

Sonora State SilverCrest Metals Reports Las Chispas Drill Hole Results

VANCOUVER - SilverCrest Metals Inc. reported the first drill hole results at its Las Chispas Project located in Sonora State, Mexico. Las Chispas is in a historic silver-gold mining district. Information indicates that only three veins, the Las Chispas, William Telland Babicanora, of the fourteen historically reported veins at Las Chispas had documented production, between 1880 and 1930. Silver-Crest's initial focus is on these three veins. None of the known veins have been drilled prior to the Company's current campaign

N. Eric Fier, CPG, P.Eng, President & CEO said, "The initial Las Chispas drill hole results received to date indicate grades of up to 18.55 gpt Au and 2,460 gpt Ag or 3,851.3 gpt AgEq, and also show mineralized widths up to 7.2 metres in estimated true thickness. These first results have exceeded expectations and appear to confirm that historic mining completed in the early 1900's has left behind substantial unexplored, unmined and easily accessible high grade mineralization. Until now, we have only been guided by what we could access from the estimated 11.5 kilometres of historic underground workings with approximate mined widths of 1 to 3 metres. Our drilling adjacent to historic workings now suggests that 1 to 3 metres may be the minimum widths of the Las Chispas vein. By combining our recent underground sampling and new drill results for the first of several veins to be explored, we have begun to discover the hidden potential of this districtwide play."

In 1640, rich silver veins where discovered near Arizpe by soldiers under the command of Pedro de Perra. The property did not receive any notable exploration or production until the late 1800s. From 1880 to 1930, several mines on the property had intermittent production. From public information, approximately 120 million ounces of silver and 200,000 ounces of gold were cumulatively produced



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from the property. Since 1930, no significant work has been completed on the property.

During the early 1980s, a local Mexican company reprocessed old waste and tailings dumps from Las Chispas. Processing was by vat leaching with no production records available.

Geologically, the Las Chispas property consists of a Late Cretaceous – Early Tertiary low sulfidation epithermal system. Host rocks are volcanic tuffs, rhyolites, agglomerates and rhyolite breccias. Andesite dykes are noted in underground workings sub-parallel to mineralized structures.

The Las Chispas Mine is known for its world-class silver mineral specimens including polybasite, stephanite, native silver and pyrargyrite. Specimens are on display in private collections and museums worldwide.

Mineralization occurs in 0.5

to 5 metre wide veins with adjacent stockwork and breccias trending northwest- southeast for 1 to 1.5 kilometres. Depth from surface of known mineralization is estimated at 300 metres. Main veins dip 55 to 85 degrees to the southwest. Fourteen epithermal

veins have been previously defined on the property of which 3 have had notable production. The historical producing veins included Las Chispas, William Tell, and Babicanora. From public information, the Las Chispas mill production between 1908 through 1911 was approximately 25,000 tonnes grading 35 gpt gold and 4,500 gpt silver totalling an estimated 25,000 ounces of gold and 3.2 million ounces of silver. Several kilometres of underground workings exist on the property and are partially accessible.

Fission 3.0 Prospects At Macusani Project

KELOWNA, BC - Fission 3.0 Corp. reported that all drill operating permits have been amended and approved and Phase two of the summer exploration drill program, at its Macusani project in Peru, has now commenced. The seven hole, 1000m second phase follows the highly successful first phase, in which four holes intercepted mineralization at very shallow depth, including a peak of 3,100 CPS mineralization (hole MAC16-003). Drilling will focus on the Llama South and Llama North targets, where numerous anomalous uranium outcrops have assayed >2% U3O8 including a maximum of 24.48% U3O8. The budget for Phase 1 and Phase 2 is \$610,000.

The Llama South and Llama North prospects are part of an anomalous mineralized 8km NE oriented corridor that includes two shallow, resource-defined and heap leachable uranium deposits on Plateau Uranium Inc.'s property. Both deposits are also host to substantial lithium mineralization.

Ross McElroy, COO said, "With four holes hitting mineralization 15m from surface, first pass drilling at Macusani was a noticeable success, and we are excited to be starting phase two. Thanks to the two shallow-depth deposits located on Plateau Uranium's adjacent properties, we know that the region contains substantial quantities of mineralization.



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NICARAGUA Drilling At Siuna Project

VANCOUVER - Calibre Mining Corp. reported that the Company and Centerra Gold Inc. have commenced diamond drilling on the Siuna Project, located in Northeast Nicaragua. Centerra can earn a 70% interest in the 253 km2 Project area by investing a total of \$9.0 million in exploration on the property before December 31, 2020.

Highlights: Drilling has commenced on a 1,800 metre diamond drilling program which will test high priority gold targets recently discovered along the Cerro Coyol -El Tiburon Trend and west of Cerro Aeropuerto deposit; Soil sampling, geological mapping and trenching completed on the 3.8 kilometre long Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend and in the Huracan area west of Cerro Aeropuerto has defined a number of high priority gold targets to be tested by the current diamond drill program; Exploration continues on the Northern Suina area where work is consisting of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys designed to further define a number of existing gold anomalies.

President and CEO, Greg Smith said, "The current drilling program will test a series of previously un-drilled, high priority gold targets which have been defined by geological mapping, soil sampling and trenching completed over the last year. These well-defined gold targets in a historic mining camp represent an excellent opportunity for discovery."

On the Siuna Project in addition to the historic trend highlighted by the La Luz Deposit (past production of 2.3 million ounces gold) and the Cerro Aeropuerto Inferred resource (707,000 ounces gold and 3.1 million ounces silver) the results from the La Luz soil grid also defined a second gold trend, the Cerro Coyol - El Tiburon Trend, which has been traced for 3.8 km. Within the Northern Siuna area existing gold targets include; Montes de Oro, Mina Victoria, Cerro Aza, and Roskilete,

The La Luz Project is located in the south-west portion of the Borosi Concessions and contains the past producing open pit and underground La Luz Mine that produced 17.1 million tonnes of ore grading 4.14 g/t gold (2.3 million ozs gold) as well as, one kilometre to the south, the NI43-101 compliant Inferred Resource at the Cerro Aeropuerto gold-silver deposit which hosts 707,750 ozs gold and 3.1 million ozs silver in 6.05M tonnes grading 3.64 g/t Au and 16.16 g/t Ag at a cut off of 0.6 g/t.

FALL EDITION 2016

Mine Life Extended San Francisco Gold Operations

VANCOUVER - Timmins Gold Corp. reported results of a recently completed National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the San Francisco Gold Mine in Sonora State, Mexico, prepared by Micon International Limited. Highlights: 2016 production between 90,000 and 100,000 gold ounces at cash costs of \$750 to \$800 per gold ounce and total capital expenditures of \$4 million; 2017 production between 65,000 and 70,000 gold ounces at cash costs of \$900 to \$950 per gold ounce and total capital expenditures of \$4 million; 2018 production between 80,000 and 85,000 gold ounces at cash

costs of \$1,000 to \$1,050 per gold ounce and total capital expenditures of \$2 million; Life-of-mine production between 450,000 and 500,000 gold ounces at cash costs of \$900 to \$950 per gold ounce and total capital expenditures of approximately \$18 million (\$38 per ounce); Updated Reserves (after mining recovery and dilution) of 574,000 gold ounces grading 0.56 g/t at \$1,250 per gold ounce; additionally, Stockpiled Ore of 61,000 gold ounces of grading 0.26 g/t; and Updated Measured & Indicated Resources of 1.0 million gold ounces grading 0.58 g/t at \$1,350 per gold ounce. President Arturo Bonillas said,

"We are very pleased to provide guidance for the continued operations at San Francisco which will generate significant free cash flow and offers the Company continued exposure to the rising gold price environment.

Over the course of the past year, we made significant reductions in costs and increased operating efficiencies, which contribute greatly to the estimated profitability of the new life of mine plan. "

Mark Backens, Interim CEO added, "Gold production at San Francisco should continue well through the expected start of production at Ana Paula."

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Acquisition Of The Santa Ana Silver Project In Colombia

VANCOUVER, BC - CB Gold Inc. reported the acquisition of 100% of the Santa Ana Silver Project from Condor Precious Metals Inc.. Santa Ana covers the core of the historic Mariquita Silver District, one of Colombia's most prolific colonial silver mining camps with production dating back to the sixteenth century.

Preliminary prospecting, rock chip sampling, and drilling were carried out by Condor between 2012 and 2014.

Chip samples of vein material collected in 2012 from the historic Santa Ana mine tunnels returned assay values as high as 11 g/t Au and 2,8 20 g/t Ag. Other high silver values included 929 g/t Ag, 600 g/t Ag and 443 g/t Ag. Chip samples collected from outcrops in 2013-2014 returned several high gold values along with high silver values, including: 68 g/t Au and 422 g/t Ag; 48 g/t Au and 81 g/t Ag; and 36 g/t Au and 163 g/t Ag.

Condor conducted a preliminary diamond drilling programme in 2012 completing eight shallow holes for a total of 1.170 metres. All of the holes were drilled from a single platform and tested the down-dip extension of vein mineralization below the historic Santa Ana mine tunnels. The results further highlighted the potential for bonanza-type silver-gold veins, with drill intersections including: 1,751 g/t (51 oz/t) AgEq over 3.04 metres; 1,465 g/t (43 oz/t) AgEq over 1.82 metres; and

2,545 g/t (75 oz/t) AgEq over 1.34 metres.

Intersections were composited using a cut-off grade of 100 g/t AgEq, calculated as Ag (g/t) plus Au (g/t) times 69.44 (assuming a Au price of US \$1,250 per ounce and a Ag price of US \$18 per ounce). Intersected lengths do not represent true vein thicknesses which are generally less.

CB Gold plans to advance the Santa Ana Silver Project toward economic feasibility by the delineation of high-grade vein resources exploitable by modern underground mining methods. This work will initially involve compiling existing data , detailed underground mapping of existing mine workings, detailed underground channel sampling, and prioritizing targets for subsequent drifting and surface and underground diamond drilling.

Santa Ana comprises 669 hectares of the historic Mariquita Silver District, one of Colombia's most prolific colonial silver mining camps with production dating back to the sixteenth century. The property is located approximately 190 kilometres ENE of Bogota in Tolima, Colombia.

A NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Santa Ana Property dated April, 2013, coauthored by Doublewood Consulting Inc. and Antediluvial Consulting Inc., cited the following archival information from historical Spanish documents regarding past production at Santa Ana:

"The La Porfia, El Dorado, La

Manta and La Obdulia mines are located within the property as part of the historic colonial Santa Ana silver mines. The average smelter return for silver ore during those days was '4 marcos per quintal' (approximately 17 kg/t Ag) according to official reports of Hacienda Santa Fe (year 1585) also reporting widths exceeding 1 1/2 varas (4 1/2 feet). More veins were discovered in the Santa Ana (today Falan) and Frias region following exploration during the XVI Century, adding 14 new mines to the district, all of them producing over 1 marco of silver per quintal (approximately 4.3 kg/t Ag)."

The Santa Ana property is located on the eastern side of the Central Cordillera, underlain by highly deformed Paleozoic schists, quartzites and gneisses of the Cajamarca formation, intruded by the Tertiary El Hatillo granodiorite stock.

The polymetallic silver-gold veins are characteristic of an intrusion related silver rich system later overprinted by a low sulphidation epithermal system in a thrust and fold setting. They are comprised of variable amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, silver sulphosalts, native silver and gold in a gangue of quartz and adularia. The veins generally strike N-S to NNE and dip 45 to 85 degrees W to NW. They are directly related to rightlateral strike-slip movement on the regional scale Palestina Fault System.



Pino de Plata Project Update For Maiden Drill Program

BRIDGWATER, NS - Silver Spruce Resources Inc. reported that its field crew has completed a successful site visit to the Pino de Plata project. The 397 hectare (Ha) project is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Western Chihuahua State, Mexico, approximately 15 kilometres from Coeur Mining's Palmarejo silver project and approximately 12 kilometres due south of the town of Chinipas, Chihuahua State, Mexico.

The company has pinpointed the proposed drill hole locations and mapped the new road access for the upcoming maiden drill program at the project. Preparations for drill road and drill pad construction are underway and should be completed by the end of this month. The Company seeks to utilize local contractors, operators and labor, whenever appropriate, in line with its sustainable business practices.

"We are excited to be preparing for the project's first ever drilling program," stated Dr. Brian Penney, Chairman of Silver Spruce Resources Inc. "The areas where high silver values were sampled at surface are the primary focus of the program and indicate that very significant mineralized intervals may be encountered."

The first high priority drill target is El Terrero, a 2,000 square metre area of disseminated epithermal mineralization in igneous (intrusive) rock, characterized by at least five adit portals and a significant tailings pile left by Spanish miners active there in the 1880's. During the preparation of the NI 43-101 report completed last year, surface samples in this area returned values as high as 557 grams per tonne (g/t) Silver (Ag) or (over 17.9 ounces per tonne (opt) Ag), and these samples also returned highly anomalous values of Gold (Au), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn) and Copper (Cu). Up to six holes are planned in this area with planned depths up to 100 metres.

The second high priority drill target is focussed on the veins in the Theodora through El Sierpe I and II areas, in which samples taken during the preparation of the NI 43-101 report returned values as high as 553 g/t (17.78 opt) Ag, and these samples also returned anomalous values of Gold (Au), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn) and Copper (Cu). Up to three holes are planned in this area with planned depths up to 100 metres.

The third high priority target is the Santa Elena -- Gossan Area which presents a viable target for replacement Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu deposits. The gossans are anomalous in Ag and base metals and this allows for the possibility of economic grades in the unweathered marble.

Unoxidized replacement mineralization from the Santa Elena Mine approaches 200 g/t Ag. This area has the potential for relatively shallow replacement mineralization over an area of over 20 square hectares. An enrichment layer may be encountered by drilling below the weathered surface of the outcropping and highly weathered gossan. Three to five holes are proposed to be drilled in this target area with planned depths of up to 100 m.

NEWMONT

El Limon Guajes Updated Life Of Mine Plan Reported

TORONTO, ON - Fred Stanford, President & CEO of Torex Gold Resources said, "At the El Limon Guajes Mine (ELG) in Mexico. The team continues to exceed ramp-up expectations. Safety and environmental performance have been excellent, and production results have been consistently ahead of plan. With 19,900 ounces of gold produced in April, more than 1,000 ounces were produced per operating day. Above plan tonnages helped with this achievement, but above plan grades also made a significant contribution. The team is now entrenching the operating routines as we move toward 'steady state' at full production levels. Looking forward, the revised life of mine plan has a mine life that has been reduced to 8.5 years from 10 years. The team is putting the finishing touches on exploration plans that will seek to extend the mine life from a number of near mine targets."

This month, the Company completed a Life of Mine (LOM) plan update for ELG on a standalone basis. Tore is also investigating the location of post-mineralization dike intrusions, and the potential effect of these intrusions on the resource estimate. The updated LOM plan incorporates the results of this recent work. The LOM is now projected to be 8.5 years, a decrease from the previous estimate of 10 years, and the projected gold production for the first 7 years of the LOM is expected to be comparable to the first 7 years of the previous standalone life of mine plan.

While there is some depletion recognized in the new reserve esti-

mate, the majority of the decrease comes as a result of new interpretations regarding the mineralization of dikes that cross cut the deposit. In the previous resource estimate, all intrusive dikes were considered to be mineralized. The age dating work done for Media Luna has indicated that intrusive dikes came at different times and have slightly different compositions. The dikes that came before the mineralizing event could carry gold, but those that came after the mineralizing event were barren.

Utilizing this new knowledge of the composition of the various intrusive events, all ELG core was re-logged to identify which dikes were post mineralization. A small drill program was also conducted to test the new interpretation. The tonnes contained in the post mineralizing event dikes were then removed from the resource estimate, resulting in the decrease in reserves.

Another interesting interpretation that came from the re-logging effort, was that the El Limón deposit sits on top of an intrusive sill (the "Sill"). The chemical conditions that allowed the gold to deposit above the Sill also exist below the Sill. Four of six holes that pierced the Sill produced grades and thicknesses that have the potential to be economic. This area will be investigated with a drill program in the near future and has upside potential for the operation. Another area with upside potential is the deeper mineralization that extends at depth underneath the existing final pit shell for the El Limon pit. Options to develop a ramp into this area are being identified now.

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BRAZIL Positive Pre-Feasibility Study Results On Aurizona Gold Project

VANCOUVER, BC - Luna Gold Corp. reported the results of its pre-feasibility study (PFS) prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI-43-101) on its 100% owned Aurizona gold mine (Project) located in northeastern Brazil. The PFS indicates that the Project represents a robust, rapid pay-back, high margin, simple open pit mining project that demonstrates strong returns in the current gold price environment. The financial results of the study yielded an after-tax internal rate of return (IRR) of 34% and a net present value (NPV) of \$201 million based on a base case gold price of \$1,250 per ounce and a discount rate of 5% (at \$1,350 per ounce gold price the IRR is 41% and the NPV5% is \$256 million). With the completion of the PFS, Luna has restated its Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves for the mine at 969,000 ounces of gold contained in 18.6 million tonnes of ore at a diluted grade of 1.62 grams per tonne (g/t) of gold. This has been underpinned by the re-evaluation of the Mineral Resources at Aurizona following the comprehensive 2015 drilling program,



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which included 15,000 metres of oriented core drilling, 3,000 metres of RC drilling and re-logging of historic core. The extensive technical work provides a strong basis for the new project and processing flow sheet to treat all ore types. As a result, the combined Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are now at 1.6 million ounces of gold (inclusive of reserves) contained in 29.9 million tonnes at a grade of 1.67 g/t gold.

Initial capital expenditure to fund construction and commissioning is estimated at a modest \$146 million due to Aurizona's ability to leverage significant existing infrastructure in place at the brownfields mine site. Life of mine (LOM) sustaining capital is estimated to be \$47 million. The all-in sustaining cost (AISC) is projected to be an attractive \$708 per ounce over the life of the project and the current Mineral Reserves support a 6.5 year mine life with excellent potential to increase the Mineral Reserves and Resources and extend the mine life. Procurement and construction of the new components and equipment for the restart of the mine are expected to take 18 months.

Christian Milau, CEO, stated, "We are very pleased with the results of this pre-feasibility which provides a solid basis for continuing with the development and implementation of the Aurizona Mine restart plan. With so much of the necessary infrastructure already in place, Aurizona compares favourably to its peers given the initial capital is significantly less than many similar size projects. Further, exploration to date has outlined numerous high-priority, near-mine exploration targets that highlight the potential to significantly extend the mine life."

David Laing, COO, added, "This pre-feasibility study is a culmination of the extensive work done thus far to get the Aurizona Mine back into production in the second half of 2018. The 2015 drilling and metallurgical testwork programs have been instrumental in developing a strong technical foundation and have tremendously advanced our understanding of the geology, alteration, weathering, structure and, metallurgy, and their controls on gold mineralization, processing and recoveries."

The Aurizona Mine comprises a brownfield open pit mine, gold processing plant and property containing the Piaba and Boa Esperança gold deposits and numerous exploration targets located in Maranhão State in northeastern Brazil. This PFS provides the compilation of the engineering and geological studies that incorporated the results from the extensive drilling program conducted in 2015.

The mine plan is based on the current resource model and calls for conventional truck and excavator/front end loader open pit mine operations with a stripping ratio of 6.2:1. The new mine plan continues mining in the existing Piaba open pit, deepening the pit and mining harder rock types which will be amenable to treatment in the upgraded processing plant following the installation of the new comminution circuit.

The mine plan was developed to provide a practical mining sequence, while optimizing net present value, and incorporates the early mining of the Boa Esperança pit which on completion will provide water storage capacity as part of the overall site water management plan. Primary mining activities will take place in the Piaba pit.

Mining will be performed by a combination of Aurizona owned and operated equipment and a mining contractor. Aurizona performed mining will focus primarily on hard saprolite/transition and fresh rock and will be performed by a combination of hydraulic excavators and front end loaders and 63 tonne rigid frame trucks, and will be responsible for almost all ore mining activities as well as a base load of waste mining. The mining contractor will focus primarily on the laterite and saprolite waste mining, with the exception of the Boa Esperança pit, which will include ore. The overall approach will serve to keep the Aurizona executed mining rate relatively constant while optimizing capital expenditures on mining equipment. Drilling and blasting of all hard saprolite/transition and fresh rock will be performed by Aurizona; explosives will be purchased on a down-hole basis from a local supplier. Hard rock accounts for 57% of the Mineral Reserves, while saprolite and transition account for 14% and 29% respectively. The mine schedule delivers 18.6 Mt of ore grading 1.62 g/t Au to the mill over the Life-of-Mine (LOM). Waste tonnage totalling 115.7 Mt will be stockpiled in the north, west, south and east waste rock management areas.

FALL EDITION 2016

CHILE **Morros Blancos Project Copper Targets Advancements**

VANCOUVER BC - Revelo Resources Corp. has completed surface geological mapping and received results from surface geochemical surveys at its Morros Blancos project in northern Chile that, combined with historic information including limited historical geophysical and peripheral drilling data, delineate and refine two potential porphyry copper targets. The principal conclusions from recent work include:

Morros Blancos Norte (MBN) represents a porphyry coppermoly (+/- gold) target related to a zone of quartz-alunite alteration over about 2 km x 2 km, within a larger zone of advanced argillic alteration including the presence of pyrophyllite, over about 4 km x 3 km. Hydrothermal alteration mineralogy and zonation patterns, combined with multi-element geochemical anomalies including Mo from 2.5 ppm up to 8 ppm in sieved surface samples, define a central target area some 2 km x 1 km in size.

The project is centred 8 km southwest of MBN, also corresponds to a porphyry copper-moly (+/- gold) target, with similar characteristics to MBN, but with the addition of a quartz-veinlet stockwork partially exposed at surface, including "A"-type veinlets, which suggests somewhat deeper erosion and probable telescoping of the porphyry copper system. Mo anomalies above 2.5 ppm in sieved surface samples range up to 32 ppm, and the target area is at least 1.5 km x 1 km in size, and possibly larger, within an overall hydrothermally altered



area some 5 km x 4 km in size. Altamira represents a third

area of interest within the overall Morros Blancos property, and is located approximately 17 km south of MBS, but is poorly explored to date. It does however



represent another potential porphyry copper target with extensive hydrothermal alteration related to a feldspar porphyry intrusion, but will not be further discussed here.

Tim Beale, President and CEO

of Revelo, said, "Morros Blancos represents an exciting new discovery for Revelo in an area with very easy access close to the Pan-American Highway, and located within the Paleocene mineral belt of northern Chile that hosts giant porphyry copper deposits. Morros Blancos Sur is particularly interesting with exposed quartz-veinlet stockworks at surface, within an otherwise heavily leached desert environment. The presence of important molybdenum geochemical anomalies at surface could be significant, as they are sometimes related to porphyry copper centres in the sub-surface in these leached environments. Other general similarities and exploration data suggest that Morros Blancos Norte could be an important and likely geologically related, target."



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Update On The Riacho Dos Machados Mine In Brazil



TORONTO, ON - Yamana Gold Inc. reported on an update to the Company's consolidated guidance incorporating 2016 to 2018 production estimates and 2016 costs for the Riacho dos Machados mine (RDM) in Brazil. The Company continues to focus on operational execution in the first quarter of 2016 with production of approximately 308,000 ounces of gold, 1.9 million ounces of silver and 26.0 million pounds of copper, all of which meet or exceed budget and previously provided guidance. In the quarter, there were three debits that offset the copper credit which resulted in higher by-product ASICs as compared to co-product ASICs which were lower. These debits relate to i) a one-time change in approach to intra-quarter quotational period hedging; ii) an intra-quarter copper in concentrate quantity adjustment; and iii) a one-time buildup of physical copper for delivery of copper pursuant to the Sandstorm Gold Ltd. copper purchase agreement. Co-product ASICs for gold and silver were less than \$795 per ounce and \$10.60 per ounce, respectively.

Both by-product ASIC and coproduct ASIC for the quarter are in line with guidance expectations with by-product ASIC expected to further improve throughout the year. Despite local currencies in the first quarter of 2016 being stronger, on average, than assumed in guidance, costs were in line with first quarter expectations.

The acquisition of RDM will increase the production profile of the Brio Gold division to an initial annualized production at full capacity of approximately 250,000 gold ounces, which would further increase to approximately 350,000 gold ounces assuming the recommissioning of C1 Santa Luz. For 2016, the Company is focused on optimizing production and costs from and value for RDM, thereby improving the production and value of the Brio Gold division. Among the efforts toward that optimization, a new water storage facility will be built this year to allow for sustained production at RDM. A critical limitation to full scale mine and plant operation until now has been limited water availability due to insufficiency of funds for a water storage facility. Completion of the facility by end of year will increase production from 55,000 ounces in 2016, with the portion attributable to the Company of 30,000 ounces, to over 104,000 ounces in 2018 increasing significantly the cash flow contribution to the Company.

With the addition of the RDM mine to Yamana's portfolio, the Company is updating its 2016, 2017 and 2018 gold production guidance and 2016 gold cash cost guidance.

Production guidance does not include production from C1 Santa Luz, which would not begin until 2017, subject to completion of technical studies by mid-2016, increased production at Canadian Malartic from the Barnat extension, which would not begin until 2018, subject to receipt of required permits which are in progress, and any further increases in production at other mines as a result of optimizations that are under review. Further information will be provided as these technical studies are completed for C1 Santa Luz and receipt of permits for Canadian Malartic.

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Mercedes Project Returns Favorable Metallurgical Results

VANCOUVER - Colombian Mines Corporation reported highly favorable metallurgical tests which yielded flotation concentrates containing 18.26 grams gold per tonne (g/T Au), 10,025 grams per tonne (g/T Ag) and 262.6 kilograms copper per metric tonne (kg/T Cu) with overall recoveries of 92% of the contained gold, greater than 79% of the silver and 35% of the copper for mineralization from the Company's Mercedes project.

The metallurgical tests were conducted by the highly respected firm of McClelland Laboratories Inc. of Reno, Nevada. The metallurgical sample was composited from the Company's previous sampling at Mercedes and was designed to represent midrange mineralization and excluded very high grade samples where grades to 50 g/T Au, 1,120 g/T Ag and 26% copper (Cu) in outcrop have previously been reported by the Company. The head grade of the composited sample was 0.5 g/T Au, 481 g/T Ag, and 2.85% Cu.

Metallurgical testing was conducted on material ground to 80% passing 75 microns (200 mesh), typical for modern flotation concentration plants. Concentrates produced contained just 3.67% by weight of the head feed weight with excellent concentration ratios of 48:1 for gold, 32:1 for silver and 15:1 for copper and overall recoveries of 92.0% of the contained gold, 79.2% of the contained silver and 35.5% of the contained copper.

This early stage testing clearly shows the mineralization at Mercedes is readily amenable to conventional flotation.

Additional test work such as refinement of activating, conditioning and collector chemicals will likely increase recoveries of both copper and silver mineralization and may marginally increase gold recoveries from those achieved in this test. Additionally, surface weathering and oxidation are known to adversely affect flotation recovery of sulfides by coating the surface of sulfide grains with coatings of various oxide minerals that do not respond to flotation. Future test work on mineralization less effected by weathering and oxidation from drill holes and/or production are expected to be more amenable to flotation concentration and to yield higher recoveries.

Colombian Mines has a policy of conducting metallurgical test work early in the project exploration process to characterize mineralization and permit early identification of metallurgical issues and concerns which could result in adverse future economic impacts. The results of this preliminary metallurgical test work are highly favorable, confirming the mineralization responds well to conventional froth flotation with excellent concentration ratios at grind sizes readily achievable in modern flotation plants with relatively simple and cost efficient "off the shelf" technology.

The Company's 100% owned, 4,995 hectare, Mercedes Concession Contract is a "green fields" early stage exploration project with significant exploration potential. Volcano-sedimentary hosted silver - copper mineralization at Mercedes shares characteristics of both the volcanic hosted copper deposits of Michigan's Upper Peninsula and the giant "Revett type" copper - silver deposits of Idaho and Montana where past production

from the Troy mine alone is recorded as 390 million pounds of copper and 48 million ounces of silver, while Mines Management's nearby Montanore project contains Measured and Indicated resources 166.3 million ounces of silver and 1.2 billion pounds of copper with additional Inferred resources of 65 million ounces of silver and 497.5 million pounds of copper. Similar resources are reported by Hecla Mining Company for their nearby Rock Creek mine.

At Mercedes mineralization is hosted in folded and faulted volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic age Saldana formation originally designated by Renz in Trumpy, 1943 as cited in Gomez, 2002 (4), as the "Post Pyande Red Beds". Dominant lithology consists of volcanic flows, tuffs and agglomerates intercalated with lithic sandstone, marron siltstone / shale and limestone deposited along a transitional basin margin.



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Land/Equipment Purchased **At Cerro Las Minitas Project**

VANCOUVER - Southern Silver Exploration Corp. has completed the purchase and obtained legal title to land at the Cerro Las Minitas project formerly held by the vendor of the mineral claims to Southern Silver.

As part of the July, 2015 agreement, the Company negotiated the cessation of mining rights on the property by the vendor, the acquisition of all mining equipment on the claims and the purchase of a 5.9 hectare surface lot which partially overlies the Blind and El Sol mineral deposits.

The surface lot surrounds two shafts that the property vendor used for small-scale mining (<50tpd) during the term of the option of the Cerro Las Minitas mineral tenures.

The acquisition of this surface lot, combined with the 2011 purchase of an initial 5 hectare surface lot, bring to a total of 10.9 hectares of land which may be utilized for mining, milling and production facilities on the property in the future.

Lawrence Page Q. C. President said "During the exploration of the CLM claims while Southern Silver was funding the option payments, it became apparent that ownership of surface rights to land overlying the mineral claims would be greatly beneficial for future development of the property. We have now accomplished the purchase of land which will be significant in any exploitation of the claims.

Additionally, through our Mexican Corporation, which is the owner of the mineral claims, we have negotiated and executed exploration access agreements with the local Ejidos holding surface rights over the deposits allowing continued exploration on the property".

Candelaria Operations: Gold & Copper Production

TORONTO, ON - Lundin Mining Corporation reported that the Candelaria operations in Chile produced, on a 100% basis, 181,040 tonnes of copper, approximately 1,874,000 ounces of silver, and 102,500 ounces of gold in concentrate, with copper and gold production exceeding expectations as a result of higher throughput. Copper cash costs for the year were lower than full year guidance. Ongoing exploration is being conducted on the Candelaria Mining Complex in Chile, with the primary purpose of supporting mining and increasing Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves available for mining. Exploration is focused on the known mantos. veins, and breccia masses in proximity to existing underground infrastructure. Historically, this strategy has proven very effective in defining new Mineral Resources available for underground mining. Much of the exploration is conducted from underground, requiring significant underground development to provide adequate drilling stations. Regional exploration is also undertaken on the large properties surrounding the mines to identify targets and define new Mineral Resource areas.

The Candelaria and Ojos del

Salado mines and surrounding tenements are located in Chile's Atacama Province, Region III, approximately 20 kilometres south of the city of Copiapó and approximately 650 kilometres north of Santiago. Minera Candelaria consists of an open pit mine and an underground mine providing copper ore to an on-site concentrator. Minera Ojos del Salado comprises two underground mines, Santos and

Alcaparrosa. The Santos mine provides copper ore to an on-site concentrator, Pedro Aguirre Cerde (PAC), while ore from the Alcaparrosa mine is treated at the Candelaria concentrator.

There is a current Candelaria tailings facility that receives the flotation tails from both the Candelaria and PAC processing plants. This existing facility has permitted capacity to 2017. Plans and permitting for a new storage facility called Los Diques are underway as part of "Candelaria 2030."

The Candelaria property comprises 249 mining exploitation concessions and 51 mining exploration concessions. The Ojos del Salado property comprises of 195 mining exploitation concessions and 37 mining exploration concessions. The Candelaria and Ojos del Salado properties are easily accessed using the public road system. Copiapó is strategically located on the Pan-American Highway, a well-maintained multi-lane highway. Copiapó is the closest city to Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado, and is a modern city with a population of 160,000. Numerous mining related businesses are located in the city, and personnel employed by the mines come from the Copiapó region.

The region has a desert climate with mild temperatures year round. Winters are mild with warm temperatures. Annual precipitation averages approximately 17 millimetres, the majority of which falls in the winter months. The climate allows for year round mining and exploration activities. The project area is mountainous with a relief varying between 200 and 1,000 metres. Vegetation is minimal outside of inhabited vallevs where irrigation is used to support vegetation that is capable of withstanding the desert environment. The mines are located in an active seismic zone. Electrical power is supplied to the mines through long-term contracts with a local energy company. The main water supply comes from a desalination plant, which was commissioned in 2013 and is located at the

Punta Padrones port facility at the sea port of Caldera. Local treated sewage water can also be used by the mines.

The Candelaria mine was discovered by Phelps Dodge Corporation in 1987. A feasibility study was completed in 1990, and construction started in October 1992. Production commenced in early 1995. In 1996, Phelps Dodge announced plans to expand concentrator throughput with the installation of a second semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) mill. The expansion further included additional mining facilities and new and expanded concentrator facilities. This upgrade was completed in 1997. Sumitomo acquired a 20% stake in the property in 1992.

Mine site and district exploration programs have been active since the Candelaria deposit discovery. This work resulted in the discovery of the Alcaparrosa and Candelaria Norte deposits, both of which are now producing mines.

In 2007, property ownership changed when Freeport acquired Phelps Dodge. Operations at Candelaria continued uninterrupted. In the middle of 2011, Freeport announced the completion of a pipeline to bring water from a nearby sewage water treatment facility to the Candelaria mine. In addition, Freeport started engineering for a desalination plant at the port of Caldera to meet the long-term water needs of the mine. The plant was commissioned in 2013 at a capacity of 500 litres per second.

The Santos mine has been in production since 1929; at that time the operation was known as Planta Punta de Cobre and was owned by Caja de Crédito Minero (CACRE-MI). The plant started with an initial throughput capacity of 250 tonnes per day. It was later renamed the Pedro Aguirre Cerde (PAC) plant. In 1978, the PAC plant was acquired by private individuals from Empresa Nacional de Mineria (ENAMI), legal successor to CACREMI. The Santos mine and Resguardo claims were also acquired, which together formed Compañía Minera Ojos del Salado S.A. MINOSAL. The processing capacity was increased to 650 tonnes per day. Phelps Dodge acquired 10% of Ojos del Salado in 1983 and became sole owner of the property in 1985. The PAC plant was expanded for a second time in 1988, increasing capacity to 1,700 tonnes per day, and the capacity of the plant is now 3,800 tonnes per day. Sumitomo acquired its 20% interest in Minera Ojos del Salado in 2005. In 1995, construction of a second underground operation at Alcaparrosa commenced, with production starting in early 1996.

The Candelaria deposit is located at the boundary between the Coastal Cordillera and the Copiapó Precordillera. The Coastal Cordillera of Chañaral and Copiapó is composed of Permian to Lower Cretaceous intrusions within a basement of metasedimentary rocks of Devonian to Carboniferous age. Volcanic, volcaniclastic, and marine carbonate rocks represent intra- and back-arc sequences that were deposited during Early to Mid-Cretaceous.

The Candelaria, Santos, and Alcaparrosa mines are located in the district of Punta del Cobre. The polymetallic sulphide deposits are hosted in volcanic rocks of the Punta del Cobre Formation. Polyme- tallic sulphide deposits in the Punta del Cobre district are located to the east of the main branches of the Atacama fault zone, a subduction-linked strikeslip fault system stretching over 1,000 kilometres along the Chilean coast and active at least since the Jurassic period. The dominant structural elements of the Punta del Cobre area are the northeast-trending Tierra Amarilla Anticlinorium, a southeast verging fold-and-thrust system and a series of north-northwest- to

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northwest-trending high-angle faults.

From 2010 to 2013, Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado invested more than US\$105 million in exploration to expand Mineral Resources primarily below the Candelaria open pit, to the north and south, and at the three underground mines. Information from that program was used to define approximately 14 million tonnes of new underground Mineral Reserves at a grade of 0.93% copper. In addition, at Minera Candelaria, new discoveries were made beneath the eastern and southern portions of the open pit (the Susana and Damiana orebodies and as well at the existing Candelaria Norte underground operations (Wendy Norte orebody). These new discoveries are expected to extend the mine life at Candelaria and potentially allow future increases in production.

Building on this exploration success, an exploration program is planned for the period 2014 to 2018, targeting the lateral extensions of the areas investigated since 2010. The planned exploration program includes 5,180 metres of underground development and 384,000 metres of core drilling at an estimated total cost of US\$133 million. The exploration potential of the Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado properties remains very good.

The main mineralized body at the Candelaria mine is hosted in rocks of the Punta del Cobre Formation. Specifically, the host rocks are massive andesite and breccias of the lower andesite, and volcanic tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks at the base of the upper andesite. In the metasedimentary rock, the mineralization is confined to a few isolated layers (mantos).

Chalcopyrite is the only primary copper sulphide present in the Santos mine. Additionally to copper mineralization, there are economic values of gold. Most frequent gangue minerals are pyrite, magnetite, actinolite, k-feldspar, chlorite, biotite and hematite. Mineralized bodies at the Alcaparrosa mine have a mantotype geometry that trend to the northeast and dip to the west. Ore and gangue mineralogy consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite, with trace pyrrhotite, molybdenite, and arsenopyrite.

Minera Candelaria consists of the Candelaria open pit and the Candelaria Norte underground mine. Minera Ojos del Salado consists of the Santos and Alcaparrosa underground mines. The ore from the Candelaria open pit, Candelaria Norte and Alcaparrosa underground mines is processed at the Cande- laria concentrator. Ore from the Santos underground mine is processed at the PAC plant located on the Ojos del Salado property.

In 2013 the two operations combined production was 191.4 kilotonnes of copper and 101,000 ounces of gold. Based on the December 31, 2013 Mineral Reserves, the projects are expected to continue operations until 2028. Aggressive ongoing resource expansion exploration, however, has the potential to extend the mine life beyond 2028 and significantly change the projected copper production profile by replacing low grade open pit and stockpile mill feed by higher grade ore extracted from the expanding underground mines and defer depletion of the low grade stockpiles.

The Candelaria open pit mine is a conventional owner operated, drill and blast, load and haul open pit. The three underground mines on the property, Candelaria Norte, Alcaparrosa, and Santos, are mined with sub-level open stoping, have large vertical stopes, and Mineral Reserve grades of approximately 1.0% copper or higher. All Candelaria and Ojos del Salado mines have good geotechnical conditions.

The Candelaria processing plant flowsheet is conventional comprising two parallel process lines for grinding and flotation, reclaimed process water from a conventional tailings dam, final concentrate filtration, and shipping of bulk copper concentrates. Run of mine ore is trucked to a primary gyratory crusher. Grinding takes place in a multi-stage closed circuit using semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) mills, ball mills, and pebble crushing. A multistage flotation circuit using an arrangement of mechanical cells, regrind mills, and column cells produces copper concentrate. Final flotation copper concentrate with gold and silver by-product metals is thickened, filtered, and stored on site.

The PAC concentrator flowsheet comprises a closed-circuit crushing plant including a primary jaw crusher, a secondary cone crusher, and two tertiary cone crushers. The grinding circuit has three ball mills operating in parallel and in direct closed-circuit with hydro-cyclone classification. The flotation plant uses conventional multi-stage, mechanical, selfaspired and forced-air flotation cells, regrind milling, and column cells for the final concentrate cleaning stage. Final concentrate is thickened and filtered using a ceramic disc filter.

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Preliminary Economic Assessment On The Bilbao Silver-Lead-Zinc

TORONTO, ON - Xtierra Inc. has received an updated NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate and a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Bilbao Project, prepared by

Econ the (RPM). by The Bilbao Project is a poly-



metallic sulphide and oxide replacement silver-lead-zinccopper deposit located approximately 500km northwest of Mexico City in the southeastern part of the State of Zacatecas. RPM updated the previous resource model taking into account additional drilling completed in both 2012 and 2013 and coordinated and supervised various third party independent consultants to carry out various studies including: Nordmin Engineering Ltd. developed a mine design and production schedule; DRA Americas Inc. analyzed metallurgical testing and recovery methods and designed a process plant; Golder Associates carried out various environmental studies including the design of a tailings disposal facility; and Micon International Limited carried out a high level review of metal markets.

The following disclosure is based on and/or derived from the PEA. The PEA is preliminary in nature in that it includes in part inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that the results projected by the PEA will be realized with further work and actual results may vary substantially. Because inferred resources are speculative, the modifying factors that are applied to assess the potential economic viability of the project are also speculative.

RPM, after reviewing the extensive work previously completed and the large amount of information generated, recommended extending the scope of the previously completed infill drilling program by a minimum of four holes and assaying historical core in strategic locations.

Six infill holes were drilled in June 2013, completing an additional drilling campaign in the southern part of the silver-zinclead project. This drilling followed a 10 hole, 2032 metre infill drilling campaign during the third quarter of 2012.

Since 2006, Xtierra has drilled 113 diamond drill-holes in the Bilbao deposit. All of the drill-holes are diamond NQ-HQ core holes with most (104) being vertical. The drill campaigns defined a general grid of 50 m by 50 m and a tighter drilling grid of 26 holes defining a 35 m by 35 m in the high grade core. The drilled zone extends over an area of 530m along north-south axis and 580m along east-west axis.

The new Zn/Pb/Ag/Cu resource estimation of the Bilbao deposit was prepared by RPM to incorporate new drilling information acquired during 2011-2013.

The geological model was generated using 113 holes (all the logged drill holes). The block resource model was estimated using 105 holes which had assays. A lithology model was built and Indicator and Ordinary Kriging (OK) were used to estimate Zn, Pb, Ag and Cu resources. Density measurements were updated using 224 new density determinations completed since the last 2010 model was constructed. The previous 2011 model was based on the average of 14 measurements and assigned a density of 3.6g/cc to sulphide blocks while the new 2013 model established a mean density of 3.3 g/cc for the sul-

Alianza Minerals Completes Isy Work Program In Peru

VANCOUVER - Alianza Minerals Ltd. reported that a prospecting, mapping and sampling program has been completed at the Isy epithermal gold and silver property in the Ayacucho Department, Peru. A total of 114 samples were submitted for analyses, including 18 soil samples, 91 rock samples and 5 control standards. Highlights include the expansion of the area of low sulphidation quartz veining at the Jello Orcco area to a strike length of 2.7 kilometres and a vertical extent of 200 metres. This program was designed to gain a better understanding of the lithologic and structural controls of quartz veining and epithermal alteration

as well as to assess the overall breadth of veining and alteration on the property.

Isy is located 110 kilometres east of Ica, Peru. It is an early stage gold-silver exploration property that was acquired in 2010 based on regional analysis of LANDSAT alteration anomalies, structural geology, and regional metallogenic studies. The property is underlain by Miocene volcanic rocks that host epithermal-style alteration and quartz veining. Alianza's predecessor completed initial reconnaissance mapping and sampling which confirmed anomalous gold values with associated anomalous epithermal-suite metals.

Project Located In The Southeastern State Of Zacatecas, Mexico

phide zone.

RPM used three year trailing average prices of US0.94 lb/Zn, US1.01 lb/Pb and US30.24 oz/Ag for purposes of determining cutoff grades and Zn equivalent values. Metal-lurgical recoveries were applied in the equivalent equation as 76.7%, 90.6% and 73.4% for Zn, Pb, and Ag, respectively. The Zn equivalent equation used is as follows: Zneq = Zn + 0.969*Pb + 0.09947*Ag. The potentially mineable underground resource is estimated by RPM to be 5.2M tonnes at grades of 2.10 % Zn, 1.40 % Pb and 63.96 grams Ag per tonne. The tonnes and grade include an average dilution of 10 percent, at zero grade, as well as mining losses of 5%. The RPM PEA relies on Indicated Mineral Resources (approximately 75 percent of the total resource tonnes) as well as Inferred Mineral Resources (approximately 25 percent of the total resource tonnes).

The current mine plan incorporated in the PEA targets the extraction of the sulphide zone only given the results of the metallurgical test work on the oxide and transition zones completed.

The mine production schedule is based on a production rate of 2,000 tpd of potentially economic mineralization, or 720,000 tonnes per year. This provides for a mine life of approximately 8 years, mining out the resources available.

Underground mining methods will be used to access the sulphide zone located approximately 50 meters below surface, and accessed via a portal and ramp system. The main access to the underground mine will be via a main ramp from surface to the 1860 Level.

The main proposed mining method is Longhole Open Stoping using downholes, while near the top of the deposit Longhole Open Stoping using upholes will be employed. Longhole stopes will be backfilled with a cemented rock fill.

Based on the selected mining method a dilution factor of 10% is applied which allows for dilution from hanging and footwall wall exposures and cemented backfill dilution which results from blasting against backfilled stopes. Mining recovery of 95% is assumed for this deposit.

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Glen Eagle Expands Gold Processing Plant In Honduras

MONTREAL - Glen Eagle Resources Inc. reported that the Company is currently ordering all the necessary parts and equipment to expand Cobra Oro's gold processing plant in Honduras with the objectve to reach throughput capacity of 150 tonnes per day.

The agreements recently signed with several groups of local miners to supply Cobra Oro's plant for the next three years have contributed to make the decision on a risk adjusted basis along with the fact that the Company will continue to access for the coming year the same source of mineral supply that has been feeding its processing plant since inception.

To support the expansion program and assume full ownership of its operations located within a free trade zone, Cobra Oro is in progress of purchasing the land currently under rental. The plant is debt free and 100% owned by Glen Eagle..

Picha Copper In Peru Acquired By Carajas

VANCOUVER, BC - Lara Exploration Ltd. reported that its partner Kiwanda Copper LLC and the Carajas Copper Company Limited (CJC), have agreed to acquire the Company's Picha Copper Project in southern Peru.

The Picha Project is located in the Moquegua Department of southern Peru. Lara has completed geological and alteration mapping, surface sampling and ground geophysics (158 line km of Magnetic and 65 line km of Induced Polarization surveys). The positive copper results from sampling, along with the widespread alteration, brecciation, vein stockworking and geophysical anomalies, are indicative of potential to discover a porphyry system at depth.

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Radius Gold Stakes 4 Lithium Brine Projects In Mexico

VANCOUVER - Radius Gold Inc. has applied for mineral concessions totalling 37,000ha covering four lithium brine targets in northern Mexico. Further Radius is pleased to announce it has signed an option agreement with Advantage Lithium Corp. to fund exploration of the properties.

While working in northern Mexico, Radius' exploration team recognized the potential of the large salar basins and compiled a database from historic

lithium exploration conducted by the Mexican geological survey between 1987 and 1993. Radius applied for concessions covering the targets and has attracted an experienced and well-funded partner in Advantage Lithium.

Simon Ridgway, President and CEO of Radius, comments: "We are extremely pleased with these lithium brine projects and our new partner, Advantage Lithium. Our team has discovered a new region with lithium rich salars where we have the potential for a large discovery. We have a technically capable partner in Advantage Lithium willing to fund the projects and through share ownership in Advantage Lithium, exposure to excellent targets in Clayton Valley and the developing Lithium market. We look forward to advancing our new properties with the Advantage team.'

Upon exercise of the First 43-101 compliant preliminary

feasibility study within 24 months of the election date. Upon exercise of the Second

Option, Advantage and Radius will form a 70:30, industry standard joint venture.



Dynasty Operation; Corporate Update

VANCOUVER, BC Dynasty Metals & Mining Inc.reported that in mid-June of this year, with the participation of the Ecuador labour ministry, Dynasty entered into an agreement with the mine workers at its Zaruma mine in southern Ecuador such that the workers were permitted to extract ore from the Zaruma mine for a 10 day period, the net proceeds of which were to be applied toward the workers' outstanding wages. Dynasty is pleased to announce the results of this 10-day arrangement. Approximately 2,000 tonnes of ore at a grade of 3.35g/t Au were mined and processed as per the terms of the agreement. The resulting approximately 215 ounces of gold were sold for proceeds (net of of processing costs) US\$192,341.24, which contributed to the outstanding wages for the Zaruma miners. Mining activity is continuing at the Zaruma mine at this time with the majority of the work force having returned. Such workers are operating under the terms of the agreement with the Company announced on July 21, 2016, which shall continue until the outstanding wages have been repaid.

In August, the Ecuador Ministry of Labour informed Dynasty's Ecuadorian subsidiary, Elipe S.A., that it had



finalized and archived the collective dispute between the company and the mine workers. "We are pleased that this has been settled and we can move forward in a constructive way with the mine workers," commented CEO Robert Washer.

Option to earn a 55% interest, Advantage may elect to either: (a) form a 55:45 joint venture with Radius on industry standard terms, for further exploration and development of the Projects; or (b) receive an option (the "Second Option") to acquire a further $15\overline{\%}$ interest in one or more of the Projects. In order to exercise the Second Option and increase its interest to 70%, Advantage must complete a NI

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ECUADOR Cascabel Project Cu-Au Updates

OTTAWA - Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. reported an update for the Cascabel copper-gold porphyry joint venture exploration project in northern Ecuador, in which the Company has a 15% interest financed through to completion of a feasibility study. SolGold Plc is funding 100% of the exploration at Cascabel and is the operator of the project.

Hole 17 has intersected mineralization from 641.3 m and bornite and chalcopyrite copper sulphide mineralization from 816.2 m to 999.2 m depth, and is extending the surface footprint of the Alpala target 100 m southwest and 300 m closer to surface at this position; Hole 17 (CSD-16-017) was drilling at a depth of 999.2m. Rig 1 is drilling Hole 17 to the southwest at a declination of -74 degrees, from the same drill site as Hole 16, towards a planned depth of 1400m; Hole 17 is targeting shallow extensions of the Alpala deposit to the west, along the interpreted continuation of copper and gold mineralization intersected in Holes 1, 5 and 12, which returned the following intersections: Hole 1: 302m @ 0.39 % Cu and 0.48 g/t Au (0.77% CuEq*) from 16m, including 100m @ 0.65 % Cu and 1.00 g/t Au (1.44% cuEq) from 222m; Hole 5: 1306m @ 0.62 % Cu and 0.54 g/t Au (1.05% CuEq) from 24m, including 552m @ 1.03m % Cu and 1.05 g/t Au (1.86% CuEq) from 778m; Hole 12: 1312m @ 0.67 % Cu and 0.63 g/t Au (1.17% CuEq) from 128m, including 576m @ 1.03m % Cu and 1.19 g/t Au (1.97% CuEq) from 844m; and Hole 17 passed into intrusion hosted, porphyry style copper sulphide mineralization from 641.3m depth, and has intersected over 350m of mineralization to date.

Drill Hole 17 passed into bornite-chalcopyrite copper sulphide mineralization from 816.2m. Bornite and chalcopyrite are important copper ore minerals containing around 63% and 35% copper, respectively.

Rig 2 continues drilling Hole 15R2 towards a revised planned depth of 2000m, having intersected over 950m of intrusion hosted, porphyry style copper sulphide mineralization from 803.2m to the current depth of 1749.4m. Hole 15R2 is targeting extensions of the Alpala deposit to the north, and at depth, some 100m north of the deeper high-grade zone intersected in Hole 9, which returned 1050.8m @ 0.68% Cu and 0.92g/t Au (1.42% CuEQ), including 420m @ 1.00 % copper and 1.34 g/t gold (2.06% CuEq).

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1.6 Million Oz. Of Silver And 9,264 Ounces of Gold At Mexico/Peru Mines

VANCOUVER - Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. reported production results from its two operating mines in Latin America, the San Jose Mine in Mexico and the Caylloma Mine in Peru. The company produced 1.6 million ounces of silver, 9,264 ounces of gold plus base metal by-products. Fortuna is on schedule to produce 7.0 million ounces of silver and 42.8 thousand ounces of gold or 9.6 million Ag Eq ounces in 2016.

Jorge A. Ganoza, President and CEO, said, "Silver and gold production exceeded guidance for the quarter. San Jose's outperformance was driven by higher head grades, increase in milled tonnes, and better metallurgical recoveries.

Caylloma reached the new mill throughput rate of 1,430 tpd at the end of March." Mr. Ganoza continued, "Mill expansion from 2,000 tpd to 3,000 tpd is progressing as planned with commissioning in July 2016. At that point, the San Jose Mine is ranked among the top thirteen primary silver producing mines in the world, increasing Fortuna's consolidated silver and gold annual production to approximately 9-10 million ounces of silver and 52 - 53 thousand ounces of gold."

At the San Jose Mine silver and gold productions for the quarter were 14 % and 13 % above budget respectively. Average head grades for silver and gold were 240 g/t and 1.73 g/t or 7% and 6% above budget respectively. Increase in silver and gold production over budget resulted from higher head grades; increase in milled tonnes, 4 % above budget; and better metallurgical recoveries, 2 % above budget for both gold and silver. Mill expansion from 2,000 tpd to 3,000 tpd is progressing as planned with commissioning expected in July 2016.

The Caylloma Mine silver production for the quarter was in-line with budget. Benefits from higher metallurgical recovery of 6 % above budget were offset by lower mill throughput in March due to plant optimization commissioning. Plant optimization work was successfully concluded on-time and under budget. Mill throughput expansion from 1,300 tpd to 1,430 tpd was achieved earlier.

Drill Results/Exploration Update For Tajitos Gold Project

VANCOUVER - Riverside Resources Inc. reported drill results and an update on exploration work at the Company's Tajitos Gold Project, located in Sonora, Mexico. Core and reverse circulation (RC) drilling has concluded and Riverside has now received gold assay results for all samples submitted to the lab. Riverside and partner Centerra Gold Inc. completed eight diamond core holes totalling 1,832 metres. Highlighted intercepts from the core drilling included (reported intervals are approximate true width): T16-001D, 3.00 metres @ 1.14 g/t gold starting at 297.00 metres depth ?(hole ended in mineralization); T16-002D, 11.10 metres @ 0.78 g/t gold starting at 185.90 metres depth; T16-005D, 3.00 metres @ 6.12 g/t gold starting at 48.00 metres depth; and T16-008D, 1.50 metres @ 6.03 g/t gold starting at 42.00 metres depth.

Mineralization intersected in the Tajitos drilling correlates

with fault zones and lithologic contacts and further drilling is required to determine the mineralization extent and tenor. Initial evaluation of trace elements from 6 of the holes and surface sampling show an enrichment in As, and Sb within the gold zone and in the footwall below gold enriched zones. Lead is also elevated in the areas with the highest gold values. This pattern was also seen in previous trench and channel sampling. Patterns of trace and base metals will be examined with regard to future drill targeting and multi-element vectoring to gold zones. The core drilling at Tajitos provides key structural and stratigraphic information permitting updated fault control modeling and detailed investigation of alteration patterns and paragenesis of the gold mineralization.

Riverside's President and CEO, John-Mark Staude, said, "The Sonora Orogenic Gold Deposits commonly have lenses of gold and often require several drilling campaigns and several dozen drill holes for a major discovery. We are encouraged with the results of this initial phase of 8 core holes, which will help us establish a better understanding of controls on mineralization and guide future drilling and exploration efforts at Tajitos."

A program of reverse circula-

tion drilling in the Tejo area was designed to determine the depth to bedrock and 1,728 metres were completed in 12 holes. The Tejo drilling determined depth to bedrock ranges from a few metres to over 200 metres deep. The intersected bedrock includes the same stratigraphic units which host gold mineralization at the Tajitos target and similar alteration is observed in both areas. The minimal bedrock sampled only contained trace levels of gold but trace elements will be further evaluated to determine possible zoning patterns to vector toward the favorable areas and used in conjunction with surface mapping/geochemical sampling.



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Sale Of Oro Silver And El Compas Mine Project

VANCOUVER - Canarc Resource Corp. has closed the sale transaction under the definitive agreement with Endeavour Silver Corp. pursuant to which Canarc sold to Endeavour 100% of the shares of Canarc's whollyowned subsidiary,

Oro Silver Resources Ltd., which indirectly holds a 100% interest in the El Compas Gold-Silver Mine Project in Zacatecas, Mexico, in consideration for 2,147,239 free-trading common shares of Endeavour, with an aggregate deemed value of CAD\$10.5 million.

The Endeavour shares were issued to Canarc. As additional consideration, Endeavour has assumed Canarc's obligation to deliver an aggregate of 165 troy ounces of gold (or the US Dollar equivalent thereof) to Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. in three equal payments of 55 troy ounces which are due in October 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Canarc's enhanced financial position should allow the Company to pursue more substantial M&A opportunities aimed at creating additional growth and value for shareholders.

The Company has already begun reviewing several new projects generated by management or submitted by investment bankers.

Going forward, management

remains focused on acquiring near term gold-silver-copper mining assets located in Mexico, US and Canada, together with a renewed effort to advance the Company's New Polaris and Windfall Hills projects.

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Avino Commences Construction Of Tailings Storage

VANCOUVER, BC - Avino Silver & Gold Mines Ltd. reported the commencement of construction of the new Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) at its Avino property located in Durango, Mexico. Following the receipt of all necessary permits and the completion of an independent engineering study, ground has been broken on the new Tailings Storage Facility.

The TSF will be built in 4 stages; the first 2 stages, which are expected to take approximately 6 months to complete, have an estimated cost of US\$2.2 million and will provide enough capacity for 6 operating years. Stages 3 and 4, which can be built at any time in the future, will cost US\$624,000 and would provide enough storage for an additional 8 years of operations. Environmental permits are valid for 14 years of operations and an additional 11 years post production. The new TSF is being constructed on land owned by Avino.

A new tailings storage facility is necessary to allow the existing TSF to be decommissioned, which will enable Avino to begin assessing the upper sulphide bench as well as the lower oxide bench in areas that are currently being used to store tailings from our active operations.

The assessment work is part of the recommendations contained in the 2013 Preliminary Economic Assessment intended to advance the Tailings Resource towards a production decision for an agglomerated heap leach Merrill-Crowe precipitation operation. The 2013 Preliminary Economic Assessment suggests that the operation could have an IRR and NPV of 54% and \$38.6 million, respectively, using US\$20.38 per ounce for silver and US\$1,256 per ounce for gold; and could add an additional 1.4 million ounces of silver equivalent to Avino's consolidated annual production for a period of 5 years.

Once the new TSF is completed, Avino will decommission the current TSF, then begin installing wells which will be used to pump out the retained water in the dam. This will speed up the sonic drilling program planned for the upper benches, provide samples for the metallurgical program, and increase confidence in the oxide resource located below the sulphide tailings.



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CHILE CANCEL CAN

TORONTO, ON - Lundin Mining Corporation reported that Candelaria Operations in Chile produced, on a 100% basis, 181,040 tonnes of copper, approximately 1,874,000 ounces of silver, and 102,500 ounces of gold in concentrate, with copper and gold production exceeding expectations as a result of higher throughput. Copper cash costs for the year were lower than full year guidance. Ongoing exploration is being conducted on the Candelaria Mining Complex in Chile, with the primary purpose of supporting mining and increasing Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves available for mining. Exploration is focused on the known mantos, veins, and breccia masses in proximity to existing underground infrastructure.

The Candelaria and Ojos del Salado mines and surrounding tenements are located in Chile's Atacama Province, Region III, approximately 20 kilometres south of the city of Copiapó and approximately 650 kilometres north of Santiago. Minera Candelaria consists of an open pit mine and an underground mine providing copper ore to an on-site concentrator. Minera Ojos del Salado comprises two underground mines, Santos and Alcaparrosa. The Santos mine provides copper ore to an on-site concentrator, Pedro Aguirre Cerde (PAC), while ore from the Alcaparrosa mine is treated at the Candelaria concentrator.

There is a current Candelaria tailings facility that receives the flotation tails from both the Candelaria and PAC processing plants. This existing facility has permitted capacity to 2017. Plans and permitting for a new storage facility called Los Diques are underway as part of "Candelaria 2030."

The Candelaria property comprises 249 mining exploitation concessions and 51 mining exploration concessions. The Ojos del Salado property comprises of 195 mining exploitation concessions and 37 mining exploration concessions. The Candelaria and Ojos del Salado properties are easily accessed using the public road system. Copiapó is strategically located on the Pan-American Highway, a well-maintained multi-lane high-



181,040 tonnes of copper, approximately 1,874,000 ounces of silver, and 102,500 ounces of gold in concentrate, with copper and gold production exceeding Candelaria Operations expectations. *Photo courtesy of: Lundin Mining Corporation*

way. Copiapó is the closest city to Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado, and is a modern city with a population of 160,000. Numerous mining related businesses are located in the city, and personnel employed by the mines come from the Copiapó region.

The climate allows for year round mining and exploration activities. The mines are located in an active seismic zone. Electrical power is supplied to the mines through long-term contracts with a local energy company. The main water supply comes from a desalination plant, which was commissioned in 2013 and is located at the Punta Padrones port facility at the sea port of Caldera. Local treated sewage water can also be used by the mines.

The Candelaria mine was discovered by Phelps Dodge Corporation in 1987. A feasibility study was completed in 1990, and construction started in October 1992. Production commenced in early 1995. In 1996, Phelps Dodge announced plans to expand concentrator throughput with the installation of a second semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) mill. The expansion further included additional mining facilities and new and expanded concentrator facilities. This upgrade was completed in 1997. Sumitomo acquired a 20% stake in the property in 1992.

Mine site and district exploration programs have been active since the Candelaria deposit discovery. This work resulted in the discovery of the Alcaparrosa and Candelaria Norte deposits, both of which are now producing mines.

In 2007, property ownership changed when Freeport acquired Phelps Dodge. Operations at Candelaria continued uninterrupted. In the middle of 2011, Freeport announced the completion of a pipeline to bring water from a nearby sewage water treatment facility to the Candelaria mine. In addition, Freeport started engineering for a desalination plant at the port of Caldera to meet the long-term water needs of the mine. The plant was commissioned in 2013 at a capacity of 500 litres per second.

The Santos mine has been in production since 1929; at that time the operation was known as Planta Punta de Cobre and was owned by Caja de Crédito Minero (CACRE-MI). The plant started with an initial throughput capacity of 250 tonnes per day. It was later renamed the Pedro Aguirre Cerde (PAC) plant. In 1978, the PAC plant was acquired by private individuals from Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI), legal successor to CACREMI. The Santos mine and Resguardo claims were also acquired, which together formed Compañía Minera Ojos del Salado S.A. MINOSAL. The processing capacity was increased to 650 tonnes per day. Phelps Dodge acquired 10% of Ojos del Salado in 1983 and became sole owner of the property in 1985. The PAC plant was expanded for a second time in 1988, increasing capacity to 1,700 tonnes per day, and the capacity of the plant is now 3,800 tonnes per day. In 1995, construction of a second underground operation at Alcaparrosa commenced, with production starting in early 1996.

The Candelaria deposit is located at the boundary between the Coastal Cordillera and the Copiapó Precordillera. The Coastal Cordillera of Chañaral and Copiapó is composed of Permian to Lower Cretaceous intrusions within a basement of metasedimentary rocks of Devonian to Carboniferous age.

The Candelaria, Santos, and Alcaparrosa mines are located in the district of Punta del Cobre. The polymetallic sulphide deposits are hosted in volcanic rocks of the Punta del Cobre Formation.

Continued On Page 15

Exploration Drilling Results At The Candelones Extension Deposit

TORONTO - Unigold Inc. reported recent results from exploration drilling at the Candelones Extension deposit, within the Neita Concession in the Dominican Republic.

Hole LP16-101 was drilled 75 metres east of the recently discovered lenses of massive sulphide intersected by holes LP15-93, 95 and 96 (UGD PR#2016-02). Hole LP50 (5.07 g/t Au; 2.5% Cu over 5.7 metres) is located an additional 50 metres to the east. LP16-101 intersected massive to semi-massive, pyrite rich sulphides at a depth of 409.6 metres assaying: 3.10 g/t Au with 0.6% Cu over 9.8 metres

The massive sulphides are simi-

lar to the initial massive sulphide lenses discovered 75 metres to the west. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral with lesser chalcopyrite. The sulphide mineralization occurs at the same elevation as LP50 and the second massive sulphide lens intersected in LP15-96. The flat lying massive sulphide lenses appear to be confined to a 75 metre wide trend plunging at 25° to 35° to the east.

This trend has not been drill tested east of hole LP50. To date, seven holes have tested this trend with all seven returning gold and copper grades three to four times higher than the 2013 initial resource grade. The seven drill holes define a strike length of 200 metres with a width between 60 to 80 metres and thickness ranging from 5 to 30 metres.

Joseph Del Campo, Interim President and CEO said, "The latest results are very encouraging. Not only have we expanded the gold and copper rich massive sulphide mineralization over 100 metres to the east, we have identified mineralization that was not previously recognized and which may have a significant, positive impact on the mineral resources of the deposit. Both targets tested to date have returned results that are among the highest grades intersected at the Candelones Extension deposit."

Update On Aguila Norte Peru Plant Construction

TORONTO, ON - Duran Ventures Inc. reported on the construction of its 80% owned 100-tonne-per-day Aguila Norte mineral processing plant located in Northern Peru. The Company expects to finish construction of the plant by the end of March 2016.

The commissioning phase started in March, with processing of third party mineral to commence shortly thereafter.

The civil works were completed in late 2015 to provide the base for the primary crushers and for the 6' X 6' ball mill. The primary and conical mineral crushers as well as the ball mill were delivered to site in mid-January and established on their respective concrete foundations.

The construction of the concrete foundations for the flotation cells, reactant tanks and secondary crushing circuit was completed in February. The remaining equipment - including the flotation cells - is built and purchased and is expected to be delivered to site shortly.

The surface rights agreement with the Peruvian government has been expanded and now includes the area where a long-term tailings storage will be located. The civil works for the tailings dam started in mid-February.

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Upgraded Resource Estimate For Chinchillas Silver Project In Argentina

VANCOUVER, BC - Golden 125 g/t to 142 g/t AgEq. Arrow Resources Corporation reported an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chinchillas Silver Deposit in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The recently completed Phase V drill program successfully converted more than fifty million ounces of silver equivalent (AgEq) resources to the Measured and Indicated (M+I) categories, at the base cut-off grade.

This includes 17 million ounces of AgEq as Measured resources in the central part of the Silver Mantos zone, and expansion of Measured plus Indicated to the north, south and at depth. In addition, the average grade of M+I increased from

The updated resource estimate is part of the Chinchillas Project predevelopment activities are being undertaken to evaluate the feasibility of creating a combined mining business with Silver Standard's Pirquitas mine. Between October 2015 and February 2016, approximately 15,000 metres of diamond drilling was completed at the deposit in the Phase V program. The main objective of the program was to infill the Silver Mantos area of the deposit with sufficient density to convert a significant portion of the resource estimate reported in 2015 to M+I, as required for the studies being completed by Silver Standard.

New Measured Resource of 17 million ounces of AgEq at 149 g/t

AgEq grade. (3.6 million tonnes grading 115g/t silver, 0.56% lead, 0.38% zinc at a 45g/t AgEq cut-off). Increase in Indicated Resources by 34 million ounces to 138 million ounces AgEq. (30.6 million tonnes grading 88g/t silver, 0.85% lead, 0.60% zinc at a 45g/t AgEq cut-off). Average grade increased from 125g/t AgEq to 142 g/t AgEq in Measured and Indicated. Inferred Mineral Resource of 90 million ounces of AgEq at 85 g/t AgEq grade (32.9 million tonnes grading 42g/t silver, 0.44% lead and 0.76% zinc at a 45g/t AgEq cut-off). Deposit continues to remain open to expansion.

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MEXICO San Rafael Property Projected To Produce 5.5 Million Ounces Of Ag

TORONTO, ON - Americas Silver Corporation President and CEO Darren Blasutti said, "Last year, we continued to reduce costs while increasing silver-lead production and mine efficiency,".

In March, the Company announced a maiden reserve at the San Rafael property based on the results of its updated pre-feasibility study. San Rafael is part of the Cosalá Operations in Mexico. It is a zinc-silver-lead deposit located approximately 8km north of the Los Braceros process plant. As market conditions stabilized and covered, the Company decided to restart work in Q1, 2016. The study considers an underground operation focused on the Main Zone with processing at the existing Los Braceros facility to produce silver-bearing zinc and lead concentrates.

The project is expected to produce 5.5 million ounces of silver, 254 million pounds of zinc and 97 million pounds of lead over an initial reserve life of 5.5 years with a pre-tax net present value of \$24.7 million at a 5% discount rate and a pre-tax IRR of 27%. The life of mine allin sustaining costs of the project are expected to be negative 19 cents per pound of silver produced. San Rafael offers attractive economic upside through conversion of the existing resource to reserve, as well as resource addition from exploration once underground access has been established.

Permits are in place to allow commencement of mine development, subject to approval by the Board of Directors and project financing. Following an eleven month development period, the existing Los Braceros processing plant will begin treating San Rafael ore to produce silver-bearing zinc and lead concentrates. At month 20, a mill expansion will increase throughput by 30% to 1,800 tonnes per day to coincide with the ramp up in mine production. Full details of the Prefeasibility Study will be disclosed through a Technical Report. Consolidated silver production for 2016 is forecast between 2.5 - 3.0 million silver ounces and 5.0 - 5.6 million silver equivalent ounces compared to 2015, silver cash costs are projected to fall approximately 25% to between \$9.00 - \$10.00 per ounce compared to 2015, and all-in sustaining costs are projected to drop approximately 30% to \$11.75 -\$12.75 per ounce.

PERU Multiple Stacked High-Grade Pb-Ag-Zn Zones Discovered

VANCOUVER, BC - Trevali Mining Corporation reported initial results from its 2016 underground exploration drill program that tested recently discovered mineralization in the hanging wall to the Magistral North deposit at its Santander zinc mine in Peru. All drill holes intersected very significant sulphide mineralization both within the main Magistral North body as well as in the newly discovered Oyon mantos. The intercepts are near existing mine infrastructure and will be quickly added into the near-term (2016-2017) mine plan. Mineralization in both the Magistral North deposit and the new Oyon mantos remains open

for expansion and drilling is in progress.

Follow-up expansion and definition drilling has begun to define a new mineralized zone termed the "Oyon Mantos" in the hanging wall to the main Magistral North deposit. The Oyon zone contains multiple stacked lenses (or mantos) of replacement mineralization and veining that vary from 1-to-10 metres thick, have a modeled strike length of approximately 90 metres and a currently defined dip length of approximately 150 metres. In general, average grades for many of the defined intercepts are higher than typical Santander mill feed grades.



GUYANA, SA Encouraging Results At The Toroparu Au Project

DENVER, CO - Sandspring Resources Ltd. reported encouraging results from its Fall 2015 Exploration Program at its Toroparu Gold Project in Guyana, South America. The Company completed a 3,700-meter diamond drilling program on the promising Sona Hill Prospect, located 5 km southeast of the main Toroparu deposit, and also conducted a 100km² geochemical survey on unexplored concessions within the northwest region of the Company's property.

Assay results from the 2015 Sona Hill diamond drilling program confirmed saprolite and bedrock mineralization that was initially intercepted in the Q4-2012 reconnaissance drill program. The 2012 program, which included 30 reverse circulation holes (SOR001-SOR030) and five diamond drill holes (SOD001-SOD005), defined gold mineralization in saprolite and bedrock along the western flank of the 1km long north-south oriented Sona Hill anomaly. Sona Hill is the eastern most gold anomaly in a cluster of ten gold features located within a 20 $\bar{k}m$ by 7 km hydrothermal alteration halo around Toroparu.

The 2015 diamond drilling program recovered 3,691 meters of drill core from 35 holes (SOD006-SOD041) drilled to a vertical depth of 100 meters.

The Sona Hill mineralized system remains open along strike and down dip at depth. Sandspring is committed to developing the Sona Hill prospect into a resource, and is planning further exploration of Sona Hill and the other geochemical gold anomalies in the hydrothermal alteration halo in an effort to identify additional ounces.

Sandspring completed a 100km2 regional geochemical survey across the Otomung River area, located 20 km northwest of the Toroparu deposit Otomung Geochemical and Geophysics.

Through its Guyana subsidiary ETK, Inc., Sandspring controls 25,602 acres of property in the Otomung River area (Otomung Block). The Otomung area lies to the northwest of an interpreted large geologic flexure in the Puruni Shear Corridor, the geologic feature that hosts the Toroparu deposit and can be traced for more than 150 km within the Puruni volcano-sedimentary belt into producing goldfields in Venezuela. Sandspring extended its regional geochemical survey grid into the Otomung Block, which is adjacent to the current boundaries of the Toroparu property block, with the objective of identifying gold anomalous features that could indicate additional mineralized systems.

The Otomung geochemical survey collected 764 samples on a 1000 meter x 100 meter grid. Multi-element data indicate that gold anomalous values occur at the border of a geochemical feature interpreted as an elongated granitoid intrusion in the center of the survey area.

This interpretation is consistent with indications from earlier exploration work in the area that suggested the presence of intrusives in the same zones and reflects a geological setting comparable to Toroparu. Sandspring plans to follow up these results with an extension of the survey grid further to the northwest to explore for other intrusive structures, and will infill survey lines and sampling in the zones of interest to develop new drill targets.

Operational Update At The El Limon-Guajes Mine In Mexico

TORONTO - Torex Gold Resources Inc. reported on the operations ramp-up of the ELG Mine in Mexico. Fred Stanford, President & CEO of Torex said, "The ramp up of the processing

plant is tracking nicely ahead of plan, costs remain on budget, security and safety performance has been excellent, relationships with local communities continue to be productive, and the construction of production support facilities is drawing to a close. The next three milestones will be the declaration of commercial production, the resettlement of the El Limon village, and the commissioning of the El Limon Crusher / RopeCon. All of these milestones are on schedule for achievement in Q2 2016."

Processing Plant: The rampup remains on track for the declaration of commercial production in Q2/16; (60% of design throughput of 14,000 tonnes per day for 30 days); The first phase of the ramp-up was focused on achieving plant reliability / utilization. That phase is now com-

pleted, reliability / utilization at design levels have been demonstrated (90% utilization or 151 hours in a week); The design throughput rate per hour is approximately 650 tonnes per hour. The plant has consistently operated at 60% of that rate, approximately 400 tonnes per hour, through the 'reliability' ramp-up phase. Additional grinding media has been added and the throughput rate is now approaching 500 tonnes per hour; To date a daily performance of 11,300 tonnes through the plant has been achieved. As additional grinding media is being added, the teams are honing their skills and procedures for the push to full production of 14,000 tonnes per day; The tailings filtration plant is delivering an excellent product for dry stack disposal; 13,500 ounces of gold have been produced, and 7,288 ounces of gold have been sold at an average price of \$1,196 per ounce.

Mining at the Guajes pit restarted in January. El Limon pit pre-stripping has started and construction of the haul road to the El Limon Crusher is advancing ahead of schedule. The RopeCon is mechanically complete and preparations are underway for electrical commissioning. Full commissioning of the El Limon Crusher and the RopeCon is anticipated in the second quarter of 2016; Plant head grades have been above Life of Mine (LOM) grade. The company expects to start work on grade reconciliation after commercial production has been achieved and the plant metallurgy has stabilized.

Further geological work on the El Limon deposit has focused attention on an intrusive sill that projects from the main intrusive body. Much of the EL Limon deposit lies above this sill and conditions below the sill are also positive for gold skarn mineralization. This theory has support in drill results, in which 4 of 6 holes that pierced the sill, intersected mineralized skarn. There are several magnetic targets underneath the sill, that have not been tested yet.



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Metates Project Updated Pre-Feasibility Study In Durango State



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VANCOUVER - Chesapeake Gold Corp. reported the positive results from the completion of the Updated Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) on its 100% owned Metates project located in Durango State, Mexico. The Updated PFS evaluated a lower ore throughput development scenario compared to the original PFS titled "Metates Gold-Silver Project NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Feasibility Study". The Metates project hosts one of the largest undeveloped gold, silver and zinc reserves in the world.

The Updated PFS is based on an initial ore throughput rate of 30,000 tpd (Phase 1) with a staged expansion up to 90,000 tpd (Phase 2) funded primarily from internally generated cash flow. Phase 1 will operate for the first four years of the mine life with Phase 2 production starting in year five. Active pit mining is planned for 27 years followed by 10 years of processing stockpiled low grade ore.

The Company believes this scalable approach provides a viable alternative option to build Metates at a lower initial capital cost while maintaining key operating efficiencies and economies of scale.

"Few world-class gold projects have scalable mine options. The Updated PFS demonstrates that an initial smaller mine with staged development at Metates can deliver attractive operating metrics with strong economics at current metal prices. Metates scalable approach is achievable



due to the deposit's highest grades being realized early in the mine life, a very low strip ratio, low energy costs and proximity to key existing infrastructure," said P. Randy Reifel, President.

Highlights of the Updated PFS include: Proven and probable mineral reserves of 18.3 million ounces gold, 502 million ounces silver and 4.0 billion pounds of zinc; Initial Phase 1 capital cost of \$1.91 billion, including a contingency of \$244 million; Average gold cash cost on a by-product basis is -\$339 per ounce for years 1-4, and \$346 per ounce for years 1-10; Average annual gold production of 700,000 ounces for the first 10 years of Phase 2 operations (years 5-14); Average annual production of 14 million ounces silver and 115 million pounds of zinc for the first 10 years of production; Life of mine by-product cash cost of \$628 per ounce and AISC cost of \$662 per ounce; Phase 2 capital cost of \$1.59 billion, including a contingency of \$253 million; Life of mine strip ratio of 1.1:1 -- At base case metal prices, pre-tax NPV of \$1.78 billion at a 5% discount rate and an after tax NPV of \$737 million.



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Advancement Continues At Monte Carmelo Nicaragua Gold Project

VANCOUVER, BC - Calibre Mining Corp. and B2Gold Corp. continue to advance the Joint Venture on the Borosi Concessions, Northeast Nicaragua.

Highlights: Fieldwork is focused on the Monte Carmelo Gold Project which is located north of the town of Rosita where geological mapping an auger rock-soil sampling has outlined skarn and structurally related gold mineralization over an area of 700 metres by 200-300 metres; Four lines of auger holes collecting 110 rock-soil samples were completed in Q4 2015 with results including: North-east orientated Line TR1 average is; 105 metres grading 5.47 g/t Au, Northwest -orientated Line NW1 average is; 47 metres grading 3.82 g/t Au, Line TR2 returned; 25 metres grading 1.38 g/t Au, samples in the central portion of Monte Carmelo gold project show a consistent >0.5 g/t Au gold anomaly that extends 370 m long and 35 to 100 m wide which remains open; Additional exploration including mapping as well as surface and auger sampling is ongoing and is designed to expand and further define the Monte Carmelo Targets - Auger rock-soil samples were collected at 5 to 20 metre spacing along lines with average grades representing arithmetic averages of auger rock-soils collected along the lines

President and CEO, Greg Smith said, "The results of this auger sampling program by B2Gold are defining the source for the previously outlined gold in soil anomaly on the Monte Carmelo Gold Project. The good gold grades and consistent nature of the results are encouraging and the mineralization remains open. On-going work will test extensions to the currently defined zone as well as additional near-by zones in order to fully evaluate the potential of the Monte Carmelo Project."

Exploration in Q4 2015 at Monte Carmelo consisted of auger rock-soil sampling over the area of the previously defined gold in soil anomaly. A total of 110 samples in four lines which includes two NW-SE lines along the trend of the mineralization and two NE-SW lines crossing the mineralized trend. The samples in the main zone at Monte Carmelo show a consistent >0.5 g/t Au gold anomaly that extends 370 m long and 35 to 100 m wide. Additional auger sampling will be completed on the Monte Carmelo Main Zone area as well as in the Los Chontalenos garnet skarn to the east where local samples with gold anomalies are reported from previous sampling.

The close-spaced auger samples (rock-soils) were collected every 5 to 20 m along lines designed to test the consistency of the gold anomaly and to identify control to gold mineralization. Recent sampling has outlined zones of magnetite skarn with massive, semi-massive, bands (lamina) of magnetite-specularite in irregular NW-trending bodies that alternate with zones of garnet skarn. In general the zone of massive magnetite are found embedded in the garnet unit and are frequently intercalated with lamina and thin layers of garnet and lixiviated sulphides (boxworks) with hematite and limonite. A trend showing increasing massive pure magnetite in the direction of the contact with intrusive towards the north can be observed.

Assays for 114 samples were received (110 rock-soils and 4 rocks) taken in November and December. Of the 110 rock-soils analyzed 97 of them returned >0.1 g/t Au including 55 >0.5 g/t Au, 37 >1.0 g/t Au, 18 >2.0 g/t Au and 8>5.0 g/t Au with a high of 38.4 g/t Au. Gold shows a very good correlation with Bi and Te and a fair correlation with W, Fe, Mn and U. W is pretty high in most of the samples even without gold anomaly indicating more a Fe--W skarn mineralization classification for the main process.

The average grade of the mineralized zone along NE-orientated Line TR1 located in the upper part of the hill is 105 metres grading 5.47 g/t Au. In the same area in the western part of NW-orientated Line NW1 (W edge) the average is 47 metres grading 3.82 g/t Au. The mineralized zone along Line TR2 returned 25 metres grading 1.38 g/t Au. Note the average grades are the arithmetic averages of the auger rock-soils along the lines.

The results of the auger rocksoils show that the high-grade gold zone is semi-continuous along the NW trend 370 m long with an average width of 50 m (range 35 to 100 m) with some intercalations or lenses of low-grade rocks probably of reduced width made up mainly by massive magnetite and minor garnet skarn.

Results to date show a fairly well-defined drill target in the upper and middle part of the hill while in the lower part of the area more auger sampling work is needed to better define the extent of the anomaly. Mineralization is interpreted to be controlled by a combination of structural and stratigraphic features. Stratigraphic control is more associated to true skarn mineralization in bands, lamina and dissemination of sulphides formed during the alteration of the host carbonatic rock and now irregularly hosted in the garnet, magnetite and hornfels. Structural features probably are controlling the intrusion and distribution of dikes and late formation of veinlets and thin veins.

Detailed exploration at Monte Carmelo is on-going and will con-

tinue to consist of close-spaced (10 m) auger sampling to be carried out in two lines in the southern-south-eastern extension of the main zone.

Three E-W orientated lines will be sampled in the Los Chontalenos area skarn 500 metres to the northeast of the currently sampled area.





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Positive Results At The La Cigarra Mexico Silver Project

VANCOUVER - Northair Silver Corp. reported positive sampling results at the La Colorada Zone on its flagship La Cigarra silver project located in Chihuahua State, Mexico. Recent surface exploration work conducted by Northair included 15 channel and rock samples taken from veined faults

traced over a distance of approximately 100 metres near the eastern margin of the La Colorada intrusive center. This work returned 125 g/t silver over a 1.5 metre channel width with 7 samples reporting values greater than 10 g/t silver. Additionally, 7 rock chip samples returned greater than 0.10 g/t gold, with 3 samples reporting over 1.0 g/t gold. The highest grade channel sample returned 6.92 g/t gold over a 2.0 metre width.

Andrea Zaradic commented, "We are very pleased with these latest sample results at the La Colorada Zone which supports our belief that additional exploration potential exists on the project in close proximity to the La Cigarra resource area. The Company will continue its field studies with the objective of defining additional targets with economic potential"

The La Colorada Zone is expressed on surface as a northwest-southeast trending silver and gold soil anomaly measuring 1,400 meters in length and 300 to 400 metres in width. The Company believes La Colorada represents a mineralized zone on the margin of the La Colorada intrusive center which is situated approximately 300 meters west of the Ram Zone and 1,200 meters west of the La Cigarra deposit.

Northair is focused on advancing its flagship La Cigarra silver project located in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, 26 kilometres from the historic silver mining city of Parral. The property boasts nearby power, good road access, gentle topography, established infrastructure and currently hosts a NI 43-101 Resource estimate of 51.47 million ounces of silver in the Measured & Indicated categories grading 86.3 g/t silver and 11.46 million ounces of silver in the Inferred category grading 80 g/t silver. The mineralized system at La

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New Areas Of Au-Cu Mineralization At Tumipampa In Peru

MONTREAL - Dynacor Gold Mines Inc. reported further exploration results on the northeastern extension of the highly mineralized Manto Dorado structure at Tumipampa in Peru.

During the last few months, a fifth raise, Raise 215, was excavated from the 27-meter mark along Drift 190NE. Raise 215 has a total length of 83 meters and has an average gold grade of 18.59 g/t and 1.14% copper over an average TW of 1.18 m. The complete results for Raise 215 have already been published.

In 2013, a 45-meter long drift orientated N45°E was excavated into the Manto Dorado structure (Drift 190NE) and channel sampling revealed high grades of gold and copper. The first 26 meters of Drift 190NE was well mineralized (27.83 g/t Au and 1.69% Cu over an average true width of 1.5 meters) but the final 7 meters showed lower mineralization (0.04 g/t Au and 0.01% Cu over an average TW of 1.5 m). However, in 2008 three surface diamond drill holes (HDD-03-2008, HDD-05-2008 and HDD-

06-2008) had indicated that further to the northeast there was another area of high grade gold mineralization. Based on this evidence, Drift 190NE was extended a further 117 meters following a N43°E orientation dipping 22°NW along the Manto Dorado structure which in this NE location has a width of up to 1.5 meters and consists of a bituminous fault structure set in limonite and showing evidence of hydrothermal and tectonic brecciated mineralization with disseminated pyrite.

Within the 117-meter extension of Drift 190NE the first 52 meters (red point D) and the last 21 meters (red point F) demonstrated structural continuity but were not highly mineralized. However, the middle 44-meter long segment was highly mineralized (red point E) and included many high grade gold and copper channel samples. Within this segment 60 channel samples were taken and analysed. An average gold grade of 7.99 g/t and 0.55%copper was found over an average TW of 1.12 m.

Within the newly discovered

44-meter mineralized segment of Drift 190NE in the Manto Dorado four raises have been excavated and channel sampled in order to determine the vertical extension of the mineralization within the Manto Dorado structure. All the channel samples taken in the raises were divided into sub-channel samples in order to investigate the distribution of mineralization at a given sampling point.

Raise 265 was excavated from the 96-meter mark over a total length of 10 meters and has an average grade 7.07 g/t Au and 0.51% Cu over an average TW of 1.04 meters. Nine channel samples were taken and were divided into 24 sub-channel samples which were analysed. High grade sub-channel samples included: sample #12288 grading 110.0 g/t Au and 3.9% Cu over a true width of 0.25 m and sample #12281 grading 41.80 g/t Au and 3.31% Cu over a true width of 0.25 m.

Raise 275 was excavated from the 111-meter mark over a total length of 9 meters and has an average grade 2.99 g/t Au and 0.08% Cu over an average TW of 1.23 meters. Eight channel samples were taken and divided up into twenty sub-channel samples which were analysed. High grade sub-channel samples included: sample #12105 grading 38.69 g/t Au and 0.09% Cu over a true width of 0.3 m and sample #12111 grading 24.36 g/t Au and 0.03% Cu over a true width of 0.30 m.

Raise 285 was excavated from the 121-meter mark over a total length of 17 meters and has an average grade 5.55 g/t Au and 0.26% Cu over an average TW of 1.23 meters. Fifteen channel samples were taken and divided up into thirty-four sub-channel samples which were analysed. High grade sub-channel samples included: sample #12374 grading 36.75 g/t Au and 1.93% Cu over true width of 0.7 m and sample #12326 grading 30.01 g/t Au and 0.01% Cu over true width of 0.25 m.

Raise 290 was excavated from the 133-meter mark over a total length of 13 meters and has an average grade 8.11 g/t Au and 0.60% Cu over an average TW of 1.15 meters. Thirteen channel samples were taken and divided into thirty-eight sub-channel samples which were analysed. High grade sub-channel samples included: sample #12986 grading 43.38 g/t Au and 2.18% Cu over true width of 0.3 m and sample #12992 grading 39.17 g/t Au and 7.38% Cu over true width of 0.4 m.

The results obtained in the northeastern extension of the Manto Dorado structure are very encouraging: Drift 190NE located at level 350 has an average grade of 6.69 g/t Au and 0.43% Cu over a total length of 162 meters with an average true width of 1.49 meters. It includes 2 segments with higher grades; Raise 215 shows continuous high grade gold and copper mineralization in an 83-meter long raise (18.59 g/t Au and 1.14% Cu with an average true width of 1.18 m) towards the surface. This highly mineralized raise is open at depth and laterally; Raises 265, 275, 285 and 290 are all mineralized in gold and copper and have average gold grades ranging from 2.99 to 8.11 g/t Au and average copper grades ranging from 0.08 to 0.6 % Cu.

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High-Grade Intersected At Sandra Escobar Project In Durango

VANCOUVER - Orex Minerals Inc. reported assay results from five more diamond drill holes on the Sandra Escobar Project in Durango, Mexico. These include holes SA-15-002 to SA-16-006 in the southeastern region of the project. The Sandra Escobar Project is being advanced by Orex under an option agreement with Canasil Resources Inc.

Hole SA-16-006 yielded 37 metres core length (33.50 metres true thickness) grading 328 g/t silver, starting 10 metres below surface. Within this is a subinterval of 14.00 metres (12.68

metres true thickness) grading 596 g/t silver. Hole SA-16-006 is located 350 metres east of previously released hole SA-15-001

Also in this set is hole SA-15-002, which yielded 51.00 metres core length (45.00 metres true thickness) grading 218 g/t

silver from surface. Within this is a sub interval of 17.00 metres (15.00 metres true thickness) grading 404 g/t silver.

Orex's President, Gary Cope said, "The high-grade silver and thick drilling intercepts continue across the target area. Still to come are the results for 11 more



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holes from the Phase-I drilling program. All of holes drilled to date have hit the strataform host rock unit."

The KD-1000, man-portable diamond drill rig remains on site for the Phase-II March resumption of drilling. Kluane Drilling Ltd. provides the drilling services.

Silver mineralization is hosted on the north side of a rhyolite volcanic dome. An altered and highly permeable volcaniclastic unit contains disseminations of silver bearing minerals and broadly spaced stockwork veinlets. The current working model has a porphyritic rhyolite unit as an impermeable cap, which may have focused mineralizing fluids into the host permeable volcaniclastic unit.

True thicknesses are estimated based on structural and stratigraphic interpretations.

Orex maintains a QA/QC sampling protocol for the diamond drilling program, including the insertion of commercial analytical standards and blank samples. Analytical testing is performed by SGS Mineral Services. Silver values are determined by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Multielement analyses are also determined using a 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry).

Sandra Escobar is situated north of the town of Tepehuanes, Durango, in the heart of the "Mexican Silver Trend", midway between the mining districts of Tovar and Guanacevi and is 75 km west of Silver Standard's La Pitarrilla. This prolific trend hosts some of the world's largest silver camps and deposits, including Fresnillo, Guanajuato, La Pitarrilla, La Preciosa, Real de Angeles and Zacatecas.

The project consists of 6,976 hectares of mineral concessions and covers multiple mineralized epithermal quartz veins and breccia structures. These veins form a high level silver-goldbase metals system, hosted in andesitic and rhyolitic rocks, centered on a large rhyolite dome complex in the north and silver systems in smaller rhyolite dome complexes to the southeast. Intense alteration zones and fluid flooding in permeable formations may also indicate the presence of bulk tonnage targets. Excellent infrastructure exists in the Sandra Escobar area, including paved road access, electrical power, water and manpower from nearby communities.

Plateau Uranium Positive PEA Results

TORONTO, ON - Plateau Uranium Inc. reported results from the Company's updated Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Macusani Plateau uranium project, located in the Puno Department of southeastern Peru. The PEA was completed by UK based, mining engineering consultants Wardell Armstrong International (WAI) and GBM Minerals Engineering Consultants Limited (GBM), and contains a detailed base case as well as four alternate development scenarios using higher grade feed material.

Ted O'Connor, CEO of Plateau Uranium, said, "Completing the updated PEA is a very important milestone for Plateau Uranium. The new PEA results show the significant potential of the Macusani Plateau uranium district to become a future uranium production centre. Using a currently realistic, albeit conservative US \$50/lb U3O8 future price, both the estimated NPV and IRR for the project are excellent.

The low cost potential of the Macusani Plateau uranium project, with estimated production costs similar to some of the best uranium operations in the Athabasca Basin and Kazakhstan, combined with significant estimated annual production levels, and estimated capital costs of less than US\$300 million, near significant infrastructure in mining friendly Peru, all highlight the potential strategic nature of our project to supply the growing near-term uranium demand expected within the next 4 years.

The strong PEA results further validate the merits of the Company's consolidation and organic growth strategy to control all defined uranium resources in Peru.

Our plan is to move the Macusani Plateau uranium project further along the path to development by progressing our environmental permitting strategy in Peru, initiating further delineation, expansion and exploration drilling, and following through with additional pre-feasibility metallurgical and engineering study work over the coming year. The work completed on the high-grade heap leach and tank leach scenarios has provided up-front, potentially economic options to consider in the future pre-feasibility work."

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Mill Expansion Results In Higher Throughput At San Dimas Mine In Mexico

TORONTO, ON - Primero Mining Corp. reported its fifth Consecutive Year of Record Production.

Fourth quarter production of 68,155 gold equivalent ounces resulted in annual 2015 production of 259,474 gold equivalent ounces, 15% higher than 2014 and within the Company's 2015 production guidance range of 250,000 to 270,000 ounces. Gold equivalent production in 2016 is expected to increase by up to 8% over 2015 to between 260,000 and 280,000 ounces.

San Dimas produced 50,370 gold equivalent ounces (41,371 ounces of gold and 2.32 million ounces of silver) during the fourth quarter at total cash costs of \$535 per gold equivalent ounce and AISC of \$753 per ounce.

This resulted in full-year 2015 production of 189,769 gold equivalent ounces (151,355 ounces of gold and 8.30 million ounces of silver) from San Dimas at cash costs of \$559 per gold equivalent ounce and AISC of \$680 per ounce. Strong performance at San Dimas was due to a number of factors including higher throughput related to the ongoing expansion of the mill to 3,000 tonnes per day ("TPD"), increased gold and silver recoveries, increased longhole mining production, and increased availability of the highgrade Jessica vein.

Average throughput in 2015 increased by 10% to a record 2,721 TPD (based on 365 day availability).

Primero generated \$71.4 million of revenue in Q4 2015, slightly higher than Q4 2014 as a result of a 10% increase in gold equivalent ounces sold tempered by a 9% lower realized gold price.

In Q4 2015, the Company sold 57,770 ounces of gold at an average realized price of \$1,081 per ounce and 2.10 million ounces of silver at an average realized price of \$4.24 per ounce. Revenue in Q4 2014 totaled \$71.2 million from selling 54,406 ounces of gold at an average realized price of \$1,188 per ounce, and 1.56 million ounces of silver at an average realized price of \$4.20 per ounce.





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Mineral Properties Have Been Acquired By Almadex

VANCOUVER - Almadex Minerals Limited has acquired three Mexican properties from Alianza Minerals Ltd.

Almadex Chairman, J. Duane Poliquin said, "This transaction continues our strategy of refining our mineral asset portfolio. We look forward to assuming operatorship and advancing exploration on these properties."

The Yago project is located in the state of Nayarit near the Pacific Coast of Mexico, seven kilometres from highway 15 which is one of the major thoroughfares from the United States to Mexico City. The project covers an area of extensive epithermal quartz-adularia veining. Many of the veins have had historic production of bonanza grades. In the La Sarda area of the property, minor production was underway in shallow workings on four separate veins until February 2000.

The Mezquites project is located in the state of Nayarit, is road accessible and covers an area hydrothermal alteration and epithermal veining prospective for gold and silver. Past work includes surface mapping, sampling and geophysics.

The San Pedro property is located in Jalisco State, Mexico and also features high-sulphidation epithermal style mineralization, including vuggy silica and is prospective for gold and silver.

Option To Acquire Damolandia Project In Brazil

VANCOUVER, BC - Lara Exploration Ltd. has signed an Option Agreement with BCV Consultoria e Projetos Ltda. to acquire the Damolândia Nickel Project in central Brazil.

The property comes with an extensive database of airborne and terrestrial geophysics, geochemistry and drilling, including seven diamond drill holes (for a total of 1,553 metres) completed in 2008, which intersected a shallowly-plunging, pipe-like body of disseminated nickel-copper sulphide mineralization approximately 600 metres long and open down plunge.

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SPRING EDITION 2016

Sonora, Mexico Gold Zone & Drilling Targets Defined At The Tajitos Gold Project

VANCOUVER - Riverside Resources Inc. reported that exploration work continues with partner Centerra Gold Inc. at the Company's Tajitos Gold Project in Sonora, Mexico. The initial exploration program funded by Centerra Gold over the past two months included extensive continuous rock chip channel sampling and stream sediment sampling. Drill targets are being defined with further work underway and up to 4,500 metres in drilling expected to follow.

Results so far are favourable and provide indications of potential large width, near surface, gold mineralization reminiscent of some of the mined gold bodies of Sonora. Six rock chip channel lines totaling nearly 3 kilometres (2,991 metres) of continuous sampling were completed at Tajitos. A total of 997, three metre long continuous chipchannel rock samples were collected. Assays returned Au values ranging from <0.005 g/t to 12 g/t gold including sixty seven threemetre long samples containing more than 0.2 g/t gold.

Several intervals of gold mineralization occur in faults and shear zones with quartz-sericite pyrite (QSP) alteration and minor quartz veining, with an extensive chlorite to propyllitic halo. The QSP zones with anomalous gold are up to 70 metres wide on surface and contain elevated values of lead, tellurium, arsenic, and antimony. Mineralization occurs on the footwall and hanging wall of the low angle faults with wide alteration zones. Trenching is now underway to sample covered areas along the major fault and shear trend.

The channel sample lines generally run perpendicular to the strike of the several kilometre long shear zone. The sampling on northeast trending traverses evaluated approximately 4,000 metres of sheared and altered rock along 6 sample lines in an area 2 km wide. Strongly silicified rhyolitic volcanic rocks with well-developed sericite and oxidized pyrite were encountered in all 6 sample lines. The mineralized relationship at Tajitos is very similar to mineralization style known at Fresnillo's Noche Buena Mine located 35 kilometres to the NW along the major shear zone trend.

The initial stream sediment sampling program was completed on the Tejo concession with Riverside collecting 46 stream sediment samples over an area approximately 4 km in diameter. Sample results range from <0.005 to 0.528 g/t Au. Nineteen samples had values greater than 0.02 ppm and identify an area 2.8 km long by 1.3 km wide along an approximate eastwest trend in the southern portion of the Tejo concession. Elevated values of arsenic, lead, antimony, and cobalt are associated with the gold bearing samples similar to the mineralization at Tajitos in outcrop. Additional stream sediment sampling is underway to find the limit of the gold anomaly to the north.

An induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey was completed over 2 target areas in Tajitos and moderate resistivity and chargeability anomalies were detected and possibly identify a major feeder fault zones with stronger alteration and partially oxidized and disseminated pyrite as seen in outcropping mineralization.

Two areas in the Tejo claim were evaluated with IP lines testing features seen in the airborne magnetic data. The Tejo zone is a gravel covered valley with very few bedrock exposures and the IP was designed to identify faults and alteration features similar to those seen in Tajitos. An area of higher resisitivity with elevated chargeability occurs coincident with magnetic highs. The anomalous zone is at least 1 km by 600 metres. The magnetic high which corresponds with the IP zone trends southeast and is approximately 5 km long by 2 km wide. Additional IP survey lines are planned to further define the anomalous zone.

A drill program at Tajitos and Tejo is planned to begin in the first quarter of 2016 as part of the ongoing exploration program funded by Centerra Gold. An initial 1,000 to 1,500 metres of diamond core drilling is planned on two target areas at Tajitos to test coincident geologic, geochemical, and geophysical targets. An additional 3,000 metres of RC drilling is planned for the Tejo area to identify bedrock below the gravel cover and partially test the coincident



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SPRING EDITION 2016

New Agreement For San Luis Cordero Project

VANCOUVER - Prospero Silver Corp. has entered into a new agreement with Exploraciones del Altiplano, S.A. de C.V., a privately held Mexican Company, in respect of new work programs on the San Luis del Cordero property in Durango State, Mexico. A previous agreement contemplated Prospero completing an exploration program exploration at Cordero with staged payments of cash; the issuance of Prospero shares and certain exploration expenditures on the property, leading to Prospero acquiring 100% ownership, subject to a residual 2% NSR royalty for Altiplano.



Prospero's recently announced agreement with Golden Minerals Company for the possible development of a mine at Cordero's Sta. Rosa vein, Prospero and Altiplano recognized the need to update their formal Cordero property agreement. The new agreement with Altiplano provides for Prospero to complete its acquisition of the 100% of the Cordero property by making staged issuances to Altiplano of a total of an additional 600,000 Prospero shares over the next 20 months, subject to Altiplano retaining a residual 2% NSR royalty interest.

Golden Minerals has commenced studies on the Santa Rosa vein. Dewatering of the historic mine workings has started, to be followed by collecting and assaying fresh samples from the exposed vein, and metallurgical test work. This metallurgical test work will be used to determine what changes might need to be made, if any, to the existing crushing, milling, and flotation circuits at Golden Minerals' existing processing facilities. Golden Minerals also plans to carry out drilling for mine planning, as well as seeking to establish an expanded resource. Upon completion of such confirmatory work over the coming months, and assuming it is satisfied with the outcome of its investigations, Golden Minerals will proceed with engineering and permitting for mining of the Santa Rosa vein system.

SPRING EDITION 2016

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1 Candelaria Au-Cu Operations Production Exceed Expectations

Polymetallic sulphide deposits in the Punta del Cobre district are located to the east of the main branches of the Atacama fault zone, a subduction-linked strikeslip fault system stretching over 1,000 kilometres along the Chilean coast and active at least since the Jurassic period. The dominant structural elements of the Punta del Cobre area are the northeast-trending Tierra Amarilla Anticlinorium, and series of northnorthwest- to north-west-trending high-angle faults.

From 2010 to 2013, Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado invested more than US\$105 million in exploration to expand Mineral Resources primarily below the Candelaria open pit, to the north and south, and at the three underground mines. Information from that program was used to define approximately 14 million tonnes of new underground Mineral Reserves at a grade of 0.93% copper. In addition, at Minera Candelaria, new discoveries were made beneath the eastern and southern portions of the open pit (the Susana and Damiana orebodies and as well at the existing Candelaria Norte underground operations (Wendy Norte orebody).

Building on this exploration success, an exploration program is planned for the period 2014 to 2018, targeting the lateral extensions of the areas investigated since 2010. The planned exploration program includes 5,180 metres of underground development and 384,000 metres of core drilling at an estimated total cost of US\$133 million. The exploration potential of the Minera Candelaria and Minera Ojos del Salado properties remains very good.

The main mineralized body at the Candelaria mine is hosted in rocks of the Punta del Cobre Formation. Specifically, the host rocks are massive andesite and breccias of the lower andesite, and volcanic tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks at the base of the upper andesite. In the metasedimentary rock, the mineralization is confined to a few isolated layers (mantos).

Chalcopyrite is the only primary copper sulphide present in the Santos mine. Additionally to copper mineralization, there are economic values of gold. Most frequent gangue minerals are pyrite, magnetite, actinolite, k-feldspar, chlorite, biotite and hematite. Mineralized bodies at the Alcaparrosa mine have a mantotype geometry that trend to the northeast and dip to the west. Ore and gangue mineralogy consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite, with trace pyrrhotite, molybdenite, and arsenopyrite.

Minera Candelaria consists of the Candelaria open pit and the Candelaria Norte underground mine. Minera Ojos del Salado consists of the Santos and Alcaparrosa underground mines.

The ore from the Candelaria open pit, Candelaria Norte and Alcaparrosa underground mines is processed at the Candelaria concentrator. Ore from the Santos underground mine is processed at the PAC plant located on the Ojos del Salado property.

In 2013 the two operations combined production was 191.4 kilotonnes of copper and 101,000 ounces of gold. Based prior Mineral Reserves, the projects are expected to continue operations until 2028. Aggressive ongoing resource expansion exploration, however, has the potential to extend the mine life beyond 2028 and significantly change the projected copper production profile by replacing low grade open pit and stockpile mill feed by higher grade ore extracted from the expanding underground mines and defer depletion of the low grade stockpiles.

The Candelaria open pit mine is a conventional owner operated, drill and blast, load and haul open pit. The three underground mines on the property, Candelaria Norte, Alcaparrosa, and Santos, are mined with sub-level open stoping, have large vertical stopes, and Mineral Reserve grades of approximately 1.0% copper or higher. All Candelaria and Ojos del Salado mines have good geotechnical conditions.

The Candelaria processing plant flowsheet is conventional comprising two parallel process lines for grinding and flotation, reclaimed process water from a conventional tailings dam, final concentrate filtration, and shipping of bulk copper concentrates.

The PAC concentrator flowsheet comprises a closed-circuit crushing plant including a primary jaw crusher, a secondary cone crusher, and two tertiary cone crushers. The grinding circuit has three ball mills operating in parallel and in direct closed-circuit with hydro-cyclone classification. The flotation plant uses conventional multi-stage, mechanical, selfaspired and forced-air flotation cells, regrind milling, and column cells for the final concentrate cleaning stage. Final concentrate is thickened and filtered using a ceramic disc filter.



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Southern Silver Drills 12.8m of 348g/t AgEq and Extends The Blind

VANCOUVER - Southern Silver Exploration Corp. reported that final assays from the core drilling program on the Cerro Las Minitas Project, Durango State, Mexico have been received with the results continuing to extend the projections of high-grade silver-polymetallic mineralization at both the Blind -El Sol zone and the recent discovery at the Mina La Bocona zone. Semi-massive and massive sulphides were identified in the southeast extension of the Blind - El Sol zone in a thick (+30 metre) contact skarn on the margin of the Central Intrusion in a extension of drill hole 11CLM-025



As part of the exploration program, fourteen drill holes totaling approximately 9,100 metres have been completed on the project with assay results continuing to expand the overall size of the deposits and identify new zones of high-grade mineralization. Compilation and analysis of the results continues toward planning of the 2016 exploration program on the property, the details of which will be announced shortly.

The 2015 program has added new areas of high-grade mineralization to the results of earlier exploration work by Southern Silver which resulted in the identification of two new mineral deposits known as the Blind and El Sol zones. With the completion of the current drill program, a total of 89 drill holes for 32,410m have now been completed on the Cerro Las Minitas project with exploration expenditures of approximately \$5.5 million spent to date.

Airborne magnetic geophysics over the entire property and gravity and IP geophysics in specific target areas were also conducted and will form the basis for future exploration drilling programs on the project.

Southern Silver Exploration Corp. is a precious metal exploration and development company with a focus on the discovery of world class mineral deposits in north-central Mexico and the southern USA with specific emphasis on the Cerro Las Minitas silver-lead-zinc project located in Mexico's Faja de Plata.



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