

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The Electrum property has potential for high-grade gold-silver mineralization in epithermal breccia-vein systems that consistently follow a 120-130 strike direction. Precious metal mineralization is found in surface with lengths near several tens of meters to over a hundred meters, pinching and swelling along strike. It is proven that the gold-silver mineralization is found at depths greater than 200 metres from surface in drill core.

The presence of the Premier Porphyry in the property in very close spatial relationship with some of the high grade gold-silver-(Zn-Pb) epithermal breccia-veins is not clear yet, but may have played an important role in the formation of the epithermal system that carries the gold and the silver, as well as the base metals. Epithermal veins associated to the intrusion of the Premier Porphyry host the higher silver and gold values in the property. It is well known the relationship of the Premier Porphyry and the epithermal gold mineralization in the Silbak Premier mine south of the Electrum property (Alldrick, 1993).

The Electrum property also has potential for bulk tonnage porphyry style molybdenum-gold mineralization. Rocks found in core and in surface mapping suggest that a molybdenum-porphyry mineralization may be related to the intrusion of the Summit Lake granodiorite stock. This intrusion may be also responsible of the development of a molybdenum-gold porphyry style of mineralization within the property. The contact between both styles of mineralization (epithermal breccia-veins and molybdenum-porphyry) appears to be gradual, and in some cases, is evident the epithermal breccia-veins overprint the molybdenum mineralization.

More exploration is required in the southwest area of the property. An area of porphyry style mineralization has been identified on surface, and may extend the molybdenum-gold mineralized zone interpreted from drill core. Neither extensive surface sampling nor drilling was carried out in this area. Detail surface mapping in the East Gold Mine hill and in the surrounding area, identifying the veins and the zones of extensive silica alteration is necessary. This will help determine the distribution of the precious metal mineralization and the potential zones of high grade ore, as well as define the length of the mineralized veins and the structures controlling them. Drilling is necessary to follow up with the veins found on surface north, west and south of the East Gold Mine hill. This will define extension of surface length and extension at depth of the precious metal mineralization. At the same time, this may help locate and extend the molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization interpreted at depth from drill core that trends north and dips steeply to the east. The presence of this distal molybdenum-gold porphyry style of mineralization in the southwest part of the property and towards the south in the adjacent Tide property indicates that the shape of the possible ore body flares to the north. More drilling is necessary for confirmation and to find the proximal mineralization with higher grade.

Respectfully submitted.

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