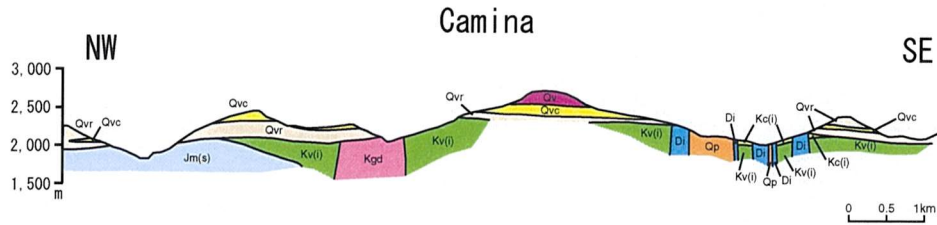


Fig. 2-2-62 Geological Map of the Camina Area



Geologic Time		Columnar Section	Lithology	Intrusives	Mineralization
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY HOLOCENE	Qal	Alluvium		
	QUATERNARY ~ TERTIARY	Qv	Basalt lava		
		Qvc	Conglomerate Sandstone		
		Qvr	Welded tuff Pumice tuff		
TERTIARY EARLY					
MESOZOIC	LATE				
	CRETACEOUS EARLY	Kv(i), Di, Kgd	Andesitic ~ basaltic lava/ volcaniclastics	Granodiorite (Kgd) Diorite, diorite porphyry (Di) Quartz porphyry (Qp)	Porphry copper type (py, sericite) Vein type (Cu)
		Kc(i)	Sandstone, shale		
	JURASSIC LATE	Jm(s)	Sediments		

Fig.2-2-63 Schematic Stratigraphic Columns and Profiles of the Camina Area

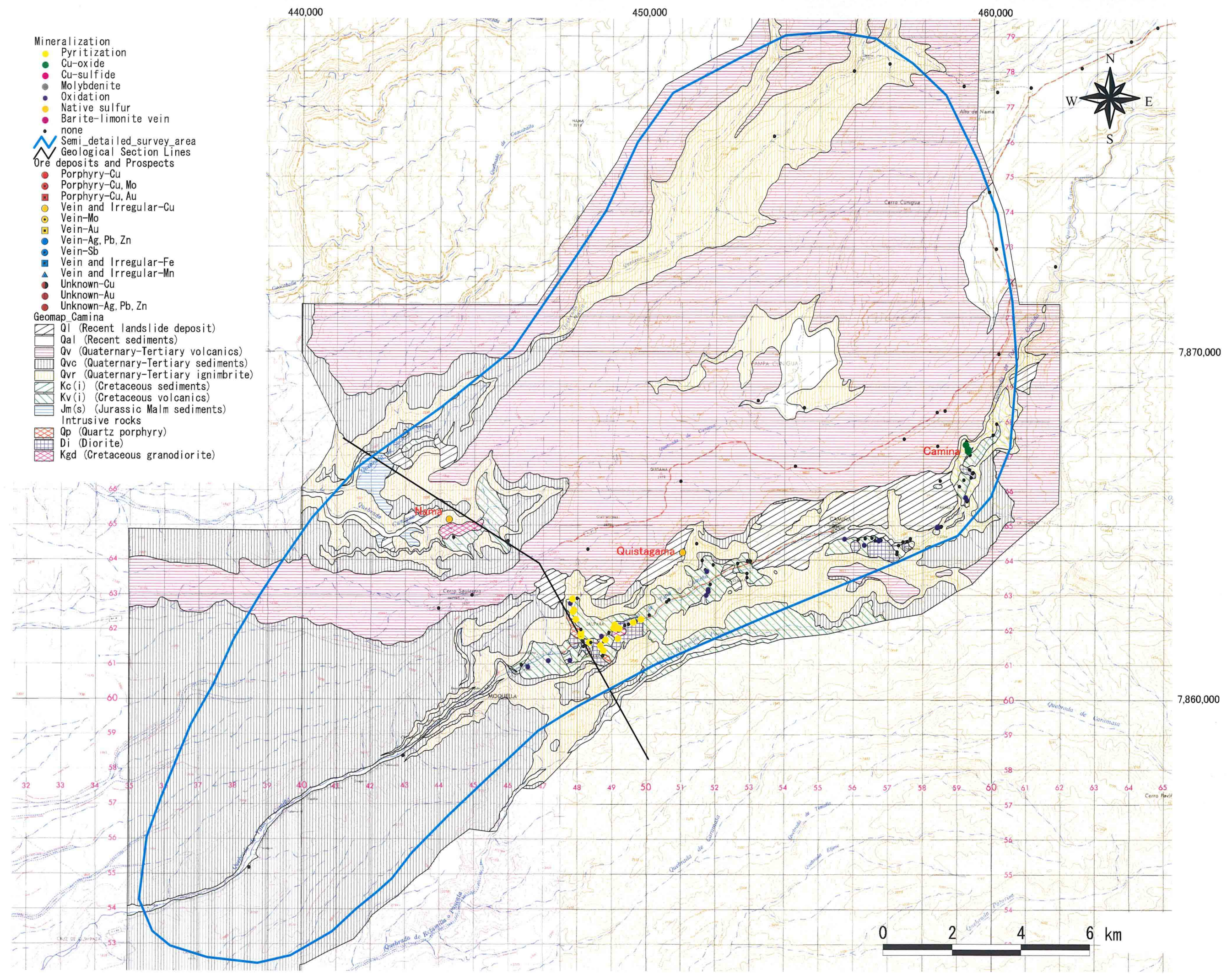


Fig. 2-2-64 Mineralization Map of the Camina Area

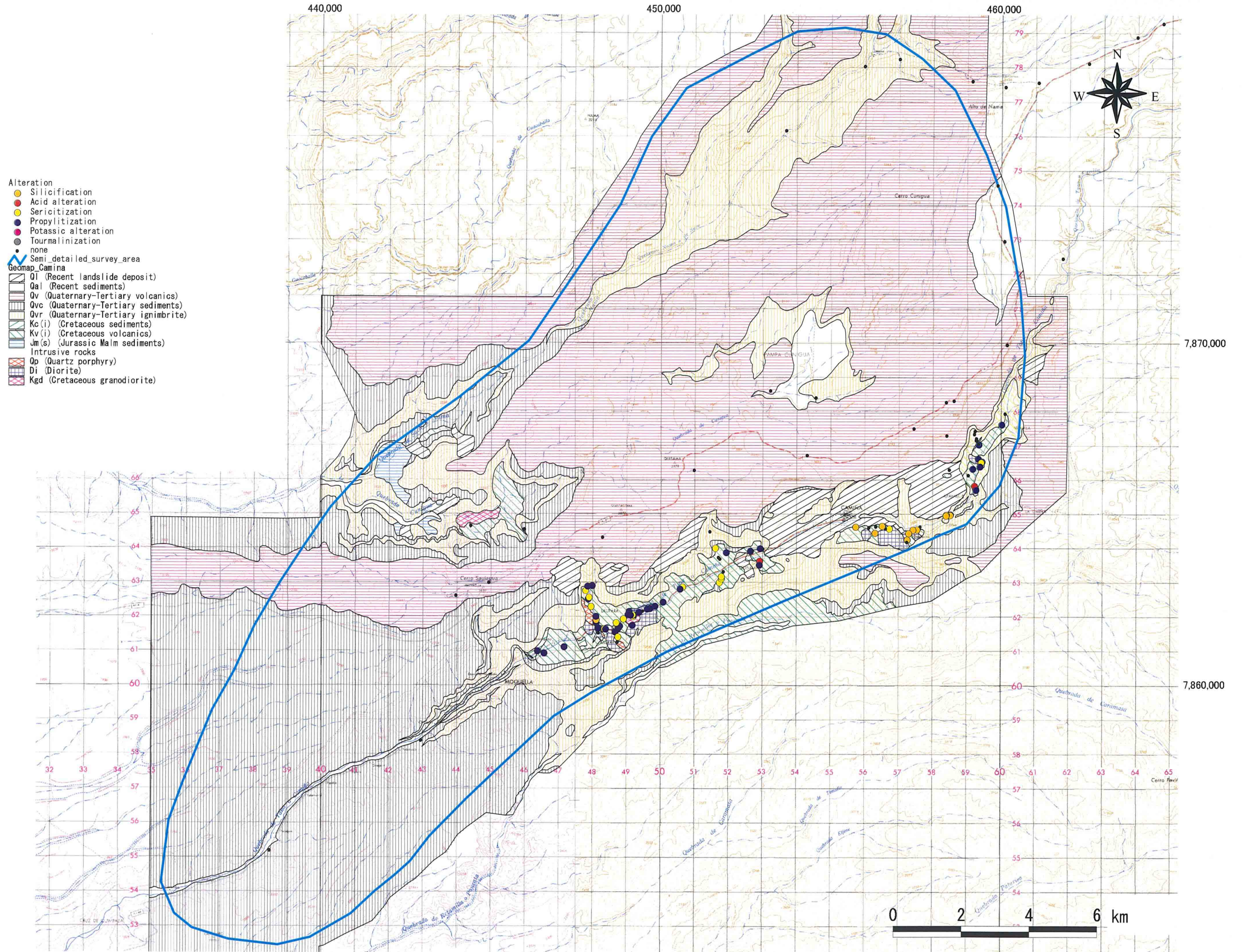


Fig. 2-2-65 Distribution Map of Alteration Minerals at the Camina Area

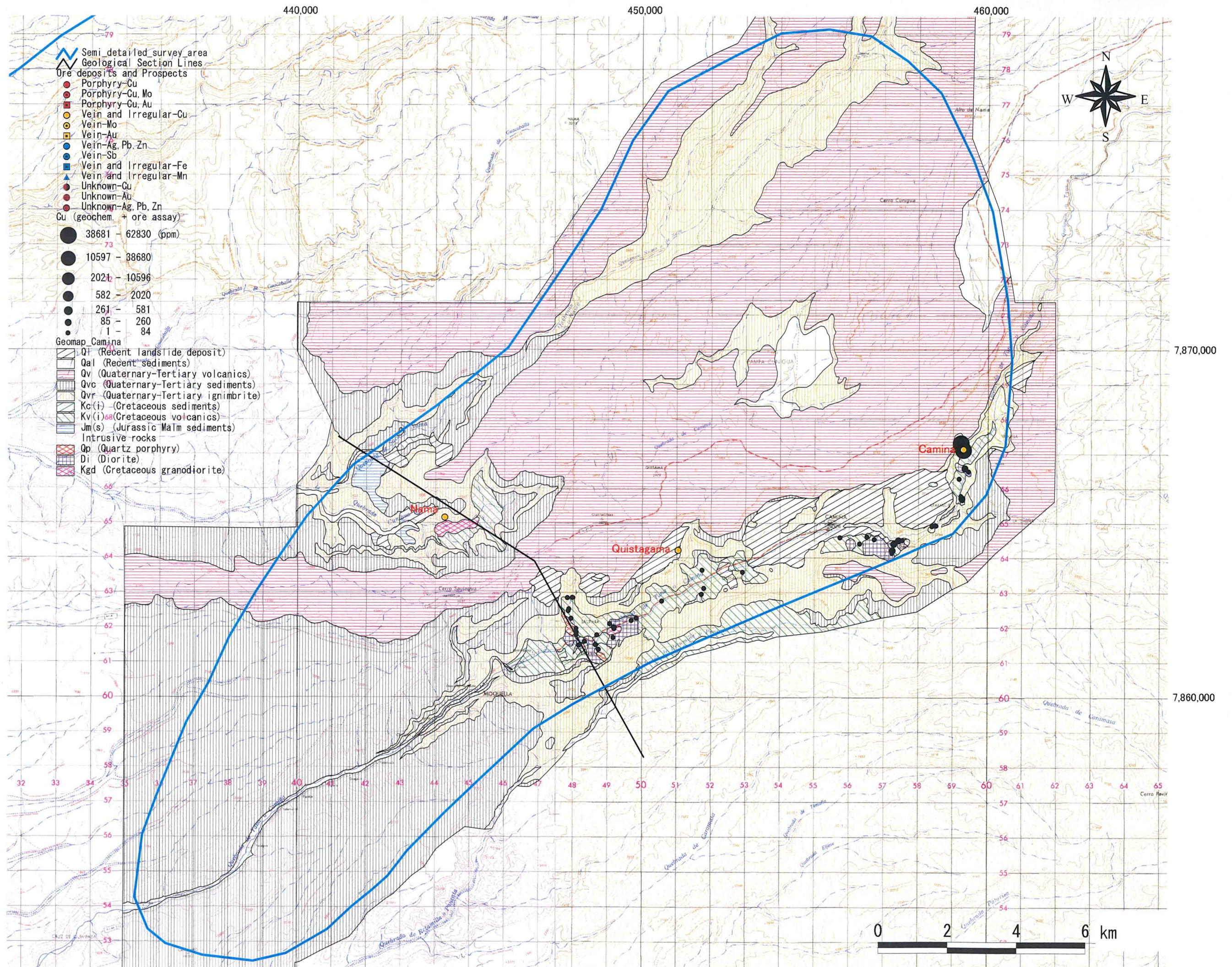


Fig. 2-2-66 (1) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Camina Area (Cu)

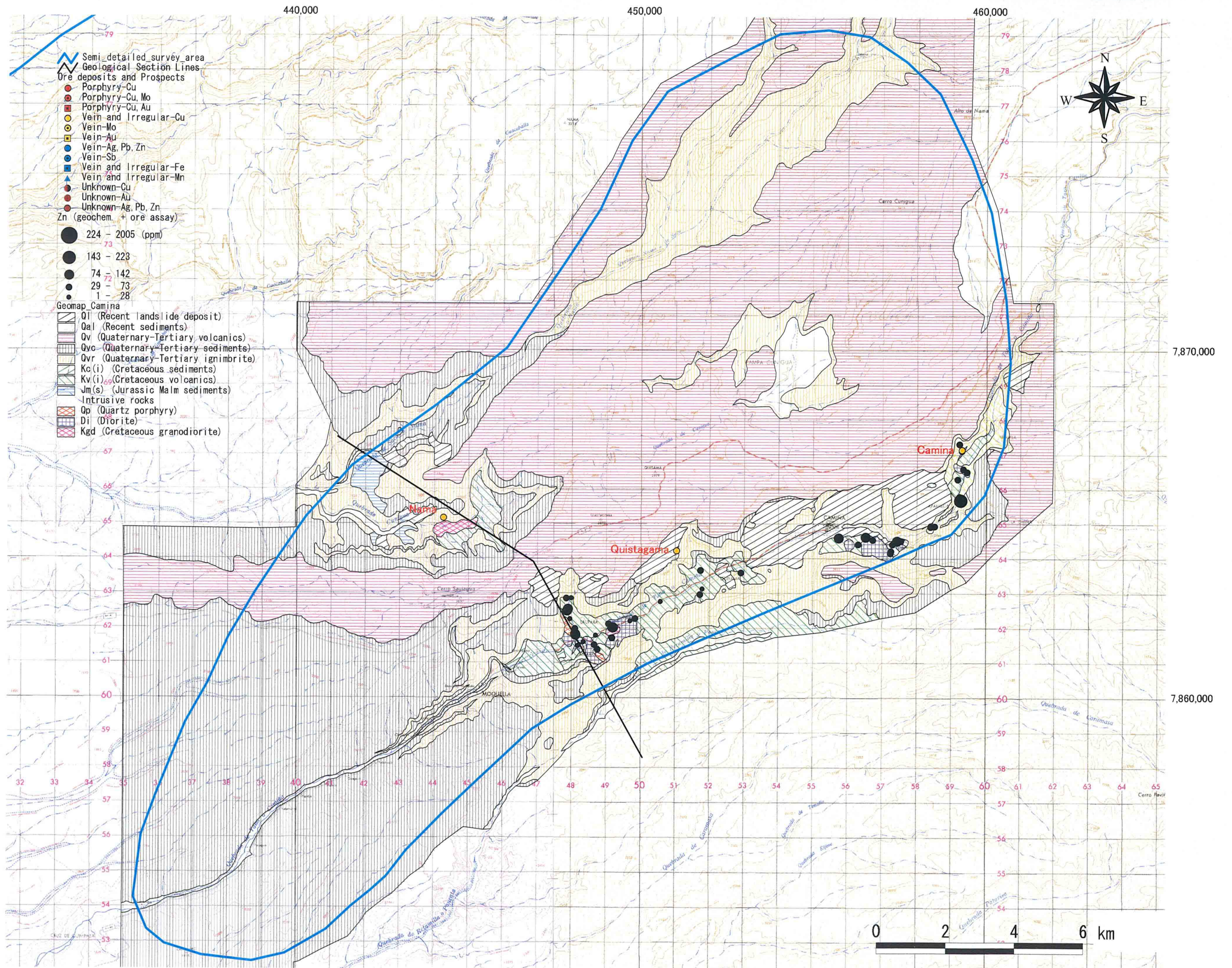


Fig. 2-2-66 (2) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Camina Area (Zn)

361

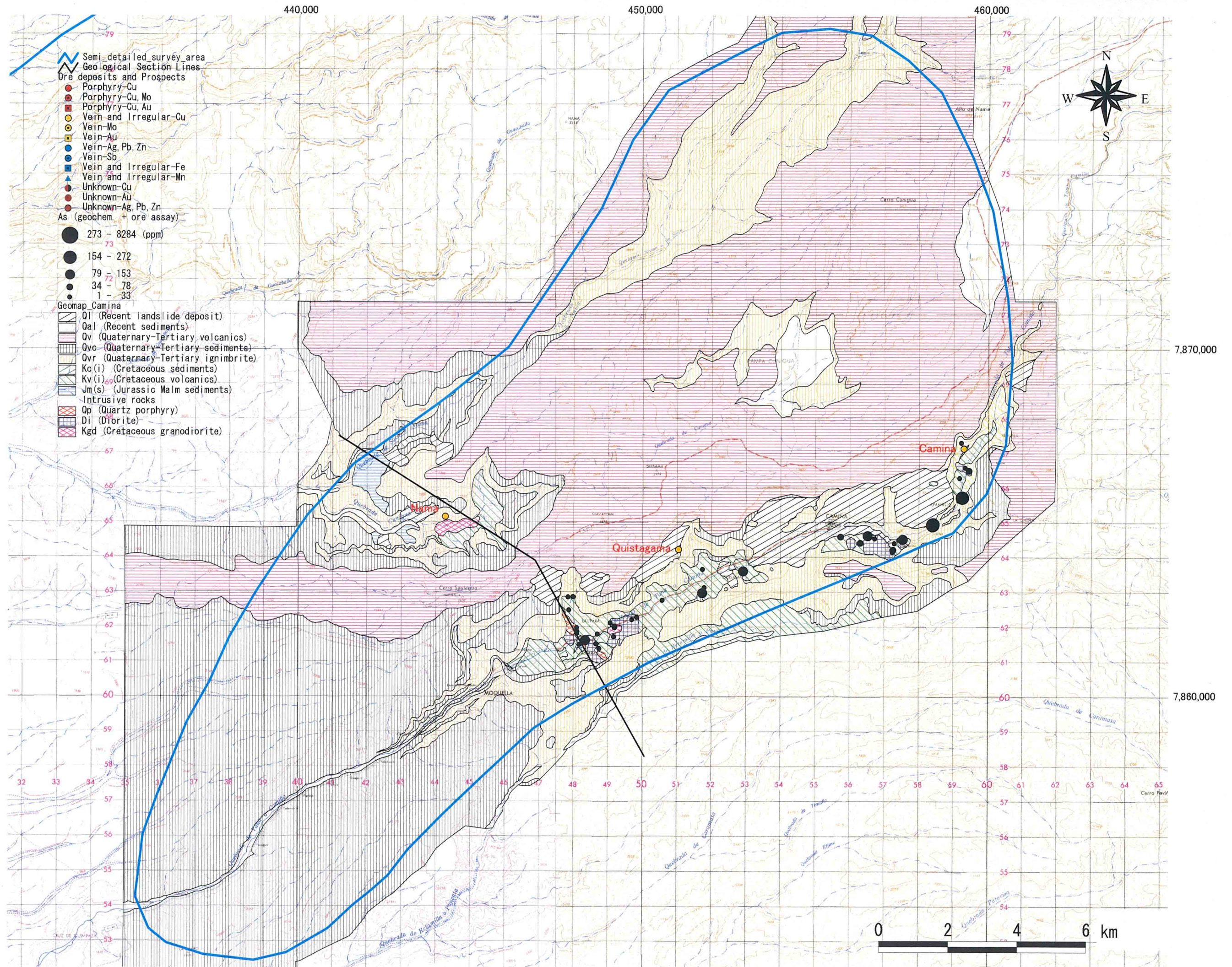


Fig. 2-2-66 (3) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Camina Area (As)

Alteration zones and mineralized zones occur in the eastern and central parts of this area. Both occur in the granitic intrusive bodies and the vicinity.

The eastern alteration is silicification in the dioritic bodies and in the Cretaceous rocks in the vicinity, and the periphery is propylitized. Several veinlets containing malachite and chrysocolla are developed in the Cretaceous basaltic lava near diorite porphyry body at the eastern end of the area. This mineralized zone corresponds to the known prospect Camiña (Cu).

The alteration zone in the central part consists of strong sericitization-pyrite dissemination developed in quartz porphyry bodies arranged parallel in the N40W direction. The known prospect Quistagama (Cu) should be located nearby, but it was not confirmed. The above quartz porphyry body is directly overlain by Tertiary-Quaternary ignimbrite at both banks of Quebrada de Camiña. Linear milky white coarse-grained crystalline quartz veinlets are observed in Cretaceous andesite immediately below the ignimbrite on the north bank.

Cu prospect, Nama is reported to occur in granodiorite at 4km northwest of the central alteration zone.

Cu-Zn-As rock geochemical anomalies were detected in the eastern alteration zone.

All of the above alteration zones and mineralized zones are located within or the vicinity of intermediate magnetic intensity zone and medium wavelength and short wavelength anomalies of airborne magnetic survey.

2 - 14 District to the northeast of Camiña

A geological map of this area is shown in Figure 2-2-67, schematic geologic columns in Figure 2-2-68, distribution of altered minerals in Figure 2-2-69, and rock geochemical anomaly distribution in Figure 2-2-70.

The geology of this area consists of Tertiary System, Upper Tertiary-Quaternary System, and Quaternary System.

The Tertiary System is composed of Miocene-Pliocene ignimbrite (rhyolitic welded tuff) .

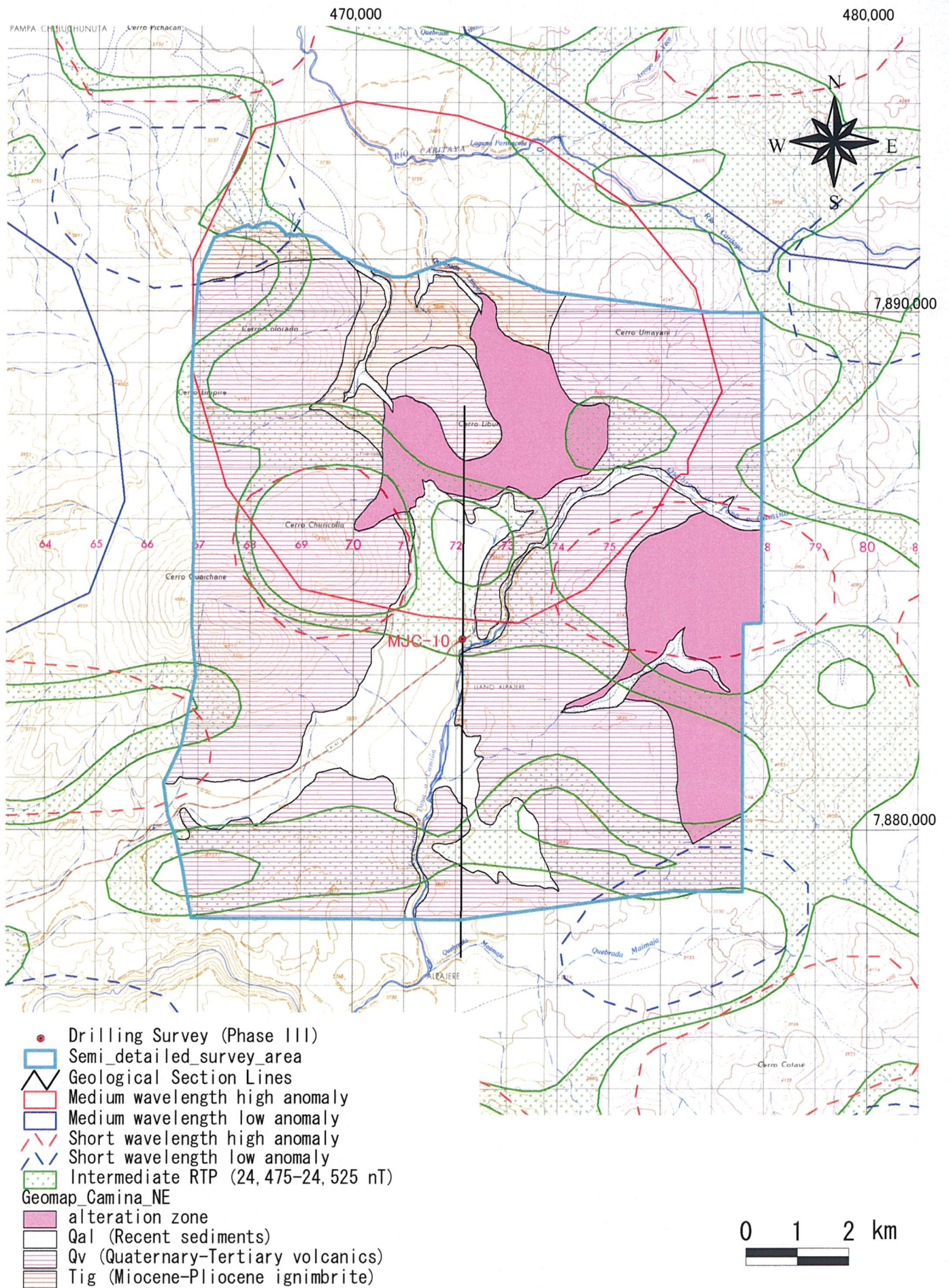
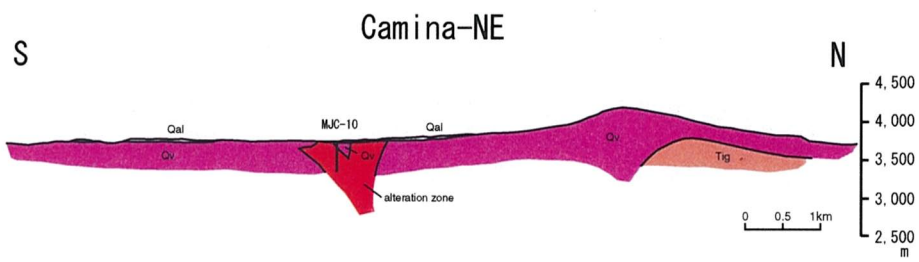


Fig. 2-2-67 Geological Map of the Area to the Northeast of Camina

56.1



Geologic Time		Columnar Section	Lithology	Intrusives	Mineralization
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY -NARY	HOLOCENE	Qal	Alluvium	Epithermal type ↑ (kaolin, silica, sericite)
	QUATERNARY ~ TERTIARY	Qv	Basalt~ andesite lava		
	TERTIARY	MIOCENE	Tig	Tuffaceous ss. Welded tuff	

Fig.2-2-68 Schematic Stratigraphic Columns and Profiles of the Area to the Northeast of Camina

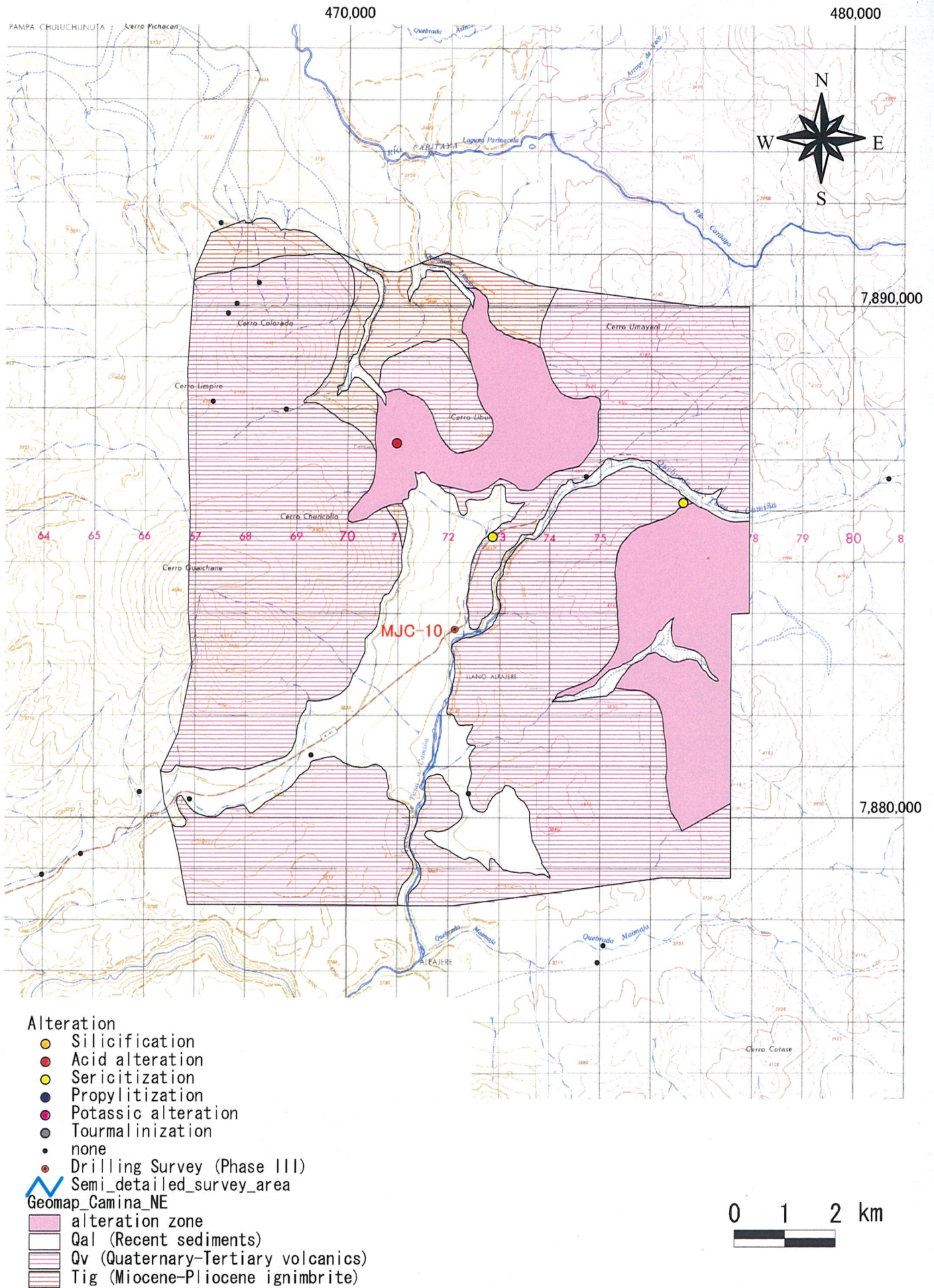


Fig. 2-2-69 Distribution Map of Alteration Minerals at the Area to the Northeast of Camina

