silicified structure, dirty-white silica with 3mm veinlets of black silica. Weak Jar.
6681648	2412701	4625		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.035	<0.5	15		118	21	0.09	Argillic tuff with black siliceous veinlets up to 2cm wide, weak Jar.
6681707	2412649	4665		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.056	<0.5	31		76	22	0.42	Silicified structure, grey vuggy silica with weak Jar, in middle superposed fault breccia. Sample highgraded on up to 5cm thick sometimes banded black Qz veins.
6682272	2411789	4793		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	8.400	>100	1,980		8,930	>10,000	0.93	E-W trending silicified structure, locally black sulphide veinlets (En?), rest strongly silicified ?dacitic tuff
6682277	2411752	4780		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.222	21.8	12		149	512	0.23	E-W trending silicified structure, locally rather massive grey to black silica, rest strongly silicified ?dacitic tuff
6682286	2411719	4779		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.177	9	25		236	87	0.28	Strongly silicified, grey to reddish to black silica with coarse Py and strong Jar
6682278	2411714	4775		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.143	12	10		30	63	0.59	Strong silicification, grey silica with open spaces and Qz phenocrysts in spaces, secondary Qz-grains, Gy-crystals
6682285	2411674	4790		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.834	>100	61		184	158	1.18	Same silicified structure as 933, black silica with abundant disseminated Py, bands of grey rather vuggy silica.
6682271	2411743	4778		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.281	18	19		162	128	0.34	Diffuse linear injections or vein-like featuresw of black silica into silicified tuff
6682234	2411757	4758		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.627	31.9	32		523	386	2.61	Black silica injection, visible Py and ?other sulphides
6682098	2411848	4735		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.007	1	8		32	32	0.08	30cm wide silicified structure, grey massive to banded silica, rare black mm-wide veinlets. Structure 070/80 (dipdir/dip)
6682094	2411861	4747		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.006	<0.5	5		17	27	0.03	Strongly silicified structure, grey vuggy silica, weak Jar
6682133	2411922	4752		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.006	<0.5	7		31	19	1.35	Strongly silicified structure, grey vuggy silica, weak Jar

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681725	2412451	4718		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.196	<0.5	25		93	8	0.09	Large silicified structure, grey vuggy silica with 1mm thick symmetrically banded Qz-sulphide-veinlets
6681735	2412435	4721		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.106	2	27		568	19	2.84	Strongly silicified structure, mm-wide black veinlets, partly vuggy, as well massive beige silica
6681721	2412535	4687		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.122	<0.5	18		120	10	0.94	2m wide silicified structure, silicified andesitic tuff, sample highgraded on banded grey to white Qz
6681760	2412392	4734		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.312	<0.5	10		365	42	0.17	Large silicified structure. Sample from silicified tuff (andesitic?) with irregular anastomosing up to 1mm wide sulphide veinlets in all directions
6681644	2412191	4698		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.315	<0.5	19		169	<5	0.17	Silicification / argilic alteration of structure with straight up to 3mm thick black Qz-sulphide-veinlets, as well parts of the rock brecciated by this material. Weak Jar. Subcrop
6681645	2412182	4702		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.363	<0.5	92		166	6	0.19	Silified structure, grey silica with strong veining of up to 1mm wide black Qz-sulphide-veinlets in different directions.
6681651	2412162	4702		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.272	0.7	46		50	5	0.15	Silified structure, grey silica with strong veining of up to 1mm wide black Qz-sulphide-veinlets in different directions.
6681990	2413319	4675		Ladera Sur Tórtolas	0.005	<0.5	22		14	<5	0.43	Polymict breccia, weakly silicified, Hem, locally black sulphides, angular to rounded, silicified and argillically altered clasts
6680117	2413314	4824	2	Cresta de Gallo	0.021	<0.5	70		270	6	35.9	Alteration product, moderate argillic alteration, Jar, Lim, Gy, Pyrophyllite
6680118.24	2413313.08		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.046	1.2	78		206	<5	47	Alteration product, moderate argillic alteration, Jar, Lim, Gy, Pyrophyllite
6680119.48	2413312.16		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.090	0.5	58		101	<5	39.9	Dacite, moderate argillic alteration, Jar, Lim, Gy
6680120.72	2413311.24		1	Cresta de Gallo	1.280	<0.5	12		181	<5	6.8	Dacite, moderate argillic alteration, weak silicification, Jar, Lim, Pyrophyllite, structure falling 020/75
6680121.96	2413310.31		3	Cresta de Gallo	0.103	0.7	9		488	39	3.02	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar, Aln, Sm
6680123.21	2413309.4		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.024	0.5	4		461	98	0.75	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar, Aln, Sm

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680124.45	2413308.47		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.020	1.1	2		378	117	0.56	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar-veining, Aln
6680125.69	2413307.55		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.048	1	1		180	76	0.23	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar, Aln
6680126.93	2413306.63		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.077	1.8	3		94	91	0.52	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar, cristalline Aln
6680128.17	2413305.71		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.026	1.3	1		100	74	0.28	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar (partly grey rock without Jar)
6680129.41	2413304.79		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.014	1.8	2		56	249	0.6	Dacite, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar
6680130.65	2413303.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.766	4.4	3		85	852	1.07	Dacite, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, cristalline Aln
6680131.89	2413302.95		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.365	2.7	2		83	884	2.08	Dacite, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, cristalline Aln
6680133.14	2413302.02		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.925	3.2	3		108	1,190	2.56	Dacite, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar-stained cracks, cristalline Aln
6680134.38	2413301.1		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.446	5.3	1		105	895	0.73	Dacite, strong silicification, minor parts with argilic alteration and weak silicification, Jar
6680135.62	2413300.18		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.434	16.9	3		129	275	0.36	Dacite, strong silicification, Jar, open spaces with idiomorph Gy and strong Jar-stains
6680136.87	2413299.26		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.384	1.6	3		392	243	0.31	Dacite, strong silicification, partly vuggy, Jar, Hem
6680138.11	2413298.33		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.020	1.5	2		184	194	0.34	Dacite, strong silicification, weak argillic alteration, Jar, Hem, Lim
6680139.35	2413297.42		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.279	6.2	4		331	108	0.18	Dacite, strong silicification, Jar, open spaces with idiomorph Gy and strong Jar-stains
6680140.59	2413296.49		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.625	5.2	3		144	146	0.23	Dacite, strong silicification, partly vuggy, Jar, Hem, fracturing 315/70
6680141.83	2413295.57		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.345	2.9	4		50	143	0.11	Dacite, strong silicification, vuggy silica, Jar, Hem-stained cracks
6680143.08	2413294.65		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.040	5.9	5		436	87	0.05	Dacite, strong silicification (tuff-texture visible, but still locally vuggy), Jar, Hem, MnOx
6680144.32	2413293.73		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.015	4.5	5		309	170	0.77	Dacite, strong silicification, up to 1cm wide grey to dark grey Qz-veinlets, Jar, Hem, cristalline Aln
6680145.56	2413292.81		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.905	1.9	15		5,340	102	0.1	Mixed float material, Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argillic alteration

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680148	2413291	4805	2	Cresta de Gallo	0.383	<0.5	191		557	14	0.07	Mixed float material, Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration
6680141	2413359	4830	2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	4		125	77	0.03	Mixed float material, Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Aln, Jar
6680142.14	2413358.25		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.018	<0.5	15		123	9	0.28	Mixed float material, Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Aln, Jar
6680143.29	2413357.5		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.019	0.8	30		203	7	0.09	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification, Jar, Hem, MnOx, Gy. Fractured rock, but no orientation possible
6680144.43	2413356.75		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.017	<0.5	13		144	7	0.08	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification, Gy. Fractured rock, but no orientation possible
6680145.57	2413356		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	0.5	3		79	10	0.06	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Gy
6680146.72	2413355.25		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	3		234	8	0.02	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Gy
6680150.15	2413353		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.409	1.2	8		716	80	0.09	Breccia cemented by Aln, clasts brown vuggy silica, clast supported, strong silicification, Jar
6680151.29	2413352.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.519	1.5	8		954	94	0.1	Breccia cemented by Aln, clasts brown vuggy silica, clast supported, strong silicification, Jar, MnOx
6680152.43	2413351.49		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.141	0.7	5		983	82	0.04	Breccia cemented by Aln, clasts brown vuggy silica, clast supported, strong silicification, Jar
6680153.58	2413350.74		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.076	0.6	8		729	91	0.04	Breccia cemented by Aln, strong silicification, Jar, partly transition to tuff with strong silicification and Aln
6680154.72	2413349.99		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.034	0.5	5		269	67	0.01	Turr, strong silicification, Jar
6680155.86	2413349.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.043	1.3	4		39	55	0.01	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar, MnOx
6680157	2413348.49		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.154	1.6	6		169	35	0.02	Dacite, moderate silicification, Jar, Hem. Rare dark black lithic clasts
6680158.15	2413347.75		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.065	1	4		504	54	0.03	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar
6680159.29	2413347		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.010	0.8	8		551	75	0.04	Dacite, moderate silicification, Jar, slightly vuggy
6680160.43	2413346.25		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.180	1.2	5		1,340	116	0.02	Dacite, moderate silicification, Jar, Hem, MnOx, slightly vuggy

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680161.58	2413345.5		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.155	1.9	5		266	96	0.05	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar, Aln. Massive to vuggy silica with veinlets and zones of Aln. Very small incontinuous thus neglectable breccia intervals (<10cm)
6680162.72	2413344.75		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.085	1.9	5		2,470	128	0.02	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar, Aln. Massive to vuggy silica with Aln-stains and greenish microcristaline silica.
6680163.86	2413344		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.072	0.8	7		1,975	132	0.02	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar, Aln, MnOx. Massive to vuggy silica with Aln-stains and greenish microcristaline silica.
6680165.01	2413343.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.158	4	3		429	165	0.2	Tuff, moderate silicification, Hem
6680166.15	2413342.49		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.196	5.2	3		123	171	0.21	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar, Hem, Aln. Small zone of fractured rock with vein of vuggy silica with cristaline Aln, 320/85 (dipdir/dip)
6680167.29	2413341.74		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.276	0.6	5		413	201	0.02	Tuff, moderate silicification, vuggy silica, Jar, Hem, Aln
6680168.44	2413340.99		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.840	2.2	8		1,350	197	0.01	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar, MnOx. Mm-wide veinlets of Jar 135/35 (dipdir/dip)
6680169.58	2413340.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.504	5.2	11		2,940	212	<0.1	Tuff, moderate silicification, Jar. Mm-veinlets of Jar in several (at least 3) directions
6680170.72	2413339.49		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.910	2.3	12		502	66	0.01	Float material, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification (not sure about argilic alteration, maybe simple weathering)
6680173	2413338	4826	2	Cresta de Gallo	17.35	0.6	18		163	7	0.08	Mixed Float material of moderate silicification and moderate argilic alteration
6680171	2413391	4823	2	Cresta de Gallo	0.414	1.4	15		2,910	125	0.05	Mixed Float material of moderate silicification and moderate argilic alteration (dacitic tuffs, white breccias, mm-wide Qz-Jar-veinlets)
6680172.4	2413390.4		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.055	<0.5	94		264	20	0.65	Tuff (float material), moderate argilic alteration, Pyrophyllite, Jar
6680173.8	2413389.8		0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.113	<0.5	21		128	12	0.58	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680175.19	2413389.2		0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.017	<0.5	18		137	32	9.6	Black breccia, moderate silicification, disseminated Py, sulphide-enrichment around clasts, poorly sorted, matrix dark grey, clasts white (argilic) to black silica, angular to rounded, polymict, sub-mm wide white Qz veinlets. 30cm thick breccia vein dipping 305/70
6680176.59	2413388.6		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.052	<0.5	12		1,145	51	0.14	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration (Kaolinite), weak silicification (?Aln), Jar-filled cracks. Possible lithological change(s) from ash tuff to lithic tuff. Rare grey pure Qz-veinlets.
6680177.99	2413388		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.273	1.5	4		3,360	64	0.01	Monomict breccia, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar-Qz-clasts, Jar-rich siliceous matrix, Jar-veinlets. Stratification in breccia 360/30
6680179.39	2413387.4		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.440	1.3	2		108	183	0.18	Tuff, strong silicification, Jar, Hem
6680180.8	2413386.8		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.930	1.4	5		112	149	0.04	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, Jar-veinlets, rare grey Qz veinlets, Aln
6680182.19	2413386.2		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.872	1.2	4		173	189	0.02	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, fracturing 360/70, Jar, Hem
6680183.59	2413385.61		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.754	3.1	7		191	267	0.37	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, fault surface 350/80, Jar, Hem, Aln
6680184.99	2413385		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.565	3.9	7		740	263	0.5	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, Aln, Gy, Jar, Lim, contact of white opaline silica to vuggy silica 106/45, light green silica mixed with Gy cristals
6680186.39	2413384.4		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.910	2.3	6		2,240	166	0.16	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, Aln, Gy, Jar, light green silica mixed with Gy cristals
6680187.79	2413383.81		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.468	2.1	4		471	236	0.27	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, abundant Aln+Jar+Lim in larger vugs. Some clasts of Qz-Jar visible, but not enough to call it a breccia
6680189.18	2413383.21		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.210	3.6	4		1,390	188	0.1	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, larger vugs with Lim, rare grey to white Qz veinlets, Aln, Jar

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680190.58	2413382.6		1	Cresta de Gallo	2.900	17.6	12		1.475	243	0.06	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, some large Qz-Jar-patches, Aln
6680191.98	2413382		1	Cresta de Gallo	3.960	13.7	36		3.470	287	0.23	Partly strongly silicified tuff, partly brecciated, both with abundant open spaces and strong Jar, Lim
6680193.38	2413381.41		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.252	2.7	9		473	98	0.31	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, Jar, MnOx
6680194.78	2413380.8		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.202	5.9	72		177	100	2.86	Tuff, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Gy, Pyrophyllite, Hem, Jar, MnOx
6680196.17	2413380.2		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.134	0.6	31		297	45	0.49	Alteration / weathering product, silt / sand coloured by Pyrophyllite, Jar etc, moderate argilica alteration, Gy
6680199	2413379	4817	2	Cresta de Gallo	0.073	<0.5	48		193	22	0.45	Alteration / weathering product, silt / sand coloured by Pyrophyllite, Jar etc, moderate argilica alteration, Gy
				Cresta de Gallo	2.310	15.5	22		447	207	9.5	0
				Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	54		132	27	1.46	0
6680097	2413273		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.139	1	19		216	17	0.27	Coluvio: toba fina laminada; Bx vuggy, arcillas, yeso >>, pirofilita, hematita, jarosita.
6680098.81	2413271.66		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.700	<0.5	84		475	11	0.27	Toba dacitica c/Arg/f. Pirofilita, contacto.
6680100.62	2413270.34		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.200	<0.5	6		313	23	0.04	Coluvio alterado, material fino amarillo (arcillas?). Pirofilita
6680102.43	2413269		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.138	0.5	8		966	31	0.02	Toba c/arg/f, terrosa, color amarillo.
6680104.24	2413267.67		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.085	1	11		1,420	86	0.01	Idem anterior, con mayor cantidad de pirofilita.
6680106.04	2413266.33		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.540	2.9	13		1,585	66	0.07	Bx vuggy incipiente, rellenos de jarosita, alunita, hematita. Sil/f
6680107.85	2413265.01		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.764	5.1	4		44	95	0.06	Bx vuggy incipiente, con sulfuros finos, vn de sílice negro. Sil/f
6680109.66	2413263.67		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.408	4.5	29		135	67	0.88	Bx idem anterior con hematita en oquedades. Sil/f
6680111.47	2413262.34		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.245	5.8	4		70	86	0.15	Bx con fragmentos de sílice negro 1-2 cm de diámetro. >>hematita. Sil/f
6680113.28	2413261		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.170	4.3	4		67	91	0.04	Dacita (?) silicif/f con >>hematita. Sil/f
6680115.09	2413259.67		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.234	2.2	5		43	62	0.02	Dacita (?) silicif/f con >>hematita. Sil/f
6680116.9	2413258.34		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.353	7.6	3		56	90	0.05	dacita (?) c/venillas de sílice negro, azufre. Sil/f
6680118.71	2413257		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.846	10.4	4		70	99	0.05	Bx con clastos de 30 cm alter'd y oxid, Venas de Sílice negro. Sil/ f

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680120.52	2413255.68		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.553	7.2	6		79	101	0.11	Bx c/>>venas de sílice negro cristalino.; >>> hematita, Sil/f.
6680122.32	2413254.34		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.500	9	5		96	116	4.42	Bx idem anterior, con oquedades con >>> hematita+jarosita+alunita. Sil/f
6680124.13	2413253.01		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.600	12.4	3		56	123	0.11	Subafloramiento, Bx idema anterior, bordes de clastos con sílice negra.
6680125.94	2413251.67		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.310	8.9	5		82	112	0.15	Subafloramiento Bx idem anterior, hematita>jarosita.. Sil/f.
6680127.75	2413250.35		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.155	12.6	5		80	85	3.98	Subafloramiento Bx idem anterior, hematita>jarosita. Sil/f.
6680129.56	2413249.01		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.370	25.8	12		91	116	2.37	Subafloramiento, Bx idem anterior, hematita >alunita. Sil/f
6680131.37	2413247.67		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.545	16.3	6		76	114	1.52	Subafloramiento Bx idem anterior, hematita. Sil/f
6680135	2413245		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.820	22.9	7		91	153	3.71	Subafloramiento Bx idem anterior, con venas de sílice negro. <hematita, Sil/f.
6680128	2413255			Cresta de Gallo	1.230	10.4	5		67	124	0.11	Bx con clastos silicif, sílice masivo, >> matriz de sílice negra (crackle) en zona de 15 m de alto x 20 m de ancho.
6680128	2413255			Cresta de Gallo	1.320	11.5	6		66	106	0.11	Bx con clastos silicif, sílice masivo, >> matriz de sílice negra (crackle) en zona de 15 m de alto x 20 m de ancho.
6680128	2413255			Cresta de Gallo	2.870	9.3	4		71	130	0.16	Selectiva :oquedades en bx silicif , c>>>hematita+jarosita y sílice negro.
6680117	2413259			Cresta de Gallo	1.510	31.2	9		81	125	2.09	Bx de sílice masivo. c/>>>venas de sílice negro, sulfuros finos ds: py y enargita?; hematita, jarosita.
6680134	2413250			Cresta de Gallo	3.240	61.7	10		84	162	1.12	Bx silicif, c/>>> óxidos de hierro, limonitas, jarosita+hematita en oquedades; c/>>> sílice negro
6680053	2413232		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.785	2.4	6		92	126	0.19	Coluvio, rocas dacíticas, arg/ d-m.
6680055.52	2413230.82		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.291	2	4		59	98	0.04	Dacita ?, c>>>azufre, Venillas de Sílice negro, vuggy incipiente, Arg/m, Sil/f.
6680058.04	2413229.65		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.331	3.5	4		70	89	0.07	Dacita ?, c>>>azufre, Venillas de Sílice negro, vuggy incipiente, Arg/m, Sil/f.
6680060.56	2413228.47		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.035	5.5	4		65	86	0.35	Bx c/clastos silicificados grises c/venillas de sílice negro, c/escasos sulfuros negros enargita?.
6680063.08	2413227.29		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.638	12	7		80	87	0.44	Bx idem anterior, con mayor cantidad de hematita. Sil/f.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680065.6	2413226.11		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.387	7.8	6		104	95	0.12	Bx idem anterior, clastos de rocas volcánicas c/vuggy incipiente. Sil/f.
6680068.12	2413224.94		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.483	2.4	5		176	101	0.02	Roca volcánica c/arg/m; sil/d, oquedades con óxidos de hierro. Sil/d; Arg/d.
6680070.64	2413223.76		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.765	14.3	6		93	121	0.86	Idem anterior, con hematita en oquedades; venas de sílice crema gris. Sil/m
6680073.16	2413222.58		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.760	6.7	6		72	96	1.61	Roca volcánica bx, c/venas de sílice crema gris, c/mayor cantidad de hematita. Sil/f
6680075.68	2413221.4		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.370	24.6	6		192	165	0.68	Idem anterior c/pátinas de jarosita+alunita, hematita>>
6680078.2	2413220.23		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.400	5.2	5		80	112	11.7	Bx silicificada/f, clastos >, venas de sílice negro, >>jarosita, >>hematita, alunita.
6680080.72	2413219.05		2	Cresta de Gallo	9.940	18.6	7		253	119	0.32	Bx silicificada/f, clastos >, venas de sílice negro, >>jarosita, >>hematita, alunita. c/>>jarosita+limonita+alunita.
6680083.24	2413217.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.205	6.4	5		79	107	0.11	Idem anterior c/>>jarosita+limonita+alunita. Venas de sílice negro. Sil/f.
6680085.76	2413216.69		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.370	6.3	6		108	109	0.21	Bx silicif c/>> venas de sílice negro c/sulfuros? Finos. Sil/f.
6680088.28	2413215.52		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.140	7.7	6		112	107	2.06	Bx idem anterior, mayor cantidad de hematita. Sil/f
6680090.8	2413214.34		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.010	7.2	5		119	125	0.16	Bx idem anterior, hematita>>, azufre, sulfuros finos ds ?. Sil/f
6680093.33	2413213.16		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.260	8.7	5		100	106	0.98	Bx desilice crema blanca, rosada?, alunita, hematita>>. Sil/f.
6680095.85	2413211.98		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.335	5.6	6		100	89	0.22	Bx clastos de hasta 2 cm de diámetro silicificados; c/>> alunita+hematita en oquedades. Sil/f.
6680098.37	2413210.81		2	Cresta de Gallo	9.520	>100	58		5,710	510	0.31	Bx idem anterior, c/>>alunita+jarosita en pátinas de 1-2 mm. Sil/f.
6680100.89	2413209.63		2	Cresta de Gallo	4.320	19.9	7		344	84	0.34	Bx sil vuggy incipiente, masiva, c/>>limonita, escasos venas de sílice negra. Sil/f.
6680103.41	2413208.45		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.590	11.2	8		192	57	0.31	Bx idem anterior, c/>> hematita en pátinas. Sil/f.
6680105.93	2413207.28		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.625	9.8	8		276	84	0.22	Roca volcánica c/arg/d-m; Sil/f; vuggy incipiente; óxidos de hierro >> en pátinas.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680111	2413205		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.950	7.7	9		345	61	0.17	Roca volcánica c/arg/d-m; Sil/f; vuggy incipiente; óxidos de hierro >> en pátinas.
6680100	2413217			Cresta de Gallo	1.800	9.6	11		2,250	99	1.03	Zona oquerosa, dentro de Bx Superior Cresta de Gallo, >>Ox de hierro, Lim (aspecto terrosa), jarosita, Hem en pátinas. Roca silicif c/venillas de sílice negro y gris cristalino
6680172	2413445		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.005	<0.5	10		273	14	0.49	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, moderate argilic alteration, Jar
6680173.52	2413444.04		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.023	<0.5	14		244	22	0.33	Mix of alteration product (principally silt and clay fraction) and breccia of argilic alteration, Jar
6680175.04	2413443.07		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.012	<0.5	40		270	22	0.66	Mix of colluvium and local material, moderate argilic alteration, Gy, Jar
6680176.56	2413442.11		0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	7		53	17	0.77	Breccia, grey to black matrix, polymict, matrix supported, black silica clasts, subangular to subrounded, many clayaltered clasts, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Gy, Py, ?En.
6680178.08	2413441.15		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	42		228	18	0.64	Tuff, black matrix, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification, greenish copper sulphate precipitations, Gy, En?, native sulphur
6680179.61	2413440.18		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.013	<0.5	30		220	10	0.35	Tuff, black matrix, moderate argilic alteration, En, Gy-veins
6680181.13	2413439.22		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.008	<0.5	43		209	<5	0.21	Tuff, black matrix, moderate argilic alteration, En, Py, Gy
6680182.65	2413438.25		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.096	<0.5	25		189	10	0.12	Tuff, black matrix, moderate argilic alteration, En, Py, Gy
6680184.17	2413437.29		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.244	<0.5	21		202	5	0.74	Tuff, black matrix (weathered to cream coloured locally), Gy, Py, En
6680185.69	2413436.32		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.570	<0.5	20		197	9	0.07	Tuff, black matrix (weathered to cream coloured locally), Gy, Py, fractures 175/75
6680187.21	2413435.36		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.486	<0.5	22		270	<5	0.06	Tuff, black matrix (weathered to cream coloured locally), Py, Jar
6680188.73	2413434.39		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.009	<0.5	16		360	<5	0.03	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Gy

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680190.25	2413433.44		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.008	<0.5	26		305	<5	0.03	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, moderate argilic alteration
6680191.77	2413432.47		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	34		292	<5	0.17	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, moderate argilic alteration
6680193.29	2413431.51		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.008	<0.5	34		336	5	0.07	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, Gy, Jar
6680194.81	2413430.54		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.025	<0.5	30		225	<5	3.72	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, Jar-stained cracks, fracturing subparallel to trench 205/80
6680196.33	2413429.58		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.044	<0.5	14		725	108	0.12	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, vertical silicified structure striking 080°, mm-wide Jar-veinlets
6680197.85	2413428.61		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.041	0.8	24		1,020	330	0.39	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, Jar
6680199.37	2413427.65		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.455	5.3	11		396	706	0.42	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar, 6cm wide microbreccia-vein (polymict, grey matrix)) dipping 355/80
6680200.89	2413426.69		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.074	3.3	7		109	158	0.6	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, fracturing dipping 345/82
6680202.41	2413425.72		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.350	4.9	9		144	146	0.7	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification
6680203.93	2413424.76		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.475	11.4	8		69	78	13.9	Tuff, strong silicification, grey vuggy silica with Aln
6680205.45	2413423.79		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.670	10.3	7		88	119	18.3	Tuff, strong silicification, yellow vuggy silica (weak argilic alteration?), mm-wide Qz-veinlets with rose-coloured Qz-roses on veinlet surfaces.
6680208.49	2413421.86		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.307	1.9	39		361	11	1.07	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, very fractured rock, Jar-stained cracks, vertical diacalse striking 080°, MnOx
6680043	2413175		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.009	<0.5	32		133	7	0.16	Toba andesítica c/ >> Jarosita + Hematita en pátinas.
6680044.85	2413175		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.008	<0.5	70		122	8	0.16	Toba andesítica c/ >> Jarosita + Hematita en pátinas.
6680046.7	2413174.15		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.019	0.8	62		98	43	0.07	Toba dacítica, c/ argílica /d; Sil/ m; vuggy incipiente.
6680048.57	2413173.3		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.017	<0.5	78		200	12	0.14	Toba dacítica, c/ argílica /m; >> hematita en pátinas; < jarosita.
6680050.42	2413172.45		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.395	1.1	20		601	39	0.35	Toba dacítica, c/ argílica /m; >> hematita en pátinas; < jarosita.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680052.27	2413171.6		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.781	1.2	10		292	47	0.09	Toba ? Dacítica, c/ vuggy incipiente, argílica /d-m; oquedades c/Hem+alunita.
6680054.12	2413170.76		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.195	1.3	7		151	51	0.09	Toba ? Dacítica, c/ vuggy incipiente, argílica /d-m; oquedades c/Hem+alunita. < Jarosita
6680055.97	2413169.91		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.540	9.1	8		260	74	0.53	Roca dacítica? c/sil/m-f, vuggy incipiente, sílice masiva, >> venillas de sílice negro.
6680057.83	2413169.06		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.050	6.2	10		446	46	0.48	Idem anterior; > Alunita, >> venillas de sílice negro mate; vuggy relleno c/ alunita+limonita; sílice masivo
6680059.68	2413168.21		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.440	4.9	9		83	80	0.4	Roca silicif c/>> vn de sílice negro mate, vuggs rellenos c/ alunita+lim, sílice masivo
6680061.53	2413167.36		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.485	3	13		217	73	0.22	Toba idem ant, c/alunita+hem en pátinas, Asufre, sulfuros negros.
6680063.38	2413166.51		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.265	2.4	6		33	37	0.47	Toba dacítica ?, c/sil/m; pátinas de hematita; Argílica/ m.
6680067	2413164		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.391	2.7	6		81	48	3.53	Roca silicif gris oscura, cristalina, sulf negros, pátinas de hematita.
6680033	2413164		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	62		201	5	0.05	Dacita c/ Arg /f; >> Hematita
6680033.14	2413162.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.028	<0.5	18		144	6	0.32	Dacita brechada c/ Arg /f; >> Hematita. Sil / d-m; hematita en pátinas
6680033.29	2413161.73		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.012	<0.5	42		197	22	0.27	Dacita brechada; c/Arg/d. Sil/ d-m; vuggy incipiente. Bx c/clastos grises silicif subangulosos y de dacita alterada.
6680033.43	2413160.6		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.009	1.2	5		54	44	0.17	Dacita (?) c/sil/m; gris vuggy incipiente.
6680033.58	2413159.46		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	0.7	6		71	30	0.05	Toba fina gris; Sil/ m-f, pátinas de hematita.
6680033.72	2413158.33		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.006	<0.5	10		65	34	0.17	Toba fina gris, c/sil/ f: pátinas de hematita; vuggy incipiente; alunita?
6680034	2413156		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.300	6.8	32		2,090	507	0.5	Toba fina gris brechada, clastos oxidados, Hematita>>; Jarosita en pátinas.
6679965.8	2413093.89		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.253	4.5	26		193	50	1.9	Andesita c/Prop/d-m; Sulfuros negros diseminados; Pátinas de hem.
6679967.61	2413091.79		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.237	5.6	37		266	51	2.2	Andesita c/Prop/d-m; Sulfuros negros diseminados; Pátinas de hem.
6679969.41	2413089.69		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.194	9	49		492	54	1.9	Roca silicif gris clara, c/venillas de sílice negra y gris; pátinas de Hematita + Limonita

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679971.21	2413087.58		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.259	5.6	34		264	56	2.2	Roca silicif gris clara, c/venillas de sílice negra y gris; pátinas de Hematita + Limonita; >> Hem+Lim que la anterior.
6679973.01	2413085.48		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.192	2.5	12		65	35	0.49	Roca silicificada gris fina (toba) c/sil/m; Hematita en pátinas.
6679974.82	2413083.38		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.195	4.7	13		67	35	0.63	Roca silicificada gris fina (toba) c/sil/m; Hematita en pátinas. >> hematita en pátinas
6679976.62	2413081.28		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.146	3	14		64	36	0.28	Roca silicificada gris fina (toba), >> hematita+jarosita; qz cristalino blanco.
6679978.42	2413079.18		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.182	4.6	14		74	38	0.58	Toba grano fino sil/m; c/pátinas de hematita+jarosita.
6679982	2413075		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.202	1.9	14		64	38	0.31	Toba grano fino sil/m; c/pátinas de hematita+jarosita.
6679814.49	2413002.03		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.241	0.5	115		288	65	1.57	Toba negra silicificada c/>> Py diseminada, silicif moderada; Hematita en pátinas.
6679816.23	2413000.54		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.370	18.8	18		809	122	0.89	Brecha con clastos de 2 cm de diámetro, vuggy incipiente y matriz alunítica, hematita + jarosita en pátinas.
6679817.97	2412999.06		2	Cresta de Gallo	8.140	2.9	97		231	65	0.45	Toba gris simil 1133; bx c/>>Py diseminada y enargita. Pátinas de Limonita + hematita.
6679819.71	2412997.57		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.407	1.4	28		863	49	0.04	Brecha c/>> Alunita + jarosita + hematita, sectores de toba gris clara.
6679821.46	2412996.09		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.456	1.7	30		1,705	65	0.17	Toba c/sil/m; escasa pirita oxidada; pátinas de hematita.
6679823.2	2412994.6		2	Cresta de Gallo	25.10	125	171		3,340	203	10.8	Brecha, clastos de roca silicif negra, oquedades c/>> hematita terrosa + alunita.
6679824.94	2412993.12		2	Cresta de Gallo	8.610	22.2	71		860	113	0.46	Brecha, clastos de roca silicif negra, oquedades c/>> hematita terrosa + alunita.
6679826.68	2412991.63		2	Cresta de Gallo	3.330	15	77		1,280	89	0.78	Brecha, clastos de roca silicif negra, oquedades c/>> hematita terrosa + alunita.
6679828.43	2412990.15		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.084	<0.5	207		84	5	0.08	Coluvio grueso; fondo toba?, c/>> lionitas, óxidos de hierro; hematita; Fragmentos silicificados de tobas; zona argílica gris clara.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679830.18	2412988.66		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.032	<0.5	211		98	<5	0.04	Coluvio grueso; fondo toba?, c/>> lionitas, óxidos de hierro; hematita; Fragmentos silicificados de tobas; zona argílica gris clara.
6679831.92	2412987.18		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	<0.5	91		404	7	0.04	Coluvio grueso; fondo toba?, c/>> lionitas, óxidos de hierro; hematita; Fragmentos silicificados de tobas; zona argílica gris clara.
6679833.66	2412985.69		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.021	4.3	103		1,420	128	<0.1	Toba c/Arg/ m, sil/m; >> Hem; > jarosita.
6679835.41	2412984.21		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.076	1.5	25		416	36	0.03	Toba c/Arg/m, sil/m; >> Hem; Jarosita. Oquedades rellenas c/jarosita cristalina.
6679837.15	2412982.72		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.074	0.7	17		182	19	0.02	Toba brechada Arg/m, Sil/d-m, Hem + jarosita en pátinas, fragmentos vuggy alterados. Oquedades c/>> óxidos ferrosos.
6679838.89	2412981.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.710	9.5	24		514	95	0.14	Toba Brechada, Arg/m; Sil/d-m; hem + jarosita en pátinas, fragmentos vuggy alterados. Oquedades c/óxidos ferrosos.
6679840.64	2412979.75		2	Cresta de Gallo	7.810	37.5	64		1,025	276	1.5	Brecha c/clastos silicificados > 20 cm c/ vuggy, c/>> óxidos ferrosos.
6679842.38	2412978.27		2	Cresta de Gallo	9.040	27.9	36		288	163	1.05	Brecha c/clastos silicificados > 20 cm c/ vuggy, c/>> óxidos ferrosos.
6679844.12	2412976.78		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.064	0.7	13		85	19	0.02	Toba gruesa Arg/d-m; c/pátinas de hematita.
6680210.01	2413420.9		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.040	<0.5	73		299	<5	2.56	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, white, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Gy
6680213	2413419		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.049	<0.5	47		215	<5	5.9	Colluvium, alteration product, principally silt and clay fraction, white, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Gy
6680521	2413275		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.063	0.8	10		154	17	0.12	Colluvium, Dacite, weak silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar, Hem
6680521.97	2413273.64		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.111	<0.5	24		160	8	0.28	Colluvium, Dacite, weak silicification, weak argilic alteration, Hem
6680522.94	2413272.29		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.260	<0.5	16		264	11	0.03	Breccia-dyke dipping 310/85 (dipdir/dip), moderate silicification, Jar, Hem, matrix supported, polymict, subangular to subrounded, rare black clasts

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680523.91	2413270.94		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.310	<0.5	13		190	5	0.05	Dacite, moderate silicification, Jar, Hem, fracturing 310/85 (dipdir/dip)
6680524.88	2413269.58		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.082	<0.5	15		333	7	0.04	Breccia, moderate silicification, grey matrix, some dark grey to black clasts, polymict, matrix supported, vuggy silica clasts, Jar, Hem, Lim?
6680525.85	2413268.23		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	<0.5	10		190	5	0.02	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, dark red to black Hem
6680526.82	2413266.88		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.066	<0.5	8		164	8	0.01	Tuff, moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification, Jar, Hem, fracturing 130/85 (dipdir/dip), Aln?
6680527.79	2413265.53		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.086	<0.5	6		97	7	0.01	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Hem, Aln poss as rock has yellow stains
6680528.76	2413264.17		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.113	<0.5	11		133	6	0.02	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar, dark red to black Hem, some vugs stained with ?Aln and Jar.
6680529.74	2413262.82		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.107	<0.5	4		229	7	0.04	Tuff, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, Hem, Aln
6680530.71	2413261.47		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.052	<0.5	8		223	10	0.03	Tuff, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, Hem, Aln
6680531.68	2413260.11		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.077	<0.5	7		127	10	0.03	Tuff, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, Hem, Aln, fracturing 330/70 (dipdir/dip)
6680532.65	2413258.77		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.010	<0.5	7		84	8	0.01	Tuff, strong silicification, slightly vuggy, Jar, Hem, Aln
6680533.62	2413257.42		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.018	<0.5	6		85	7	0.01	Tuff, strong silicification, vuggy silica, partly possibly brecciated?, Aln, Jar,
6680534.59	2413256.06		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.017	0.5	10		125	8	0.04	Breccia, monomict with vuggy silica clasts, white to grey silic matrix, Jar
6680535.56	2413254.71		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.024	<0.5	6		363	10	0.12	Tuff, strong silicification, Jar-stained cracks, Aln
6680536.53	2413253.36		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.018	<0.5	22		883	10	0.04	Tuff, strong silicification, weak argilic alteration (whitish rock), Jar, Hem, Aln
6680537.5	2413252		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.012	<0.5	8		306	7	0.1	Colluvium, coarse float material, moderate silicification, breccia pieces (monomict, Jar-cemented, open spaces, possible fault breccia)
6680538.47	2413250.65		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.106	2	24		2,480	39	0.12	Tuff, strong silicification, 7cm wide Qz-Jar-vein 090/45 (dipdir/dip)

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680539.44	2413249.3		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.104	0.9	9		285	19	0.11	Half outcrop, half colluvium, strong silicification, Hem, Jar
6680542.35	2413245.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.203	2.7	22		455	24	0.05	Colluvium, strong silicification, Jar, Aln, Hem
6680543.32	2413243.89		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.005	<0.5	16		209	6	0.55	Colluvium, strong silicification, Jar
6680544.29	2413242.53		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.079	1.1	8		184	16	0.04	Tuff, strong silicification, Jar
6680546.23	2413239.83		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.010	<0.5	18		269	20	0.41	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar
6680547.2	2413238.48		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.016	4.6	13		500	27	0.11	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar
6680548.17	2413237.12		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.014	0.8	11		223	12	0.87	Dacite, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Jar, Aln
6680167.43	2413417.52		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.012	<0.5	13		93	28	1.05	Breccia, matrix black clay, polymict, matrix supported, poorly sorted, black silica clasts, angular to rounded, Py
6680168.88	2413417.52		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.011	<0.5	7		170	29	0.49	Breccia, matrix black clay, polymict, matrix supported, poorly sorted, black silica clasts, angular to rounded, Py, Jar
6680171.78	2413417.52		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.027	<0.5	27		398	<5	0.03	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration that makes rock dark grey, abundant disseminated Py, Jar
6680173.23	2413417.52		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.021	<0.5	28		367	<5	0.07	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration that makes rock dark grey, abundant disseminated Py, rare mm-wide discontinuous Py-veinlets, Jar
6680174.68	2413417.52		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.014	<0.5	24		458	<5	0.02	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration that makes rock dark grey, abundant disseminated Py, Jar
6680177.55	2413417.16		1.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.005	<0.5	36		466	<5	0.02	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration that makes rock dark grey, abundant disseminated Py, Jar
6680178.99	2413416.95		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.009	<0.5	27		274	<5	0.05	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, rock is more yellow than grey as were the previous 4 samples, less Py than in the previous 4 samples. Diacase 360/85 (dipdir/dip). Jar.
6680180.44	2413416.75		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.013	<0.5	38		237	9	0.25	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, Jar-stained cracks, Gy
6680183.32	2413416.33		3	Cresta de Gallo	0.037	<0.5	97		285	14	1.75	Texture indicates Andesite (Plag-phenos, no Qz visible), moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Hem, MnOx, 1-2mm wide white to grey Qz-veinlets

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680184.76	2413416.12		1	Cresta de Gallo	0.029	<0.5	64		309	286	1	Dacite, Hem-rich structure limited by diaclasses dipping 010/80 (dipdir/dip), moderate argilic alteraton
6679845.86	2412975.3		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.505	2.4	61		672	49	0.11	Toba gruesa c/Arg/d-m; pátinas de hematita.
6679847.61	2412973.81		2	Cresta de Gallo	6.640	17.9	42		1,340	95	0.4	Toba fina negra c/Py diseminada; hematita en pátinas y en oquedades c/óxidos. Venillas de sílice gris cristalino 1-2 mm.
6679849.35	2412972.33		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.415	6.3	104		1,030	65	0.6	Py diseminada: hematita en pátinas y en oquedades c/óxidos. Venillas de scilice negro.
6679851.09	2412970.84		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.088	<0.5	12		505	32	0.04	Toba gruesa c/Sil/m: alunita en pátinas; abundates pátinas de óxido de hierro.
6679852.83	2412969.36		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.155	0.6	202		1,860	84	0.08	Coluvio de piso; Toba c/arg/m; c/pátinas de óxidos de hierro terrosos.
6679854.58	2412967.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.614	7.4	28		516	90	0.04	Roca silicificada fuerte, c/Óxidos de hierro, Centrode la estructura.
6679856.32	2412966.39		2	Cresta de Gallo	11.70	42.4	152		1,635	402	2.1	Sectores c/vuggy muy incipientes.
6679858.06	2412964.9		2	Cresta de Gallo	4.920	52.1	95		1,145	238	6.5	Bx con clastos de hasta 20 - 30 cm de diámetro. Venas de sílice opalino blanco
6679859.8	2412963.42		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.689	11.3	3		47	87	0.33	Bx idem anterior, con clastos de 20-30 cm y venas de sílice blanco.
6679861.55	2412961.93		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.495	24.1	22		247	100	0.41	Brecha de grano grueso (dacítica?), pátinas dematita, brillo iridicente (covelina?)
6679865	2412959		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.720	31.9	53		558	156	1.46	Brecha clasto sostén, composición dacítica, covelina?, abundantes espacios ellenso.
6679780	2412965		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.075	<0.5	21		232	<5	0.13	Toba dacítica, Arg/ f; boxwork con hematitas; pátinas de limonita + hematita.
6679781.26	2412963.48		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.031	<0.5	18		159	<5	0.07	Toba dacítica, Arg/ f; boxwork con hematitas; pátinas de limonita + hematita.
6679782.53	2412961.94		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.020	<0.5	27		147	<5	0.05	Toba dacítica, Arg/ f; boxwork con hematitas+alunitas; pátinas de limonita + hematita.Venillas de Hematita+Jarosita.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679783.79	2412960.42		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	<0.5	34		85	<5	0.15	Toba dacítica c/>> pátinas de 1-2 mm de hematita+jarosita.
6679785.06	2412958.88		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.011	<0.5	29		141	<5	0.19	Toba dacítica c/Arg/f, Boxwork c/ Hematita + Jarosita; pátinas de 1-2 mm de hematita; venillas de hematita.
6679786.33	2412957.36		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.015	<0.5	26		266	<5	0.26	Toba dacítica c/Arg/f, Boxwork c/ Hematita + Jarosita; pátinas de 1-2 mm de hematita; venillas de hematita.
6679787.6	2412955.82		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.014	<0.5	31		312	<5	0.38	Toba dacítica, Arg/f, Boxwork c/hematita + jarosita.
6679788.86	2412954.3		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.022	<0.5	28		229	<5	0.26	Toba dacítica, Arg/f, Boxwork c/hematita + jarosita. Pátinas gruesas de hematita.
6679790.13	2412952.76		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.048	<0.5	30		208	<5	0.42	Toba dacítica, Arg/f, Boxwork c/hematita, Pátinas gruesas de hematita.
6679791.39	2412951.24		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.038	<0.5	39		784	<5	0.08	Toba dacítica, c/>> hematita+jarosita que las anteriores y boxwork c/hematitas.
6679792.66	2412949.7		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.021	<0.5	102		291	<5	0.96	Toba c/arg/f, Boxwork c/óxidos de hierro; pátinas de 1-2 mm de hematita; sulfuros oxidados.
6679793.92	2412948.17		4	Cresta de Gallo	0.006	<0.5	29		78	<5	0.03	Toba c/arg/f, Boxwork c/óxidos de hierro; pátinas de 1-2 mm de hematita; sulfuros oxidados.
6679795.19	2412946.65		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.191	0.5	46		205	<5	0.16	Toba idem anterior, c/vena de 10 cm de sílice crema gris. Toba c/boxwork c/>> hematita; py oxidada.
6679796.45	2412945.11		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.292	1.1	17		310	57	4.23	Roca silicif/f, vuggy incipiente, boxwork c/óxidos de hierro; pátinas gruesas de hematita+jarosita.
6679797.72	2412943.59		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.742	30.3	63		1,520	158	5.2	Brecha c/clastos de 10-20 cm c/vuggy incipiente; sectores microbrechados; hematita en oquedades, >>alunita en la matriz.
6679798.98	2412942.05		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.576	42.3	114		3,620	384	7.2	Brecha c/clastos de 10-20 cm c/vuggy incipiente; sectores microbrechados; hematita en oquedades, >>alunita en la matriz.
6679800.25	2412940.53		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.167	10.7	24		1,015	79	1.14	Roca silicif c/pecas de 1-2 cm de diámetro de sílice cristalina gris; vuggy incipiente; Alunita y hematita en pátinas; boxwork con sulfuros oxidados.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679801.51	2412938.99		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.274	20.5	64		909	119	6.8	Roca silicif c/pecas de 1-2 cm de diámetro de sílice cristalina gris; vuggy icipiente; Alunita y hematita en pátinas; boxwork con sulfuros oxidados. C/sulfuros ds.
6679802.78	2412937.47		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.121	5.4	5		145	52	0.43	Roca silicif c/pecas de 1-2 cm de diámetro de sílice cristlina gris; vuggy incipiente; Alunita+hematita. c/sulfuros finos ds.
6679804.04	2412935.93		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.603	11.2	35		427	137	2.95	Roca silicif c/vuggy incipiente, hematita+alunita en pátinas; >> Py ds.
6679805.31	2412934.41		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.617	9	14		663	93	1.02	Roca silicif c/vuggy incipiente, hematita+alunita en pátinas; <Py ds. Boxwork c/ jarosita y c/ hematita.
6679806.57	2412932.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.335	7.5	12		663	80	0.63	Roca silicif c/vuggy incipiente, hematita+alunita en pátinas, <Py ds. Boxwork c/ jarosita y hematita.
6679807.84	2412931.35		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.306	6.3	37		951	82	0.1	Roca brechada muy silicificada c/ pequeños clastos de sílice gris oscura, c/>>Py y sulfuros negros ds: pátinas de hematita+jarosita+alunita
6679809.1	2412929.82		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.696	9.5	33		836	61	0.7	Roca brechada muy silicificada c/ pequeños clastos de sílice gris oscura, c/>>Py y sulfuros negros ds: pátinas de hematita+jarosita+alunita
6679810.37	2412928.28		2	Cresta de Gallo	7.080	43.9	51		1,975	227	1.6	Brecha silicificada, tx oquerosa en parte, >> hematita + alunita; sílice negro cristalino c/ sulfuros?, pátinas de mineral verde: escorodita?; hematita+limonita terrosa.
6679811.63	2412926.76		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.200	72.7	144		3,110	241	3.4	Brecha c/sil/f, tx masiva; escaso vuggy incipiente, pátinas de hematita;escorodita?; venillas de sílice negro (sulfuros??)
6679812.9	2412925.22		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.278	19.2	86		3,200	181	0.11	Brecha c/sil/f, pátinas de hematita, escorodita en pátinas y ds. << sulfuros negros ds que la anterior. Boxwork c/ óxidos de hierro.
6679814.16	2412923.7		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.060	5.5	49		2,620	73	0.02	Brecha c/sil/f, pátinas de hematita, escorodita en pátinas y ds. << sulfuros negros ds que la anterior. Boxwork c/ óxidos de hierro.
6679815.43	2412922.16		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.080	19.7	239		3,170	192	0.3	Idem anterior c/>> alunita; hematita, jarosita, >escorodita; pequeños cúmulos de sulfuros negros ds.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6679816.69	2412920.64		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.477	23.4	37		3,180	123	0.5	Idem anterior c/>>> alunita+hematita, boxwork c/óxidos de hierro; escorodita, sulfuros negros ds.
6679817.96	2412919.1		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.234	36	735		2,740	141	0.5	Brecha c/sil/f; vuggy incipiente; >Sulf negros (enargita?), pátinas de hematita, escorodita: bxw c/óxidos de hierro.
6679819.22	2412917.58		2	Cresta de Gallo	12.50	147	763		>10,000	1,605	0.1	Idem anterior, c/< sulfuros negros diseminados.
6679820.49	2412916.04		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.607	54.3	126		3,780	218	1.7	Roca textura oquerosa, rellena c/alunita; hematita; escorodita en pátinas, pátinas de hematita, sulfuros negros ds.
6679823	2412913		2	Cresta de Gallo	1.200	45.4	320		5,950	303	1.1	Idem anterior, c/>>> slfuros negros, enargita, alunita+hematita relleno oquedades.
6680133	2413410		0.5	Cresta de Gallo	0.049	2.2	6		313	475	2.25	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, white rock, white Qz-veinlets
6680188.17	2413415.62		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.119	6.6	6		778	140	12	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration
6680189.42	2413414.9		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.107	8.4	16		1,015	218	11.3	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Lim?
6680190.68	2413414.18		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.624	5	11		1,330	262	9.3	Dacite, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, Jar
6680191.94	2413413.46		2	Cresta de Gallo	2.350	14	14		301	177	6.8	Breccia, strong silicification, coarse, clast supported, matrix beige-brown to dark grey, polymict, angular to subrounded, vuggy silica clasts, black silica clasts, breccia clasts, Hem, Jar
6680193.19	2413412.75		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.254	9.8	51		292	113	1.83	Dacite, strong argilic alteration, weak silicification, Jar, Hem, possible blue-greenish Bornite-stain at one spot
6680194.45	2413412.03		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.088	8	17		95	146	7.3	Dacite, strong argilic alteration, weak silicification, locally moderately silicified, Jar, Hem
6680195.7	2413411.31		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.042	1.8	41		388	156	0.42	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, Jar
6680196.96	2413410.59		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.020	<0.5	92		371	<5	1.87	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, Jar-stained fracturing 160/80 (dipdir/dip)
6680198.22	2413409.87		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.008	<0.5	60		351	5	2.51	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, Jar, Caolinite, Lim

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680201.99	2413407.71		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.011	<0.5	19		210	<5	0.04	Alteration product, principally silt, white to brown, moderate argilic alteration, Gy, Jar, Lim
6680233.08	2413377.04		2	Cresta de Gallo	0.007	<0.5	19		210	6	0.04	Dacite, moderate argilic alteration, Py, Jar, Lim, Gy
6680833	2413247		1	Cerro Frio	1.170	<0.5	240		144	6	0.9	Dacitic tuff, black moderate argilic alteration, weak silicification, Py and other black sulphides, copper sulphates, Gy, Pyrophyllite
6680833.2	2413247.6		0.5	Cerro Frio	0.539	<0.5	31		62	<5	0.83	Dacitic tuff, 1-2mm large lithic fragments, sub-mm black sulphide veinlets, fine disseminated Py, Calcosine, weak Hem, moderate argilic alteration, weak to moderate silicification
6680833.4	2413248.19		0.7	Cerro Frio	1.090	0.5	72		142	11	1.32	Dacitic tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Py, Hem, Lim, weak propylitic alteration, Gy
6680833.6	2413248.8		1.1	Cerro Frio	3.290	<0.5	322		391	5	1.09	Dacitic tuff, moderate argilic alteration, lots of Lim, 1mm wide Hem-Gy-veinlets
6680833.8	2413249.4		0.5	Cerro Frio	3.110	<0.5	233		587	7	0.54	Dacitic tuff, moderate silicification, locally slightly vuggy, weak argilic alteration, lots of Lim, 1mm wide Hem-Gy-veinlets
6680833.99	2413249.99		0.6	Cerro Frio	4.580	<0.5	377		332	25	3.63	Black breccia, matrix supported polymict, clasts subangular to subrounded and up to 1cm in size, partly clay clasts, abundant disseminated Py. Up to 3cm big cavities of former clasts, now filled with earthy Hem. Gy
6680834.19	2413250.59		0.5	Cerro Frio	10.60	0.6	130		690	43	2.8	Dacitic tuff, moderate silicification, moderate argilic alteration, 1mm wide black sulphide veinlets, Hem-veinlets, white to grey banded 1-2cm wide Qz veinlets, banded texture, Jar, Gy
6680834.39	2413251.2		1.1	Cerro Frio	2.700	<0.5	34		287	6	1.39	Dacitic tuff, 2-3cm wide vein-like linear features of tuff with black matrix and strong very fine disseminated Py, Pyrophyllite, locally brecciated, Hem, Jar, Gy

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680834.59	2413251.79		1	Cerro Frio	0.206	<0.5	53		114	<5	0.38	Monomict breccia of tuff with strong argilic alteration, matrix black tuffaceous and silicified with abundant disseminated Py, Jar, Gy, Pyrophyllite
6680835	2413253		1	Cerro Frio	0.149	<0.5	141		92	<5	0.47	Tuff?, strong argilic alteration, rock principally Pyrophyllite-Gy-green sulphates, some Aln, sub-mm weide grey Qz-veinlets with Py.
6681116	2410855			Bx Mariana	0.017	<0.5	12		17	<5	2.33	Brecha c/clastos silicificados grises de 2-3 cm de diámetro; c/>>> Py; AsPy en matriz; sílice negro, c/hematita en pátinas + alunita, clastos oxidados c/>>>Hematita terrosa.
6681124	2410860			Bx Mariana	0.008	<0.5	9		21	5	3.31	Brecha idem anterior, c/pátinas de hematita, sílice crema densa blanca, sulfuros finos >> disseminados en sílice negro. Oquedades c/Hem y alunita. Afloramientos orientados en Az 35°.
6681129	2410872			Bx Mariana	0.005	<0.5	12		53	8	0.74	Centro de tinchera, bx matriz sostén, c/clastos redondeados volcánicos, matriz gruesa silicificada, Al/ Arg/d-m, c/>>> sulfuros finos diseminado. Venas de alunita+hematita de 1 cm, hem en pátinas.
6681130	2410880			Bx Mariana	0.008	<0.5	19		65	28	2.99	Brecha clasto sostén, clastos silicificados subangulosos, negros c/>>>sulfuros: Py, AsPy, Matriz c/>>>Hematita+alunita., yeso.
6681131	2410874			Bx Mariana	0.087	1.3	7		17	8	2.95	Bx idem anterior, >> sulfuros finos diseminados (Py, AsPy, CPy?) clastos subredondeados silicificados en la matriz gruesa volcánica.
6681129	2410827			Bx Mariana	0.209	42.8	16		49	108	8.8	Brecha con clastos silicificados negros c/ sulfuros: Py CPy, AsPy, matriz c/vuggy incipiente gris, silicificada c/venillas de alunita, hematita en pátinas.
6681125	2410832			Bx Mariana	0.046	10.8	23		38	60	0.33	Roca caja de Bx en trincheras (8), dacita?, toba dacítica ? c/vuggy marcado c/escasas venillas de sulfuros negros, alunita en vuggy.> yeso.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681125	2410824			Bx Mariana	0.119	25.7	23		65	59	4.1	Roca silicif/f, masiva, negra, matriz de bx, c/>> sulfuros negros (enargita?), alunita, hematita, en pátinas.
6681113	2410811			Bx Mariana	0.272	91.7	67		2,020	2,220	2.7	Idem anterior, enargita?, pátinas de hematita, siguiendo estructuras de 35°, sílice negro.
6681177	2410668			Bx Mariana	0.933	76.2	8		285	266	1.2	Sílice/f, vuggy marcado, gris claro, Alunita? Rellenando vuggs, Zona superior.
6681178	2410666			Bx Mariana	1.445	7.5	51		502	59	2.5	Venillas de 1-4 mm de sílice+hematita, zona marrón, jarosita color naranja fuerte, roca: toba?, c/silic/f. Tipo Stk, pátinas de jarosita.
6681178	2410666			Bx Mariana	1.855	7.6	23		702	89	1.8	Zona idem anterior, muestra con >>> pátinas de hematita+jarosita.
6681174	2410671			Bx Mariana	0.107	0.8	1,740		63	6	0.47	Zona de toba gruesa ?, gris, c/Arg/f, abundantes sulfatos de Cu verdes-celestes, c/venillas de hematita terrosa.
6681169	2410672			Bx Mariana	0.011	<0.5	58		28	6	0.2	Toba gris oscura c/abundante sulfuros: Py, CPy?, AsPy?, biotita alterada >, pátinas de jarosita.
6681180	2410672			Bx Mariana	6.670	426	28		839	942	1.1	Zona de 0.5 m totalmente oxidada, micro bx en sílice crema densa bx, oquerosa, c/>> hematita+alunita, dentro de zona vuggy gris superior.
6681199	2410714			Bx Mariana	1.400	37.7	43		1,505	246	0.6	Vuggy gris c/>> limonita+alunita terrosa color amarillento, pátinas de jarosita.
6681211	2410697			Bx Mariana	0.244	43.4	10		145	182	0.03	Fragmentos de hasta 30-40 cm de roca silicif vuggy, sílice crema densa marrón, silicificados negros, c/>> hematita en oquedades, aspecto superficie marrón rojizo de sílice masiva.
6681216	2410707			Bx Mariana	0.240	13.3	8		59	107	0.09	Fragmentos de hasta 30-40 cm de roca silicif vuggy, sílice crema densa marrón, silicificados negros, c/>> hematita en oquedades, aspecto superficie marrón rojizo de sílice masiva.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6681216	2410694			Bx Mariana	1.430	11.8	13		121	131	0.1	Fragmentos de hasta 30-40 cm de roca silicif vuggy, sílice crema densa marrón, silicificados negros, c/>>> hematita en oquedades, aspecto superficie marrón rojizo de sílice masiva.
6681221	2410691			Bx Mariana	0.619	74.6	9		244	246	0.2	Fragmentos de hasta 30-40 cm de roca silicif vuggy, sílice crema densa marrón, silicificados negros, c/>>> hematita en oquedades, aspecto superficie marrón rojizo de sílice masiva. >> cantidad de alunita que las muestras anteriores.
6681225	2410707			Bx Mariana	0.122	8	36		58	74	0.1	Vuggy gris c/>>> limonita+alunita terrosa color amarillento, pátinas de jarosita. Venillas de sílice crema marrón.
6681227	2410711			Bx Mariana	1.995	17.9	6		49	111	0.2	Roca silicif c/vuggy marcado, abundante alunita+hematita rellenando vuggs. Sulfuros negros??
6681272	2410695			Bx Mariana	0.067	5.1	7		180	79	0.1	Roca silicif c/vuggy marcado, abundante alunita+hematita rellenando vuggs. >> Hematita en pátinas.
6681236	2410715			Bx Mariana	1.365	15.2	4		63	76	0.06	Bx clasto sostén c/clastos subangulosos, silic/fuerte, gris clara, c/oquedades > 3 cm rellenando parcialmente c/hematita.
6680833	2413260		1	C° Frio	1.925	<0.5	274		81	5	1.8	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, black vein-like features up to 5mm wide where tuff matrix got replaced by black silica. Up to 5mm wide veinlets of white opaline silica. Tuff crystals and fragments are clay. Lim, Jar, Hem
6680833.8	2413259		1	C° Frio	4.390	<0.5	175		147	14	0.8	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, black vein-like features up to 5mm wide where tuff matrix got replaced by black silica. Up to 5mm wide veinlets of white opaline silica. Tuff crystals and fragments are clay. Lim, Jar, Hem. Locally disseminated black sulphides.

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680834.6	2413258		1	C° Frio	4.040	<0.5	88		159	9	2.19	Breccia, black matrix, matrix supported, angular to subrounded, clasts up to 1cm, very fine disseminated Py, earthy powdery Hem, possible other black sulphides. Breccia dyke trending 240° vertical, Lim, Jar, Hem
6680835.41	2413257		1	C° Frio	3.070	<0.5	296		159	14	2.2	Breccia, black matrix, matrix supported, angular to subrounded, clasts up to 1cm, very fine disseminated Py, earthy powdery Hem, possible other black sulphides. Breccia dyke trending 240° vertical, Lim, Jar, Hem
6680836.2	2413256		1	C° Frio	0.916	<0.5	63		153	<5	0.41	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, up to 2cm wide veins of opaline silica with Jar (cream-brown), up to 5mm wide black sulphide-Qz-veinlets (partly polyphase with Qz). Diacase dipping 120/85 (dipdir/dip) at contact to 1532. Jar, Hem.
6680837	2413255		1	C° Frio	0.926	<0.5	321		334	5	0.21	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, sub-mm Qz-Hem-veinlets, Jar, 1mm wide white to grey Qz veinlets
6680837.8	2413254		2	C° Frio	1.135	<0.5	268		77	<5	0.18	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, some disseminated Py, rare up to 5mm wide Qz-Hem-veinlets, Jar-stained cracks
6680838.6	2413253		2	C° Frio	0.376	<0.5	178		48	<5	0.35	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, lots of disseminated Py, Hem, Jar-stained cracks, locally black tuff matrix
6680839.4	2413252		2	C° Frio	0.432	<0.5	107		67	<5	0.18	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, some very fine disseminated Py, injections of grey massive silica, sub-mm Qz-Jar-veinlets
6680841	2413250		2	C° Frio	0.008	<0.5	68		56	<5	0.44	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, some very fine disseminated Py, injections of grey massive silica, sub-mm Qz-Jar-veinlets

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680840	2413267		1.5	C° Frio	0.232	<0.5	342		209	<5	0.2	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, Hem, Jar, no visible sulphides
6680840.95	2413266.97		0.8	C° Frio	1.435	<0.5	74		171	<5	3.06	Breccia, polymict, matrix supported, matrix silicious and Hem-rich (reddish), only moderately silicified, possible disseminated sulphides, black silica clasts, subangular to subrounded, up to 2cm, locally black matrix with abundant disseminated Py. Trend of structure 050° vertical
6680841.78	2413267		1.2	C° Frio	0.731	<0.5	263		215	5	0.25	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, secondary Qz, Jar, Hem, possible oxidised Py and sub-mm patches of earthy Hem.
6680842.67	2413266		1	C° Frio	0.105	<0.5	143		147	6	0.42	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, up to 2cm wide Qz-Jar-veins parallel to trench. Partly grey silica matrix of tuff.
6680843.56	2413265		1	C° Frio	0.251	<0.5	618		63	<5	0.86	Tuff, moderate silicification, matrix replaced by black silica with lots of disseminated Py and possible other sulphides, Jar, Hem, Lim
6680844.45	2413264		1	C° Frio	0.007	<0.5	316		67	<5	2	Tuff, moderate silicification, matrix replaced by black silica with lots of disseminated Py and possible other sulphides, Jar, Hem, Lim
6680845.34	2413263		1	C° Frio	0.019	<0.5	779		61	5	1	Tuff, moderate silicification, matrix replaced by black silica with lots of disseminated Py and possible other sulphides, Jar, Hem, Lim
6680846.23	2413261.99		1.2	C° Frio	0.009	<0.5	304		68	<5	0.5	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, vein-like features of black silica with diffuse borders and abundant disseminated Py, but mostly rock with white silic matrix, Jar, Hem, Lim
6680848	2413258		2	C° Frio	0.005	<0.5	313		61	<5	0.2	Tuff, moderate silicification, weak argilic alteration, rare mm-wide sulphide-Qz-veinlets, Jar
6680968	2413144			Cerro Frio	0.384	0.8	17		143	49	2.82	Structure of massive black silica, partly vuggy, partly olive-green silica, Jar, trend 310° vertical

Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Description*
6680971	2413144			Cerro Frio	0.525	2.3	30		381	46	1.5	Silicified structure, open spaces with earthy Hem, Jar, black silica, partly brecciated, Hem, Qz-Aln. Trend 310°, 60cm wide.
6683258	2414777			Q° Belén	0.005	<0.5	29		53	<5	0.06	Horizonte de alteración (supergénico?) color verde oscuro y hematita+limonita. Toba fina gris fina.

* Abbreviations used are found in the table of contents.