

Scott Lake Project, Chibougamau, Quebec, Canada

LOCATION: The Chibougamau Mining Camp is located 500 km north of Montreal, PQ, at the eastern limit of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

STORY: Chibougamau is well known for mafic, intrusive-hosted, vein-type, copper-gold deposits that have been in production since the early 1950's. While exploration focused on similar vein-type deposits, a number of small volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits were discovered, including the Lemoine Mine, which was in production from 1976 to 1984. Albeit small (758,000 t), the Lemoine Mine ranks amongst the highest grade VMS deposits in the world, with mill head grades of 4.2% Cu, 9.6% Zn, 4.2 g/t Au and 83 g/t Ag.

Following the discovery of a VMS deposit at Scott Lake by Selco in 1975, the property was subject to considerable exploration activity in the late 70's and again in the late 80's by Thundermin Resources Inc. In 2006, Cogitore discovered a new massive sulphide lens (800 Lens), which has since been closed off by subsequent drilling. Until 2008, all lenses tended to be zinc-rich (distal) and rarely exceeded minimum mining widths. During its 2008 drilling program, Cogitore discovered yet another massive sulphide lens (1750 Lens) and what appears to be a major proximal extension of the West Lens. Over a 400 m trend, copper grades of 2% over 50+ m, 25 m and 21 m occur in drill holes SC-34, SC-30 and SC-35 respectively, including 3.7% Cu over 13.4 m in SC-34, 3.6% Cu over 8.0 m in SC-30 and 4.2% Cu over 6.1 m in SC-35.

GEOLOGY: The felsic rocks underlying the Scott Lake Property include a thick dome of quartz-phyric rhyolite that plunges gently to the west. Massive sulphide mineralization is found both at the base and top of the rhyolite dome. Proximity to an ancient area of high heat flow is evidenced by stacked massive sulphide mound, thick massive sulphides, metal zoning, thin but numerous bimodal flow sequences, intense hydrothermal alteration, extensive zones of stringer sulphides and numerous dykes. The stringer zones are particularly extensive, with significant intersections grading over 2% Cu and may add significantly to the potential economics of the project.

DEPOSITS: To date, five distinct massive sulphide lenses have been identified over a strike length of 2 km. An exceptionally high grade massive sulphide zone grading 23.3% Zn over 17.9 m was intersected by hole SC-34, which may represent yet another lens. Given the size of the property and the robustness of the mineralizing system, the potential to discover additional sulphide lenses at Scott Lake is considered excellent.

DISPLAY: Core boxes from the Zn-rich intersection in SC-34, as well as cross-sections and maps to illustrate mineralization discovered to date, will be displayed.