

GAC CORDILLERAN SECTION

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Exploration Breakfast Series **“Early stage active Projects”**

7:15 – 8:30 am, Tuesday December 7, 2010

YWCA - Welch Rooms 1 & 2,
4th Floor, 535 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC
Cost: \$15 – Pay at Door
Coffee/tea, Muffins

RSVP: for catering please pre-register no later than December 1st by email to:
morning_talks@gac-cs.ca

Palmer Cu-Zn-Au-Ag VMS Project, SE Alaska **Constantine Metal Resources Corp. (CEM: TSX-V)**



Discussion Leader: Darwin Green, VP Exploration, Constantine Metal Resources Ltd.

The Palmer VMS project is located in a very accessible part of southeast Alaska, with road access to the edge of the property and within 60 kilometres of the year-round deep sea port of Haines. A maiden 4.12 million tonne inferred resource grading 2.01% copper, 4.79% zinc, 0.30 g/t gold and 31 g/t silver (using an NSR cut-off of US\$75/t) was estimated in January 2010. It is one of multiple Late Triassic VMS occurrences that define a highly prospective and relatively underexplored metallogenic belt within the Alexander Terrane of southeastern Alaska and northwestern British Columbia that includes both the Windy Craggy and Greens Creek deposits. At 297 million tonnes Windy Craggy is the world's fourth largest VMS deposit by size, and tops the list as the largest of the copper rich (Besshi style) category of VMS deposits. At ~25 million tonnes grading 5.1% lead, 13.9% zinc, 5.61 grams per tonne gold and 706 grams per tonne silver Greens Creek is one of the world's richest VMS deposits (Galley et al, 2007). From a global targeting perspective, the Alexander Triassic metallogenic belt stands out as a premier VMS district to explore.

Constantine was purpose built to explore the Palmer Project. The South Wall zone was discovered in the second to last hole drilled in 2007 with funds raised from the company's IPO. Through 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global economic meltdown, the Company proceeded to frame-out a sizeable massive sulphide system and generate sufficient drill data to generate an initial resource estimate. Drilling in 2010 has continued to grow the deposit, which is open to expansion in most directions. Significant potential exists to both expand the current resource and discover new deposits elsewhere along the more than 15 kilometer long combined trend length of base metal and barite occurrences.

A summary of the work and results, ***intended to stimulate discussion of future efforts on the project***, will be presented.