CERRO AMARILLO Cu-(Mo-Au) PROJECT

The Cerro Amarillo porphyry Cu-(Mo-Au) project in the Mendoza Province of west central Argentina is a 16,800 ha property which contains five distinct porphyry style intrusive complexes:

- Cerro Apero;
- Vaca de Cobre;
- Cerro Choro;
- Cajon Grande; and
- La Blanca.

Large scale "porphyry style" hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation systems are associated with four of the five identified intrusive complexes on the property. These systems are: the Cajon Grande, Vaca De Cobre, La Blanca and Cerro Apero prospects. All four prospects contain intrusive hosted stockworks and hydrothermal breccia. Skarn style mineralisation has developed at the Cerro Apero and Cajon Grande prospects where intrusives have intersected carbonate-bearing stratigraphy. Similar skarns may have developed at the La Blanca prospect below the current level of exposure. The mineralised porphyry complexes define a remarkably linear northeast trend that is at a high angle to north trending regional structures. This trend may reflect a crustal level structure that has controlled magma transport for the intrusive complexes. The intersection of such transcurrent structures with orogen-parallel structures is thought to be important in controlling the location of many major porphyry mineralisation systems in plate margin environments.

The Cerro Amarillo project shares many characteristics of world-class porphyry copper deposits. First of all, Cerro Amarillo comprises a cluster of porphyry occurrences much the same as at Los Bronces, Escondida, Chuquicamata, and Collahuasi in Chile as well as the Vicuña project and the cluster of porphyry deposits in the Alumbrera district in Argentina. Secondly, it lies on the southern extension of the Miocene-Pliocene metallogenic belt which hosts the behemoth deposits of El Teniente and Los Bronces of similar geological age. And, thirdly, this mineral district straddles the transition zone between Andean segments –in this case, between steep subducting segments and the flat slab segment– a feature which the other camps of behemoth deposits have in common.