GAC
CORDILLERAN SECTION

http://www.gac-cs.ca

Exploration Breakfast Series
"Early stage active Projects"

7:15 – 8:30 am, Tuesday January 10, 2012

BCIT Downtown Campus
Rooms 282-284, 555 Seymour Street, Vancouver, BC
Cost: $15 – Pay at Door
Coffee/tea, Muffins

RSVP: **for catering please pre-register no later than January 3rd by email to:**
morning_talks@gac-cs.ca

District-scale Carlin-type opportunity in Yukon's Selwyn Basin; exploration concepts, targeting methods & grassroots discoveries
Constantine Metal Resources Corp. (CEM: TSX-V)

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

In October 2010 Constantine Metal Resources and Carlin Gold Corporation entered into a 50/50 joint venture to explore for gold deposits in the Yukon. The joint venture now controls over 5,000 claims in the Selwyn Basin, covering the Mayo and Watson Lake mining districts. The claims are distributed in twelve blocks that total over 1,000 square kilometers (375 square miles). The joint venture utilized the extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical data provided primarily by the YGS to focus its staking efforts. The principal approach was to target areas containing regional, geochemical stream silt anomalies with elevated values in gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury, located primarily in lower Paleozoic strata containing carbonates. For the most part, the staking targeted Carlin-type opportunities, a deposit type known for their size, grade and occurrence in clusters. In Nevada, where Carlin-type gold production has exceeded 100 Moz, deposits are distributed over a large area and include several that exceed 10 Moz. The discovery by Atac Resources Ltd. of the Osiris Zone in September 2010 at its Rau Project contains mineralization which is characterized as Carlin-type, and emphasizes the opportunity to find other similar deposits within the Selwyn Basin in Yukon. This presentation will include arguments from a global targeting perspective as to why the Selwyn Basin represents a prime environment for Carlin-type mineralization and discuss the potential continuum between intrusive related gold and classic Carlin-type sediment hosted gold mineralization.

The 2011 field evaluation program consisted of soil, silt, and rock sampling, prospecting, and selected local geological mapping. Approximately 13,000 samples were collected. The program was designed to provide a coarse "first pass" of the large property position, principally with contour soil sampling and complimentary silt coverage. Soil and silt samples were dried and sieved on site, and analyzed using a portable Niton XRF unit prior to submission to laboratory. While unable to provide reliable gold content, the analyzer was able to provide the tenor of important pathfinder elements such as arsenic. This approach provided multiple follow-up targets for timely evaluation, and resulted in the discovery of multiple new gold targets. A 6.5 kilometer long, 300-1200 meter wide gold and arsenic anomaly at the TUT property is defined by soils with greater than 100 ppm arsenic and greater than 20 ppb gold. Individual soil samples within this area assay up to 2809 ppb (2.81 grams per tonne gold) and 58652 ppm (5.87 percent) arsenic. Initial soil sampling at the X Block property has encountered several areas with anomalous gold (up to 4.25 g/t) and arsenic, with associated thallium and mercury within a sedimentary host. Additional results from other target areas and follow-up grid sampling are pending.

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