

SUMMARY SANTA TERESA (2018)

Expectations of Santa Teresa

The prospect shows many signs of Au, Ag and Cu mineralization: high grade veins, abundance of veinlets and stockworks with anomalous values. A complex intrusive system with stocks of gabbros, diorites and various types of porphyries. In addition to strong anomalies of magnetism, IP chargeability and resistivity, both in sectors with high (silicification) and low (hydrothermal alteration)

This would support the hypothesis of deep mineralization, under an anomalous or locally sterile layer.

Consequently, it is considered the need to drill deep (500 m) on the chargeability and high resistivity anomalies, related to surface geochemical anomalies of both gold and indicator elements (copper and molybdenum),.

The possibility of gold mineralization associated with the contacts between intrusive bodies and limestone has not been studied or sampled. There are marbleized limestone and evidence of skarn (similar to El Hueso gold mine mineralization)

General information

The SANTA TERESA gold prospect is located 12 km south of the Au-Ag La Coipa mine from Kinross and 6 km north of the Fenix (former Cerro Maricunga) deposit from Rio2.

It is a low sulfidization prospect, with the presence of adularia, so it does not present a conspicuous hydrothermal alteration. Its exploration has been carried out seeking to locate gold mineralization associated with lutitic sediments as in the La Coipa and Can Can mines and/or Au-Cu porphyry as in the Fenix deposit

Geological mapping and soil and rock geochemistry indicates the presence of medium to weak gold anomalies (0.1 to 0.6 g / t Au) and of copper and molybdenum in a large part of the property, corresponding mainly to the presence of quartz and quartz-magnetite- (chlorite) veinlets. Intrusive dacitic-monzonitic events of the early Miocene would be responsible for this

mineralization, which occurs within and in a halo surrounding the porphyry stocks and veins.

Intrusions of dacites occur in a geological complex in which Triassic clastic sediments, Jurassic carbonate sediments and Cretaceous andesitic volcanism have been previously intruded by gabbros and associated dioritic porphyries. The dacitic intrusions seem to be the last event before the eruption of the volcanic complex (15-16 Ma) of Cerro Maricunga that covers the Mesozoic units to the south and contains the Fenix gold porphyry deposit.

Veins mineralization of at least three types has been identified: Au, Mo-Au and Au-Ag-base metals. The first two occur together in significant areas of diameter greater than 400 m and form the two main geochemical-geological targets. The veins of Au-Ag-base metals occur as isolated events of low temperature.

The geophysical work consisted of seven lines of IP-Resistivity and detailed terrestrial magnetometry, showing interesting exploration targets in which the model of surface mineralization can be attributed to the upward filtration from a deep mineralized body that does not emerge, and which has been partially covered by an east orientation fault block, which makes up part of the exposed outcrops, including the main body of the gabbros. The magnetic anomaly of Santa Teresa is associated with an extensive magnetic low of about 4 km in diameter. The IP chargeability shows strong anomalies in an area of 3 km in diameter.

Three reverse air holes were made towards the deep geophysical target. However, groundwater problems and fault zones prevented them from reaching the desired depth and the results are still inconclusive. It is proposed to carry out 7 DDH drillings of 500 meters each, on geochemical and geophysical anomalies. The mining project is covered by 741 Ha of Exploitation concessions

