



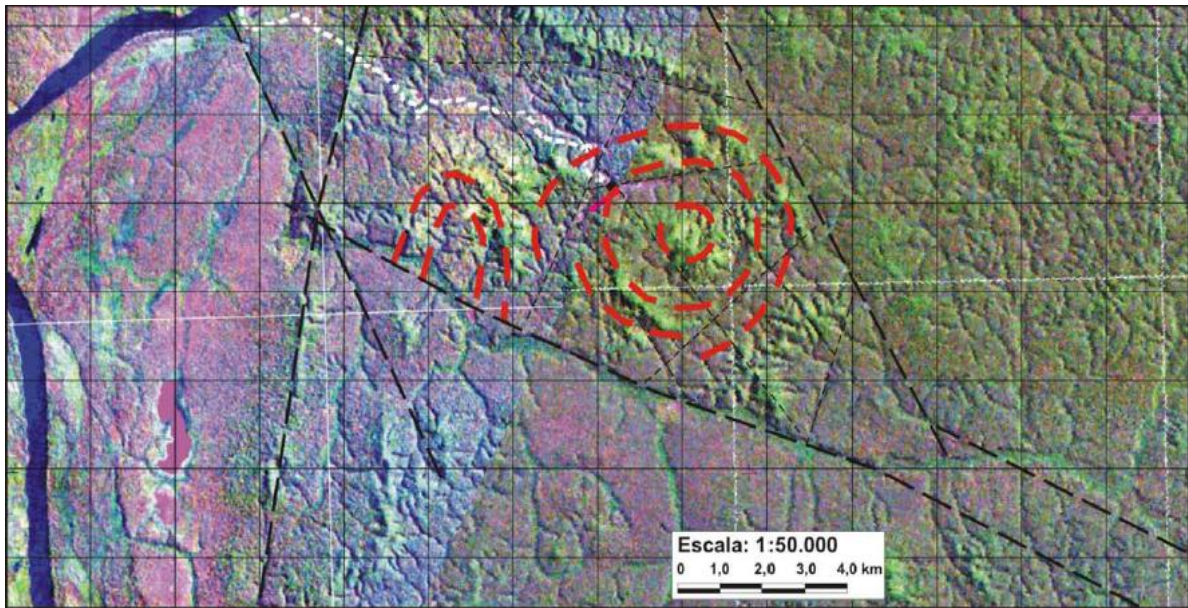
CONE

MINE EXPLORATION

Itayubá Project

Gold Ore

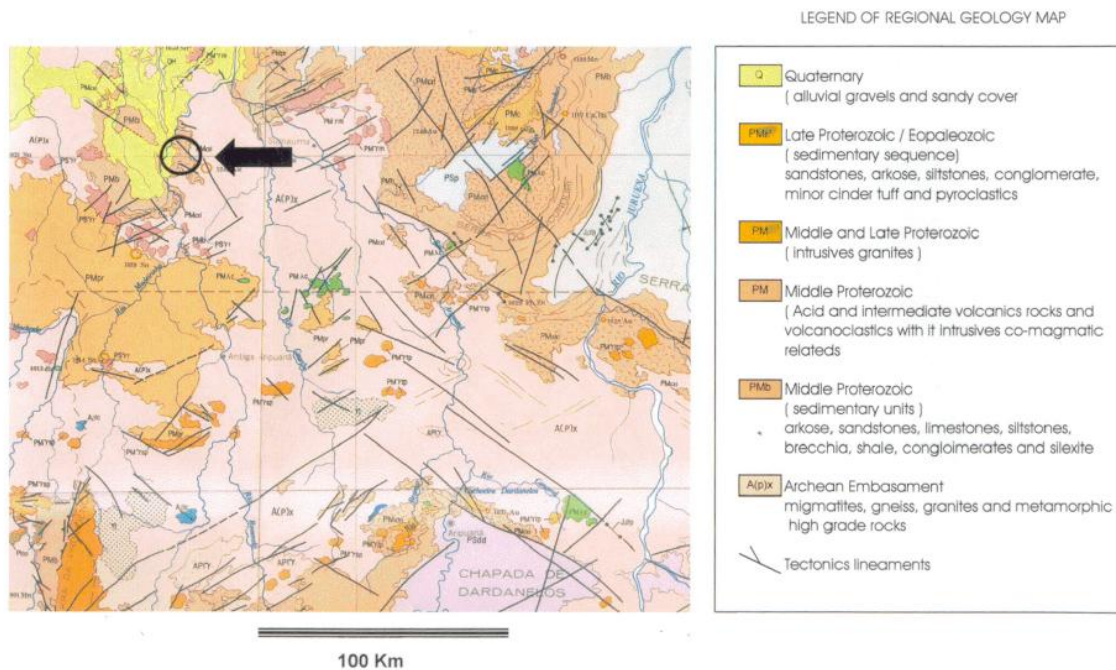
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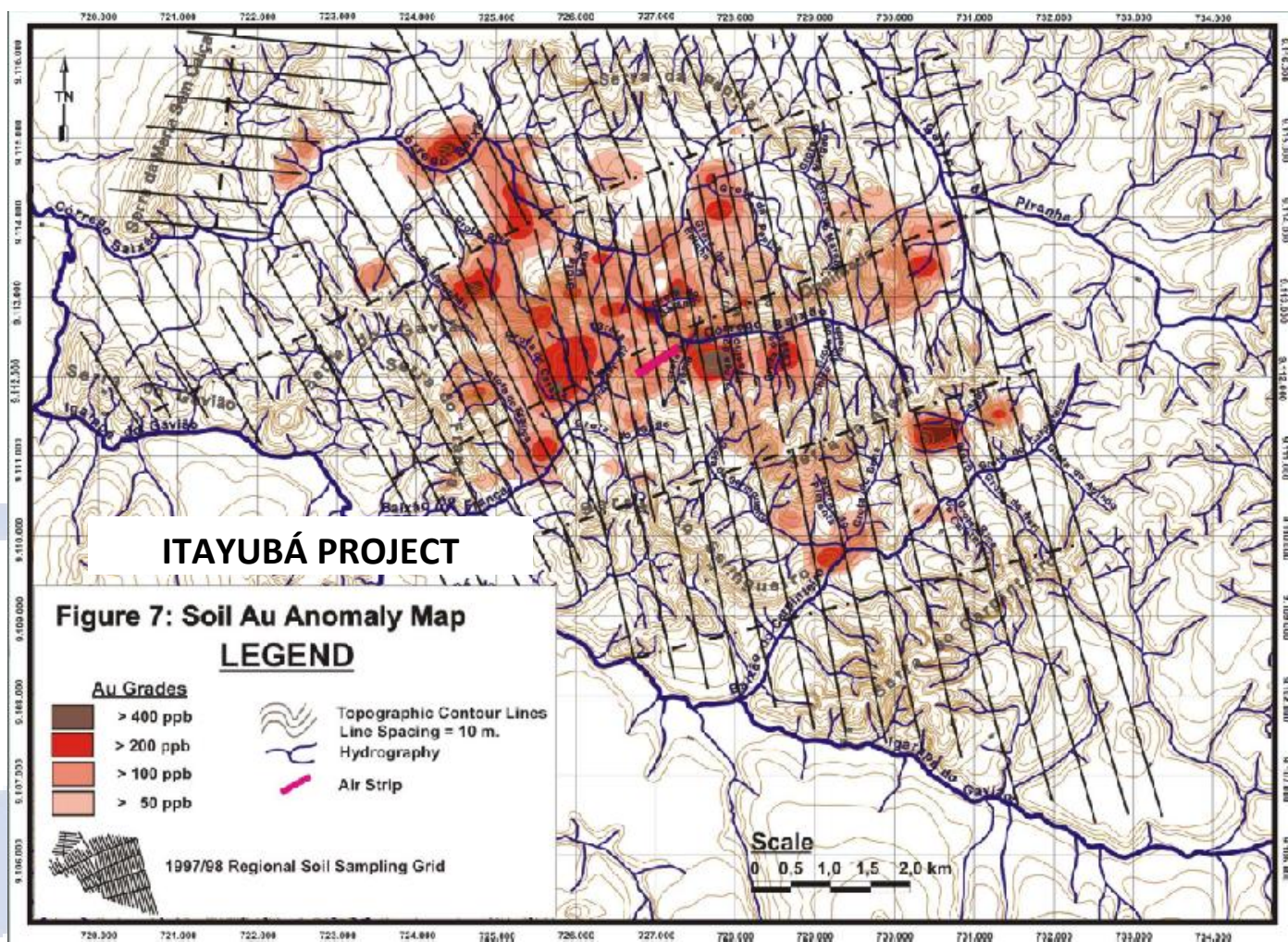
1ST Phase (1997-2002)
 Geological Mapping
 Soil Geochemistry
 Ground Magnetometry
 Summary

ITAYUBÁ PROJECT

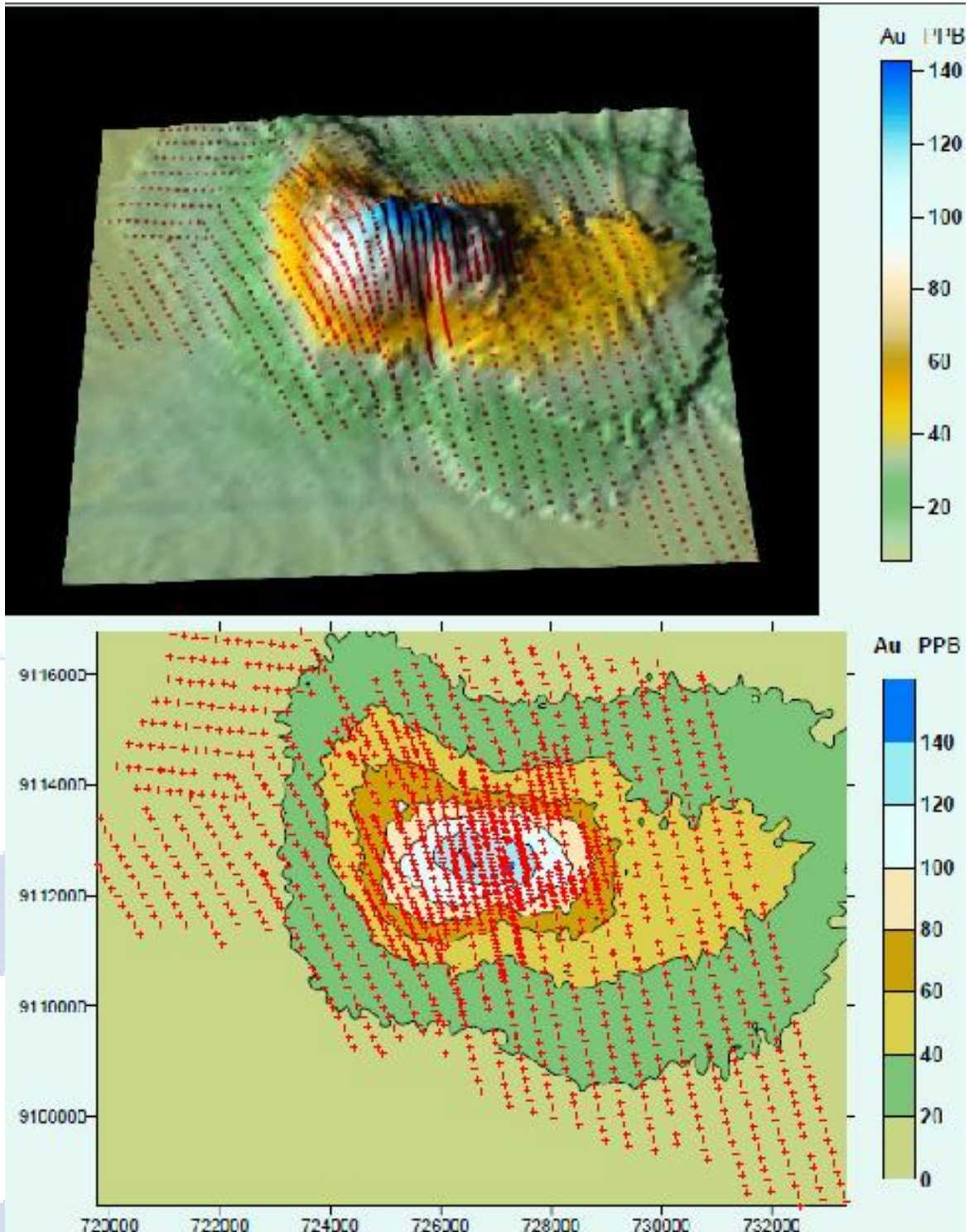
Figure 6: REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP



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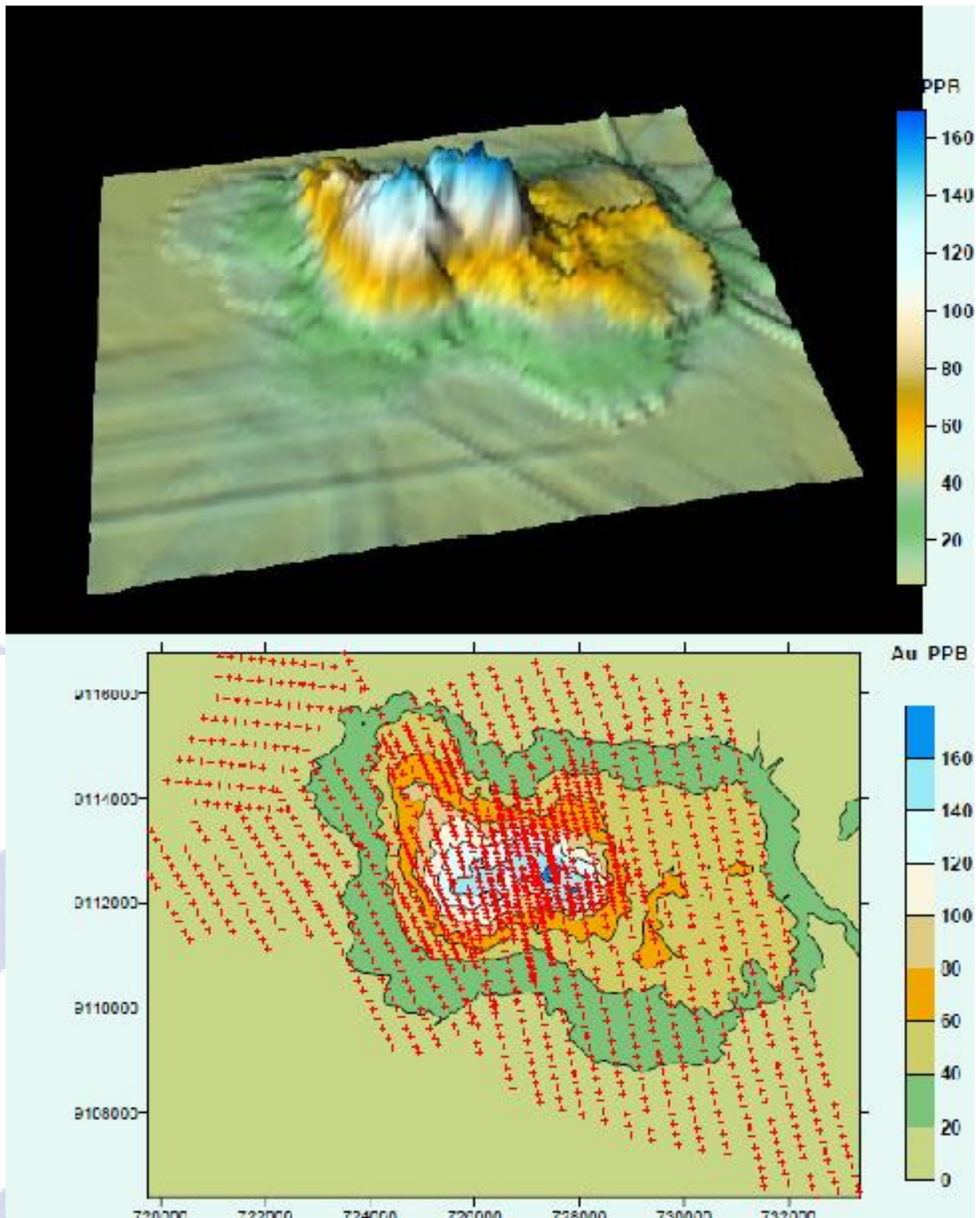
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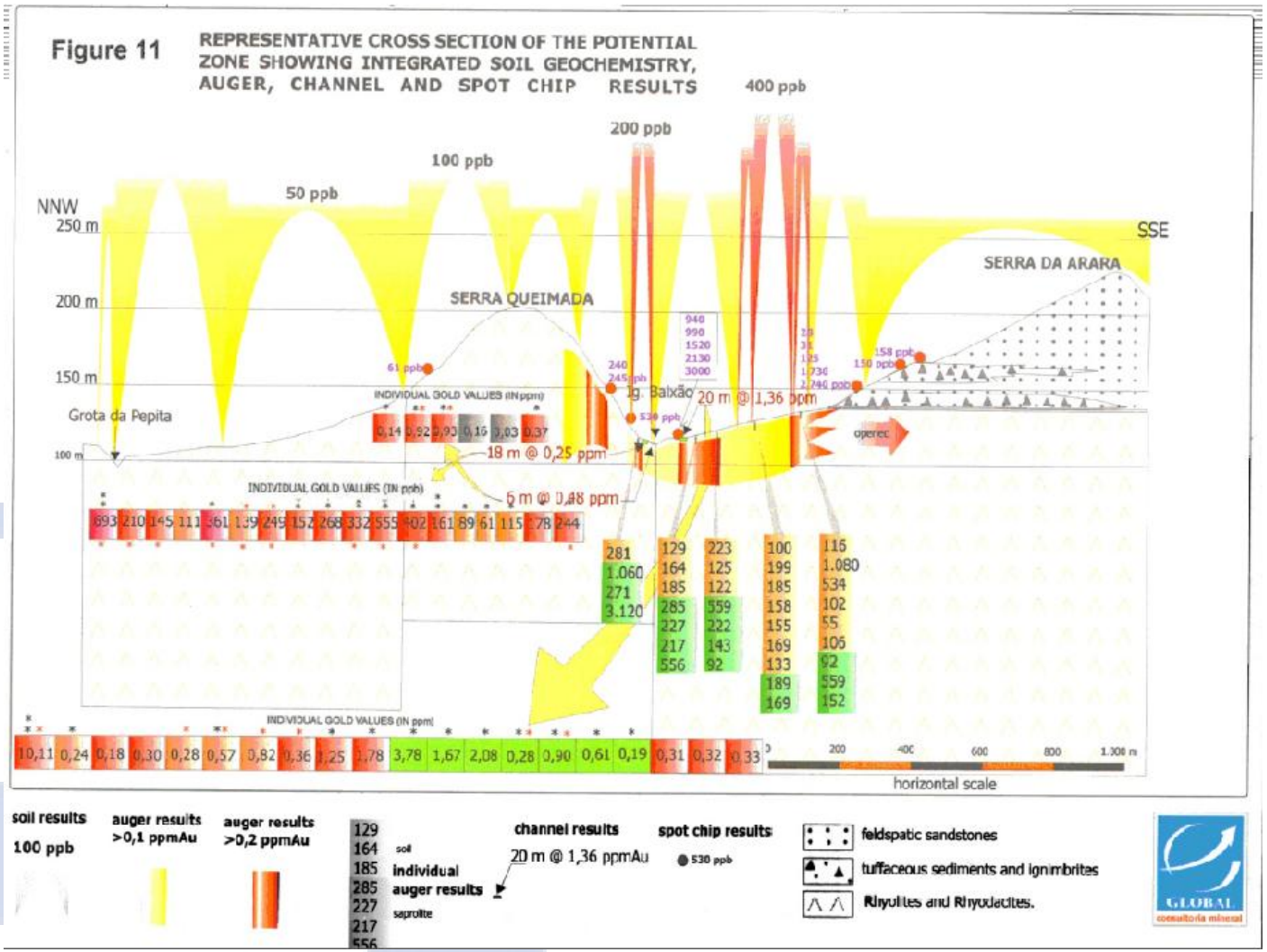


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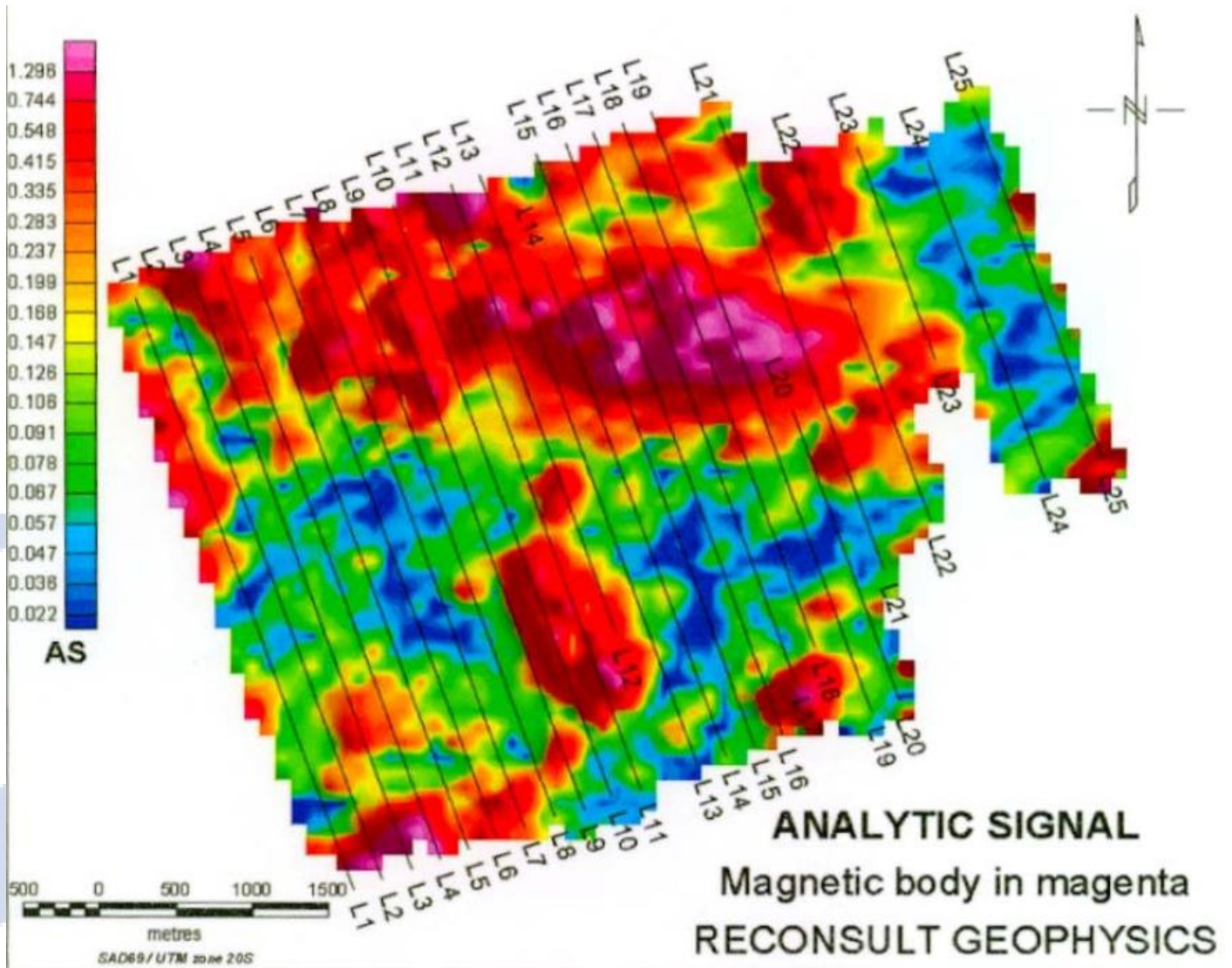
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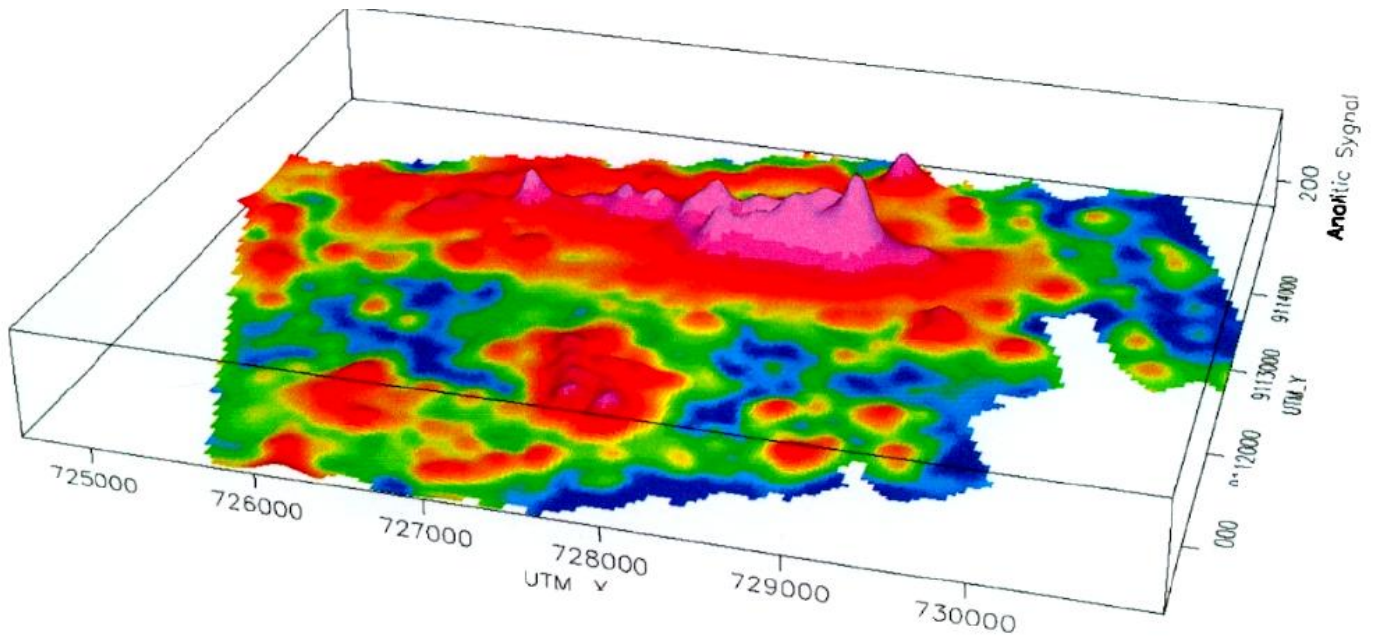


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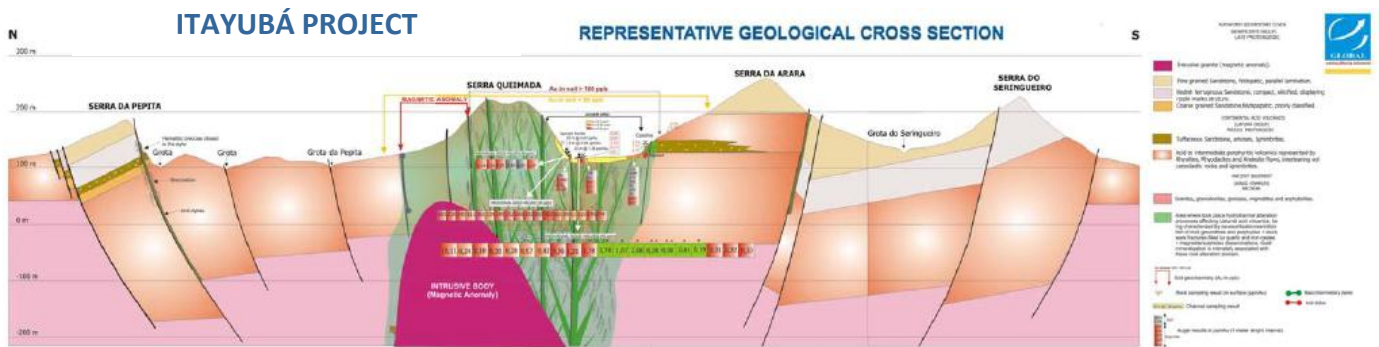


Magnetic Anomaly plan view

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Magnetic Anomaly 3D view



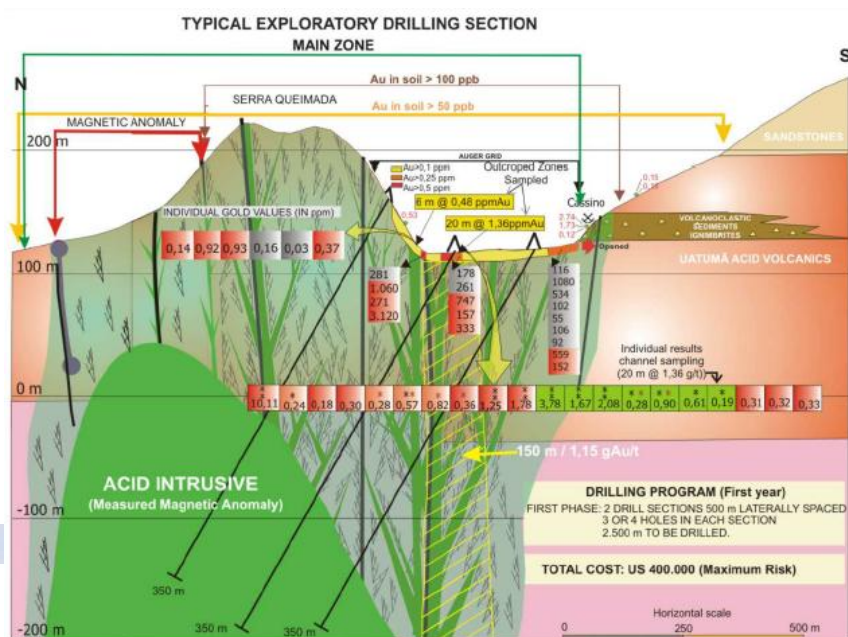


Figure 12: GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MODELING: A PRELIMINARY EXERCISE

PARAMETERS CONSIDERED FOR THE POTENTIAL PROJECTION:

Strike Length: 2.000 m

- 35% of the altered/hydrothermalized zone (Main Zone), which was mapped and sampled over an extension of 6 km, where floats, chips and channel sampling have returned a gold diluted average of 0,5 gAu/t (0,1 - 10,11 ppmAu)
- 60% of the magnetic strike length, which have attained 3.200 m.

Thickness: 250 m

- 20% of the thickness of the altered/hydrothermalized envelope (Main Zone), which its thickness was mapped and sampled over than 1.200 m.
- 25% of the width of the magnetic anomaly.

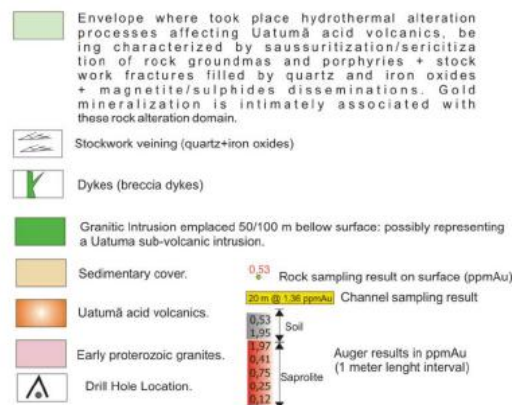
Deepness: 200 m

- 50% of the deepness measured by ground magnetics.

ITAYUBÁ PROJECT

(A NEW MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC AMAZON PROVINCE)
VOLCANIC COMPLEX & HIGH LEVEL INTRUSIVE MODEL

By J.A. Lenzi
Global Consulting
Senior Geologist



CHANNEL RESULTS IN PPM

- 0,57 Coarse grained saprolite/ kaolim rich/ mottled colors.
- 1,78 Coarse grained saprolite/ O₂Fe and stockwork quartz veining, boxworks/ fine grained disseminated magnetite.
- 3,78 Greenish breccia materia/ O₂Fe and stockwork quartz veining/ boxworks, fine grained disseminated magnetite.
- * Weak quartz veining.
- + Moderate to strong quartz veining
- = FeOx filling fractures and boxworks

Gold Grade

- Rock sampling have returned gold values between 0,2 - 10,11 ppmAu. These results are representative of local spot/float samples internal to the Main Zone.
- Channel sampling which was taken over exposed bed-rock after alluvial mining, have returned values of 20 m @ 1,36 gAu/t.
- For a bulk-mining it was adopted a grade of 1,5 gAu/t (diluted), as being conservative for a high-level-intrusive

Potential Resources: 2.000 m x 200 m x 250 m x 2,5 t/m = 250 Million tones

gold grade (1,5 gAu/t) = 12 Million Ounces Au, under a stripping ratio of 3-4:1.

Itayubá Project

2ND Phase – Lund Gold Corp (2003-2005)

Geophysics two grid IP (70km)

Soil Geochemistry (MMI)

Trenching / Augering

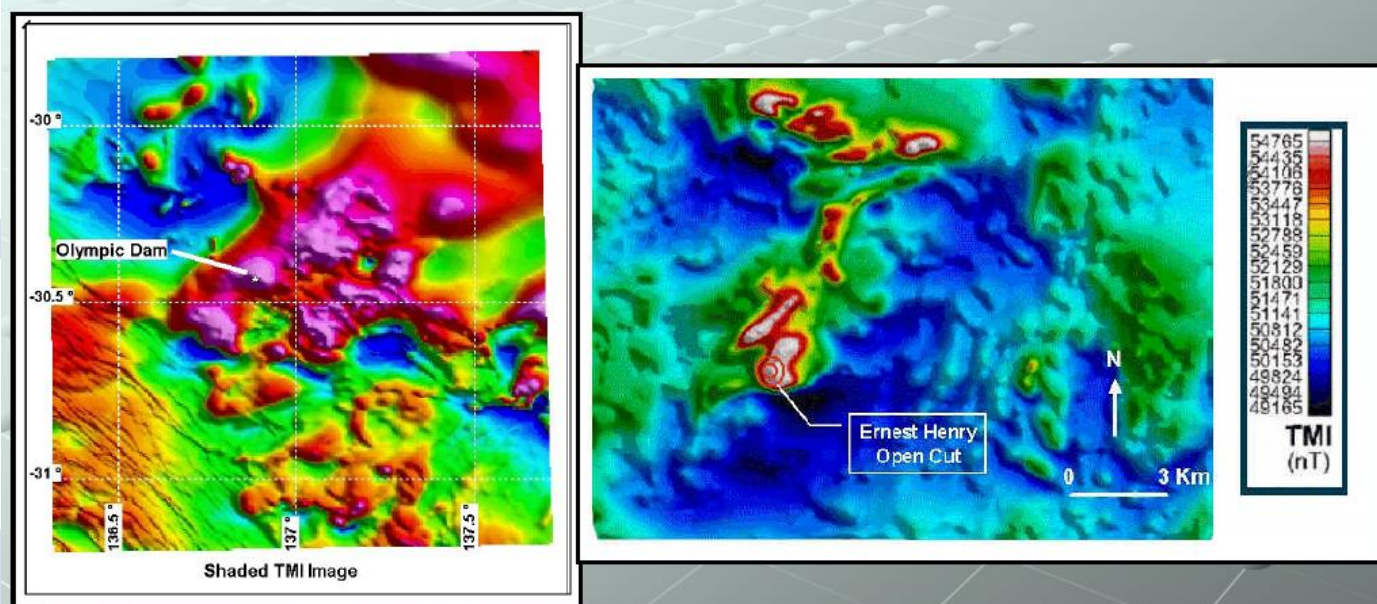
Drilling (DDH) – 2050m twelve holes

Summary

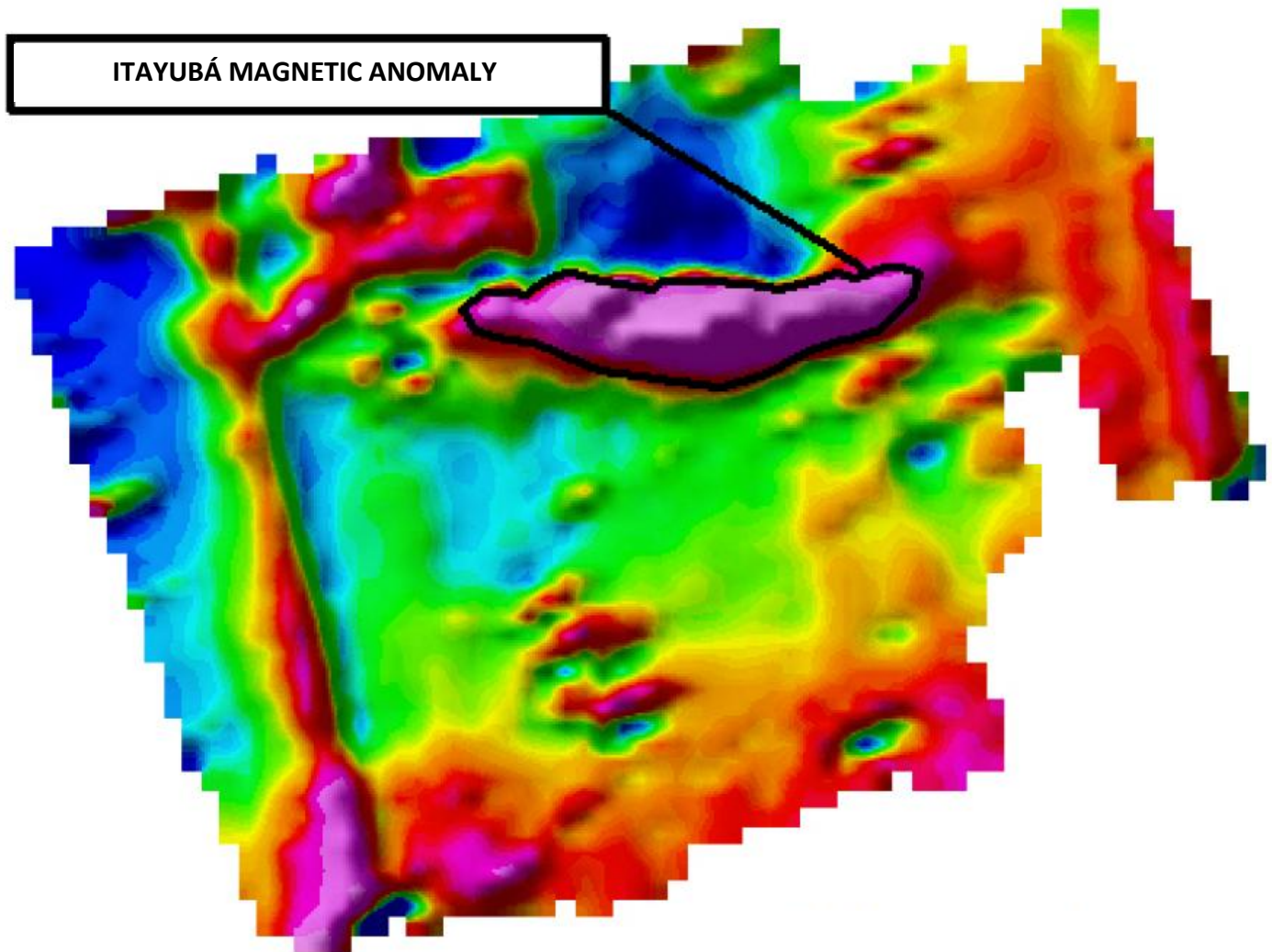
Geological Model A: Iron Oxide

IRON OXIDE: OLYMPIC DAM / ERNEST HENRY:

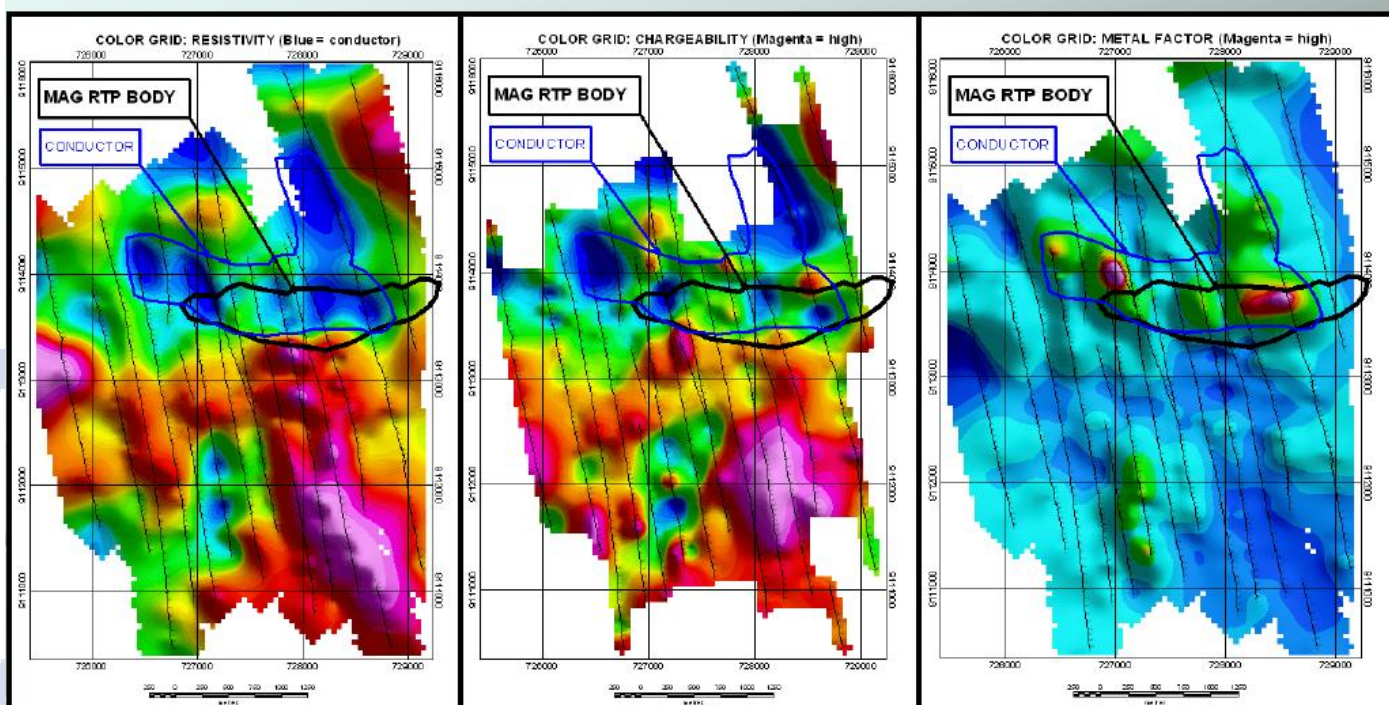
The following figures show the geophysical magnetic signatures of two Iron Oxide Geological Models. In Australia, high magnetic anomalous fields mean high magnetic bodies.



Itayubá Project



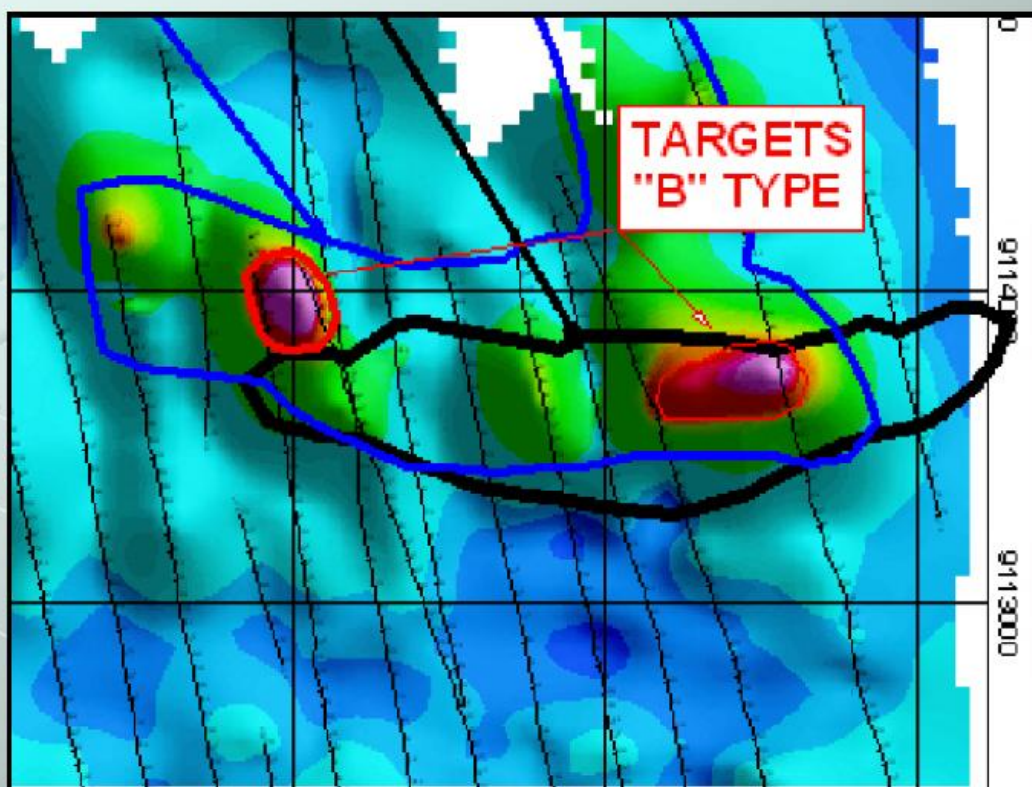
Besides this big magnetic feature, the Fraser filter IP shows that the magnetic body is coincident to a very conclusive conductor (low resistivity), although there is not very strong chargeability signature. The following figures show the IP Fraser Filter maps:



Left: resistivity signal; Center: chargeability; Right: metal factor

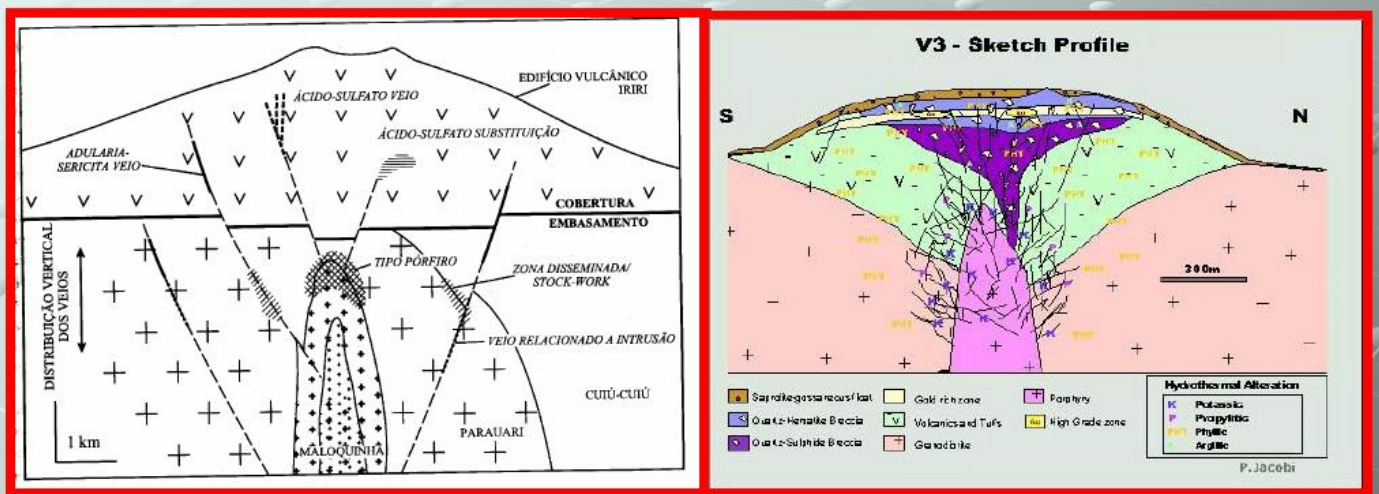
Geological Model B: Epithermal

Model "B" is the epithermal geological model. In this model, the system needs an intrusive for the hydrothermalism and the gold deposits are located in stockworks or quartz sulphide breccias



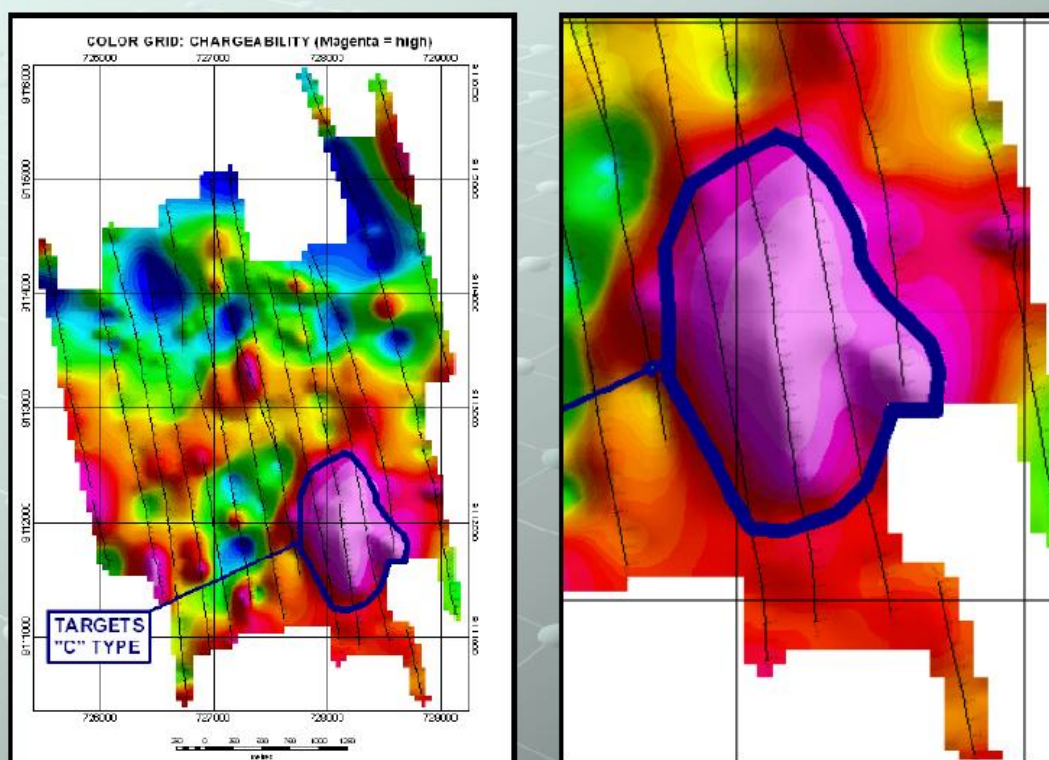
High metal factor parameter with high chargeability spots, inside magnetic and conductive domain.

Model “B” is the epithermal geological model.
In this model, the system needs an intrusive for the hidrothermalism and the gold deposits are located in stockworks or quartz sulphide breccias.



Model C: High Chargeability / High Resistivity

The C model is the classic HIGH CHARGEABILITY / HIGH RESISTIVITY, very common for quartz veins or any model where there is massive sulphide in a very resistivity host rock. The following pictures show the location of Target "C" inside Itayubá area.



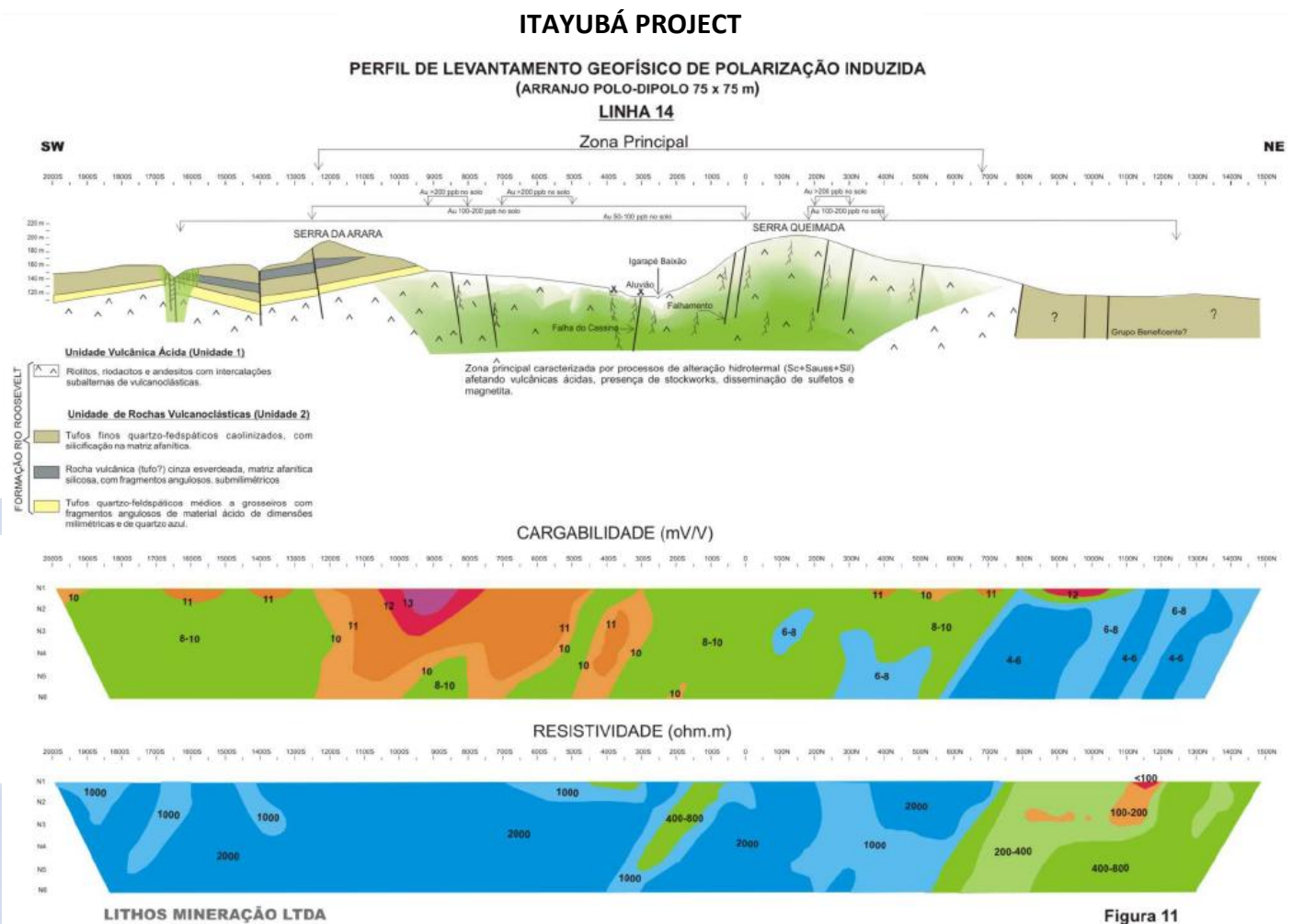
Left: location of high chargeability domain in the IP grid;
Right: detail of model C related zone.

GEOPHYSICS INTERPRETATION CONCLUSIONS (2003-2004)

Three geological models were selected and need to be tested by drilling

Nine (9) drill holes were suggested

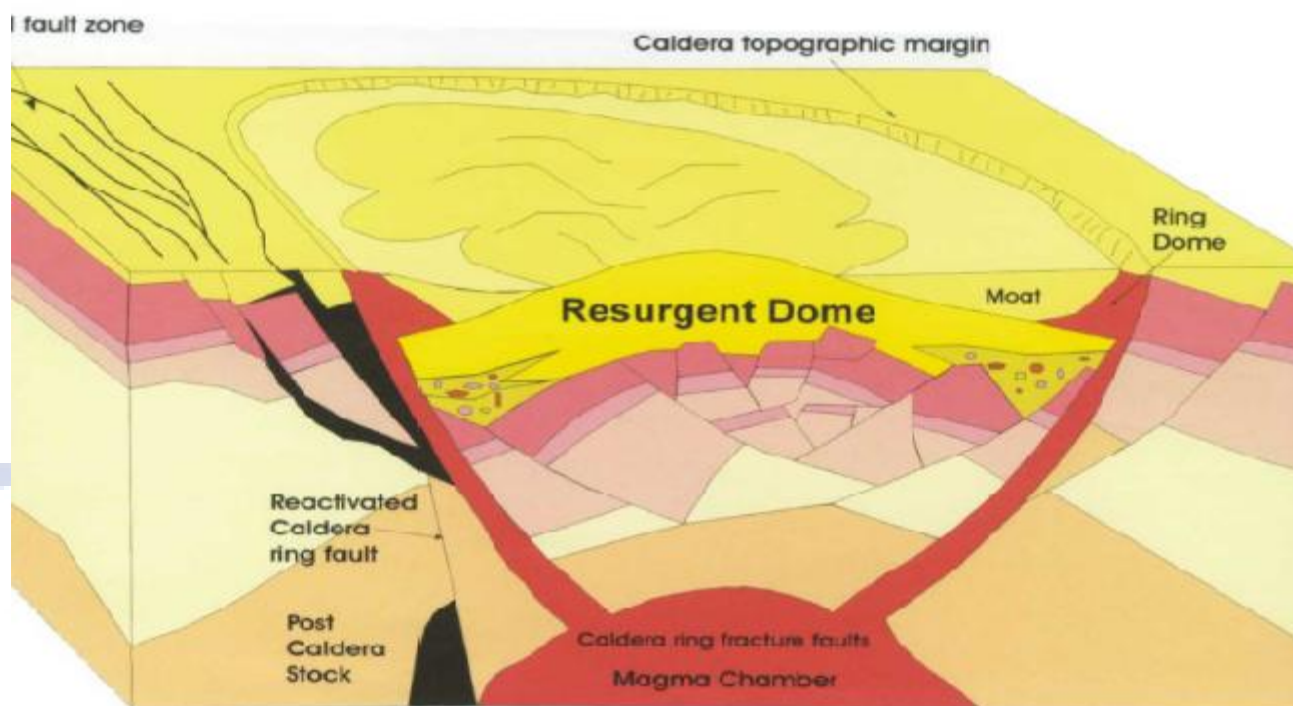
After drilling results, data should be interpreted to refine models and evaluate the economics value of the project











Geophysical Induced Polarization Survey

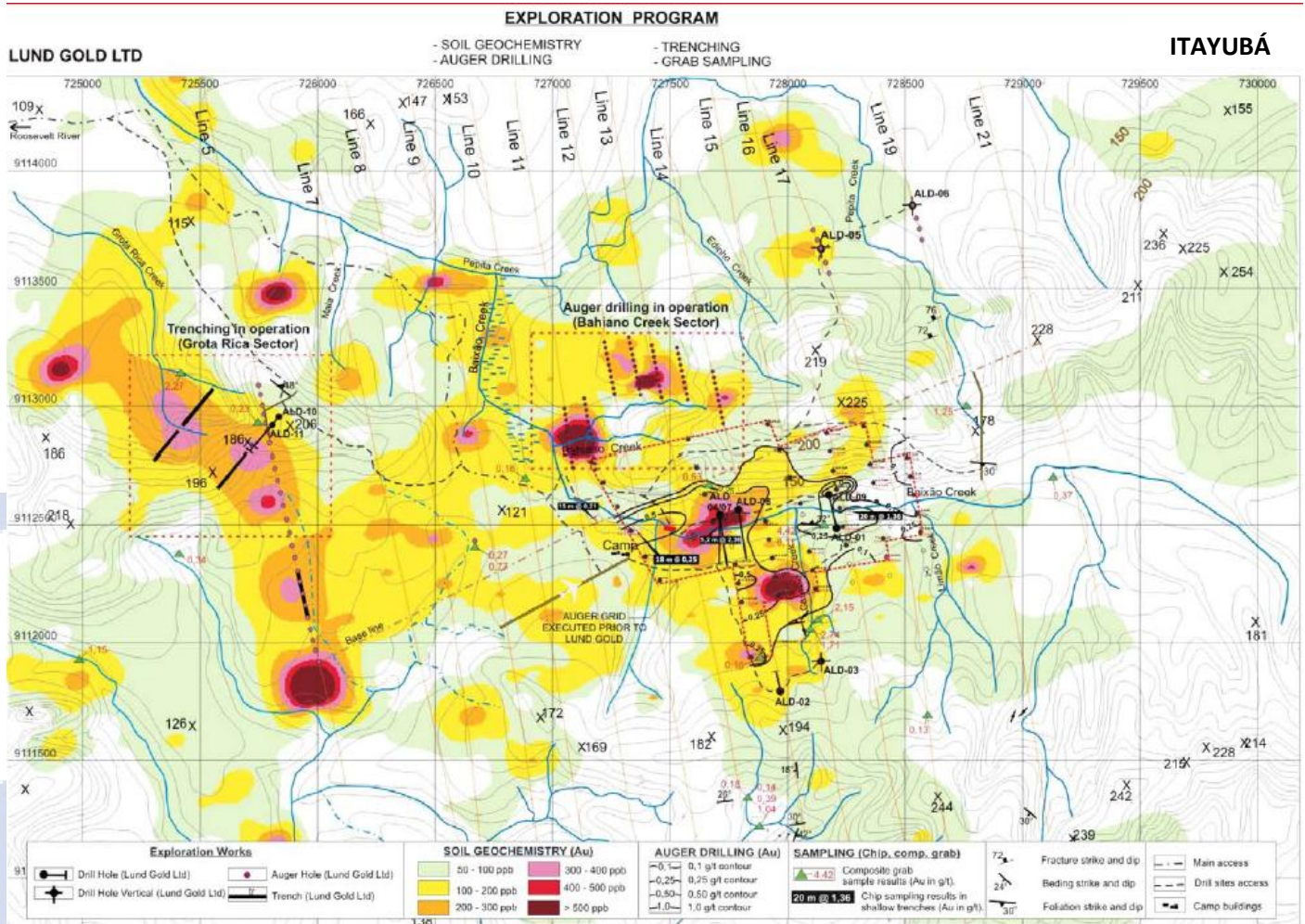
Predicted model for ITAYUBÁ PROJECT

CALDRON COMPLEX & HIGH LEVEL INTRUSION MODEL



-  Au and basic metals ore deposits
-  Caldera moat sediments
-  Rhyolite ring domes
-  Collapse breccia
-  Caldera forming ash-flow tuff
-  Pré caldera rhyolite flows
-  Pré caldera rhyolite tuffs
-  Pré caldera sedimentary rocks

Itayubá Project

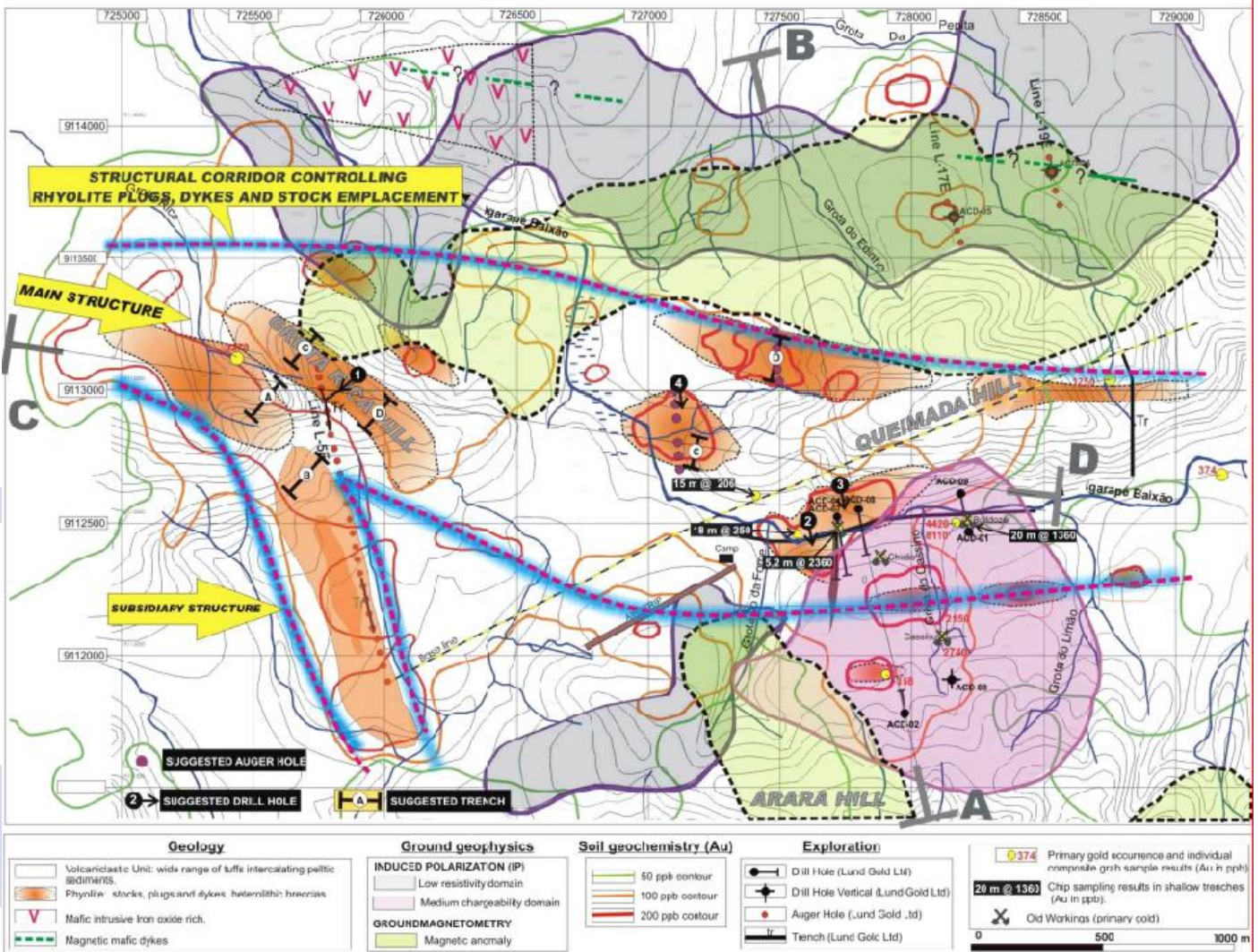


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LUND GOLD LTD

DRILL HOLES LOCATION

ITAYUBÁ PROJECT



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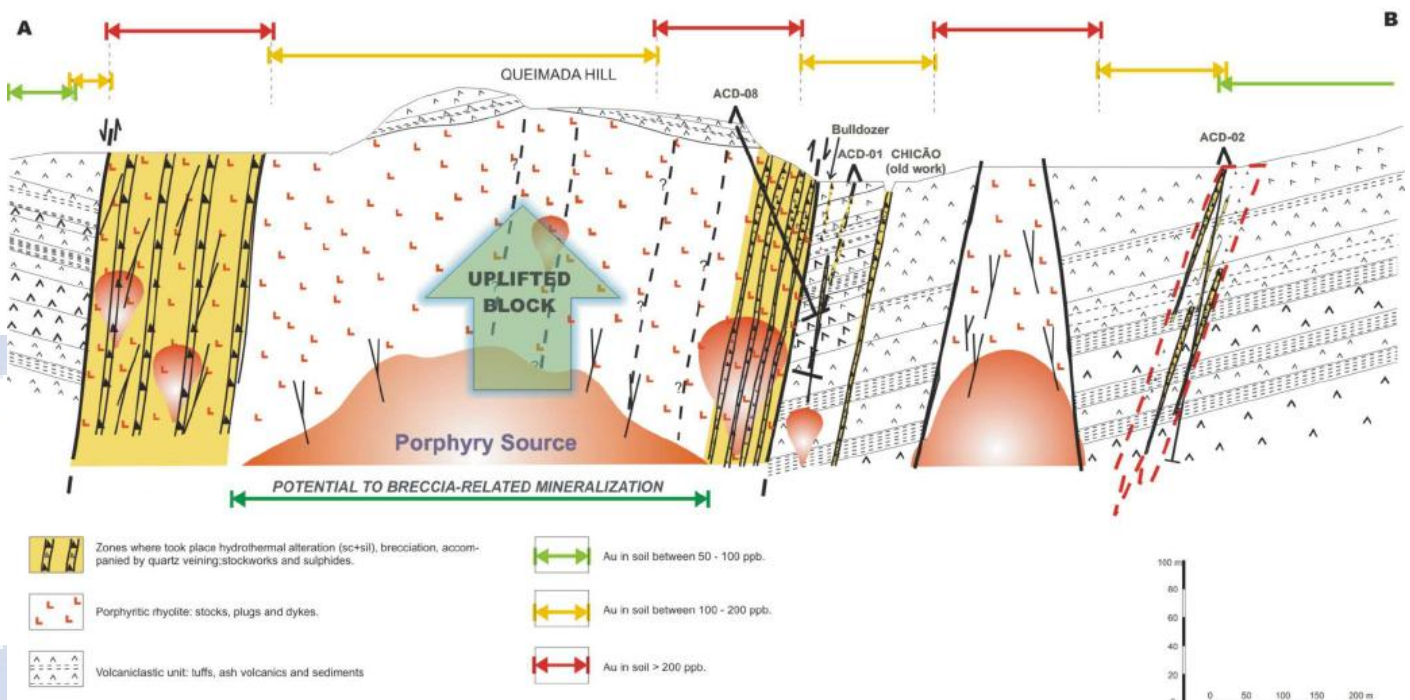
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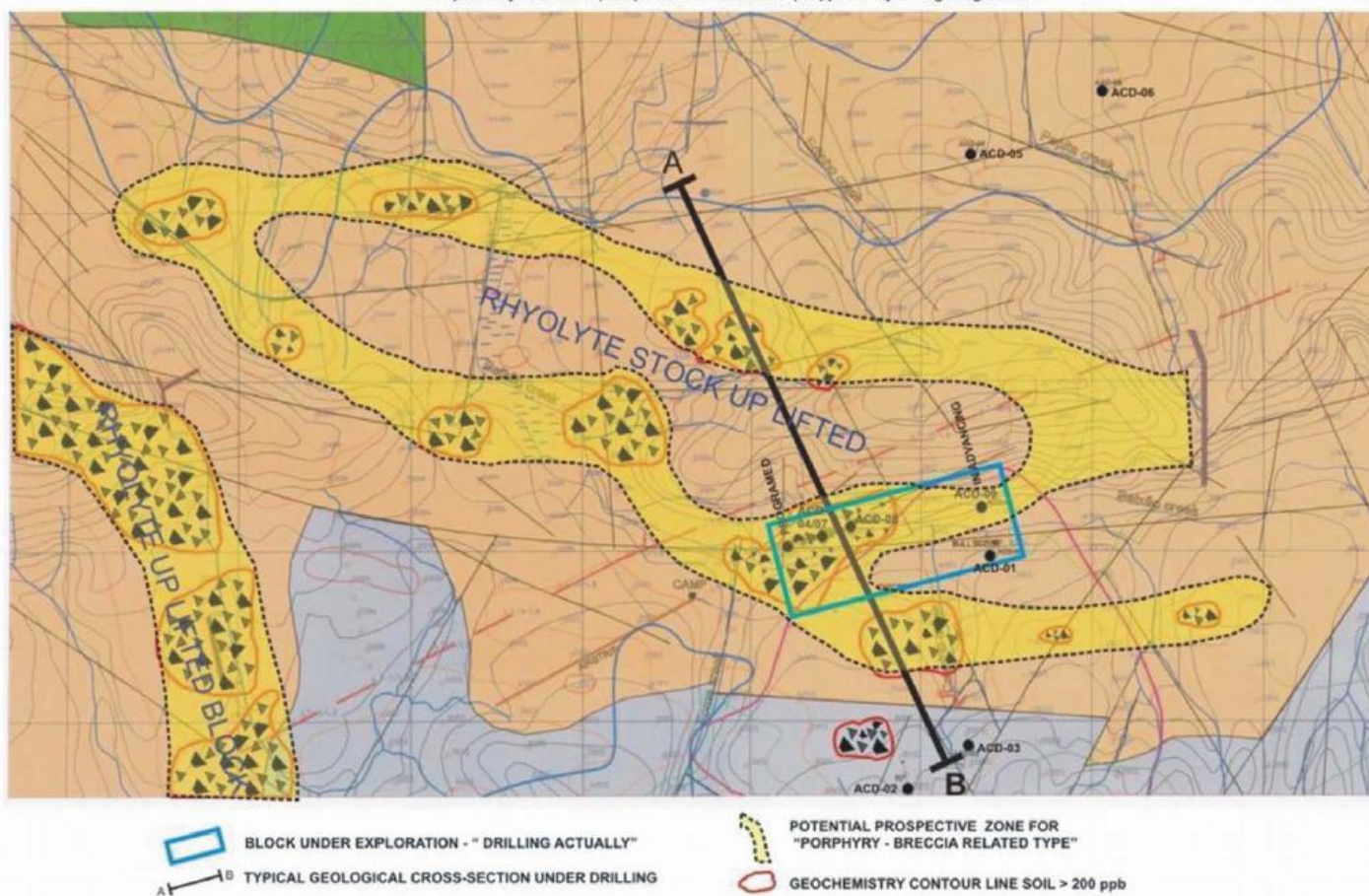
Itayubá Project

SKETCH ILLUSTRATING THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION UNDER EXPLORATION DRILLING
IN ITAYUBÁ, BRAZIL

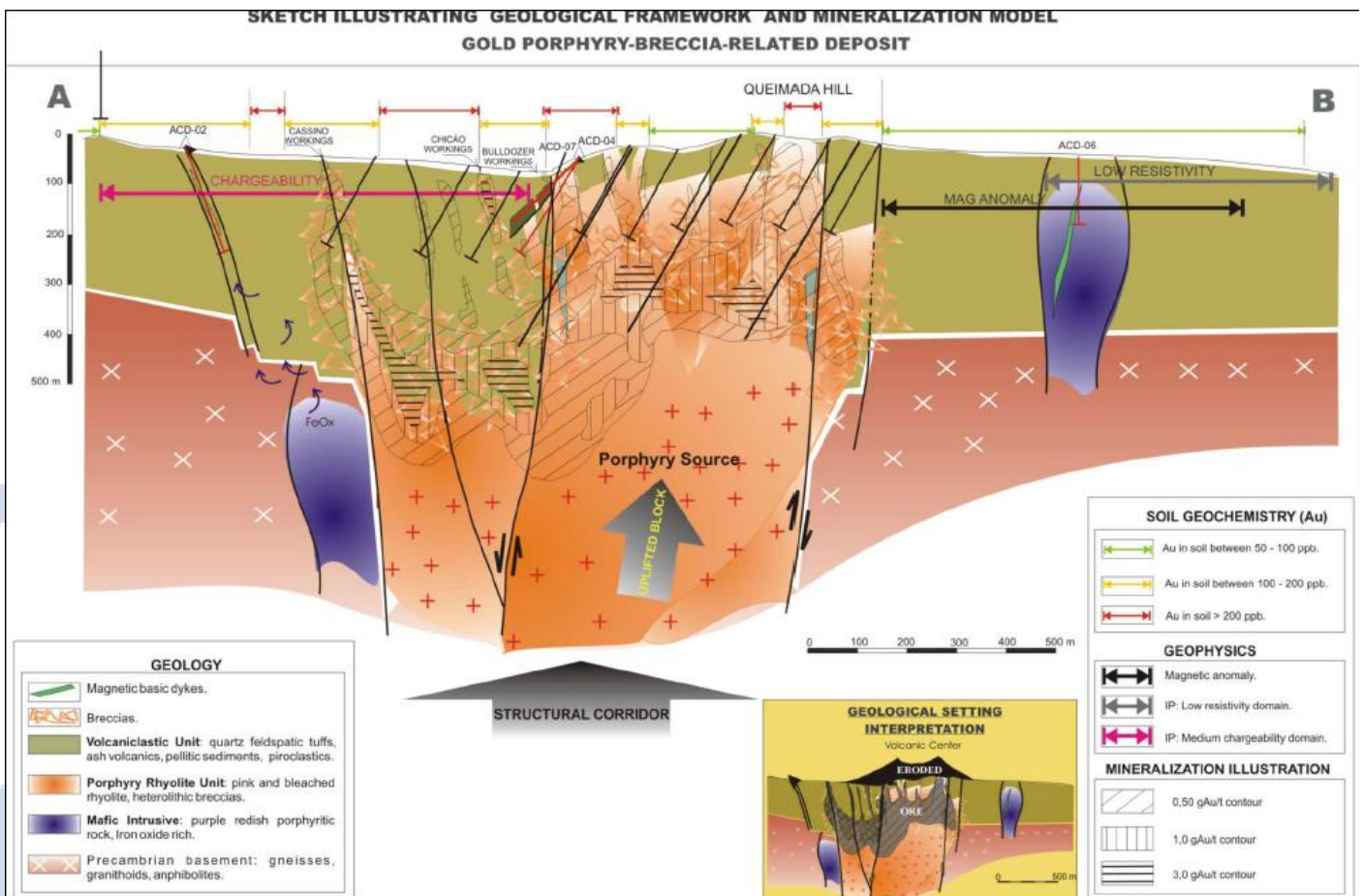


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PROSPECTIVE MODEL BASED ON SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AND LITHOLOGICAL DOMAINS: Proposed by José Lenzi (Camp Visit - november/2004) supported by local geologist team

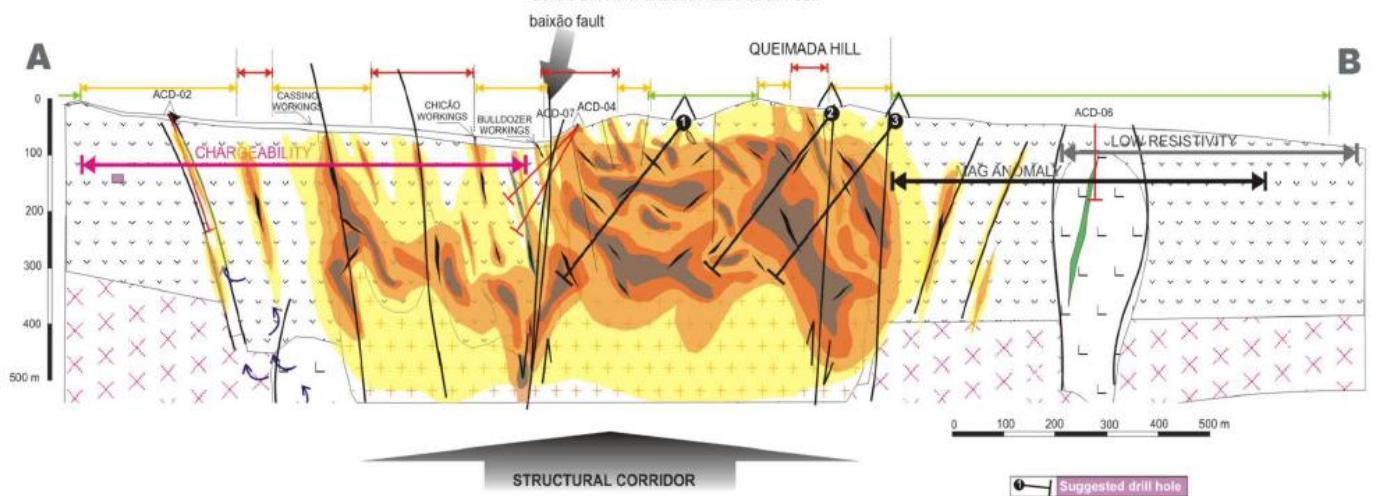


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FOLLOW-UP DRILLING CROSS SECTION

SKETCH ILLUSTRATING GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND MINERALIZATION MODEL
GOLD PORPHYRY-BRECCIA-RELATED DEPOSIT



GEOLOGY

- Magnetic basic dykes.
- Volcaniclastic Unit:** quartz feldspathic tuffs, ash volcanics, pelitic sediments, pyroclastics.
- Porphyry Rhyolite Unit:** Plugs, dykes and rhyolite stocks, heterolithic breccias.
- Mafic Intrusive:** purple redish porphyritic rock, iron oxide rich.
- Precambrian basement:** gneisses, granitoids, amphibolites.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (Au)

- Au in soil between 50 - 100 ppb.
- Au in soil between 100 - 200 ppb.
- Au in soil > 200 ppb.

GEOPHYSICS

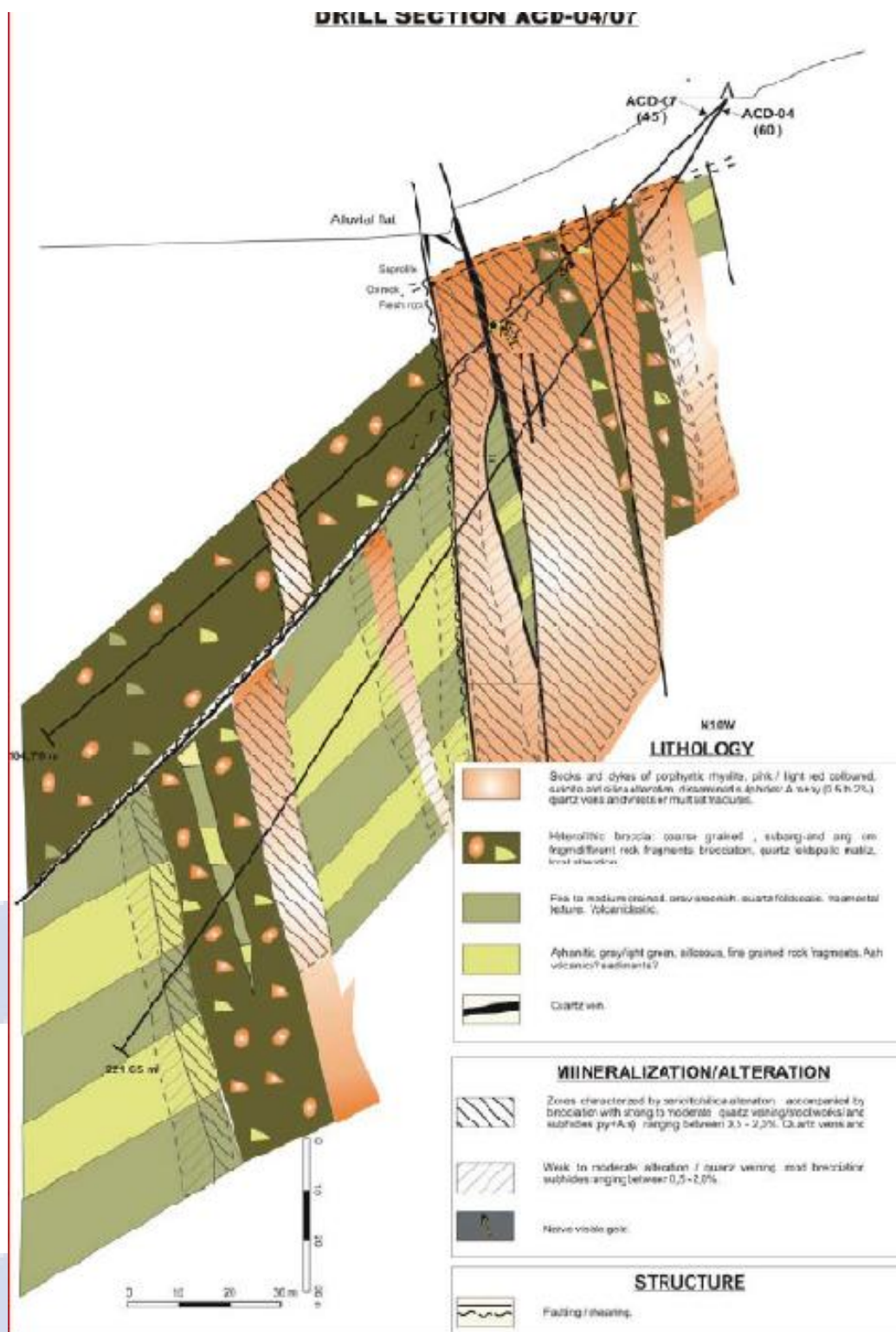
- Magnetic anomaly.
- IP: Low resistivity domain.
- IP: Medium chargeability domain.

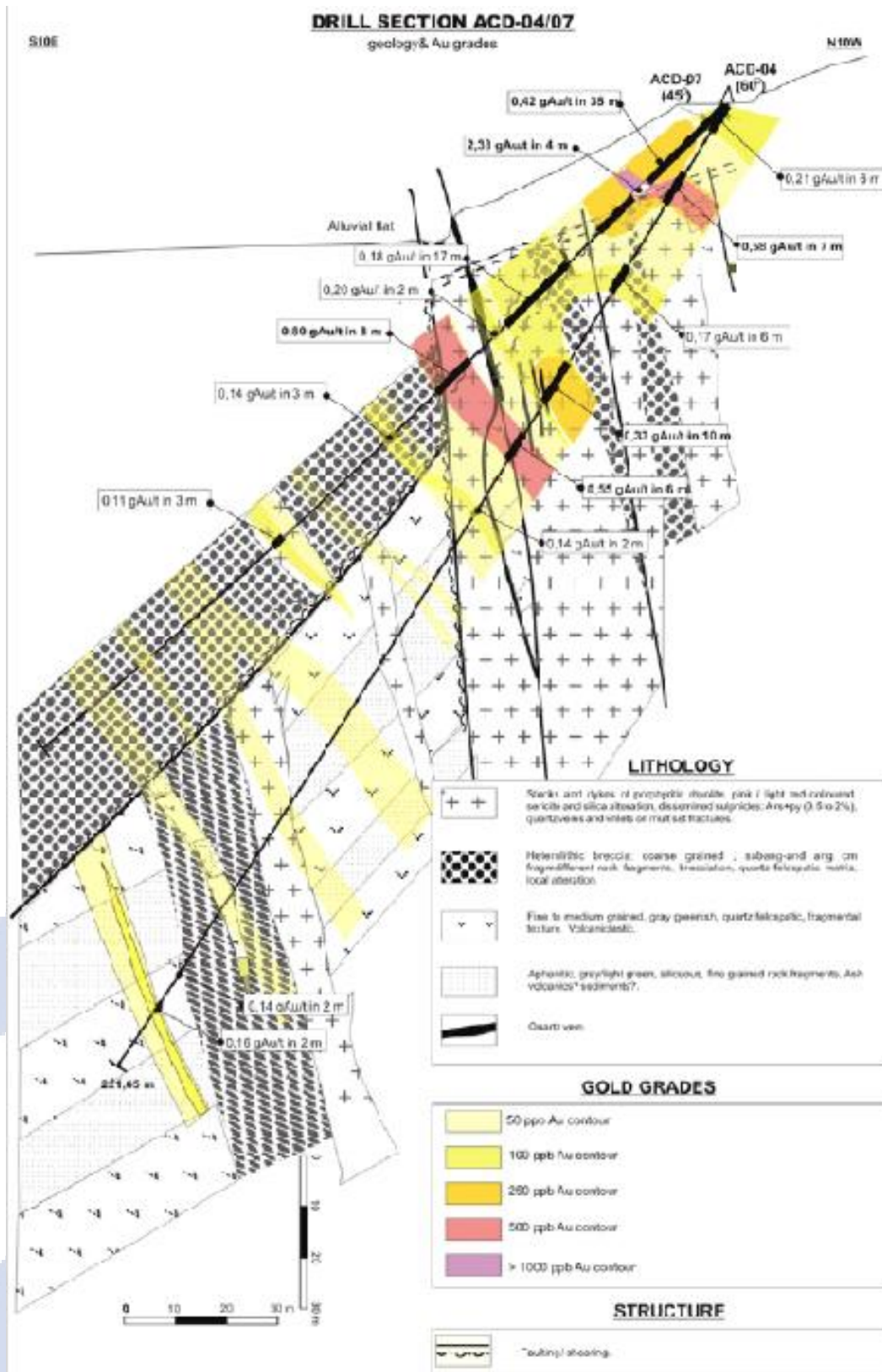
MINERALIZATION MODEL: PORPHYRY-BRECCIA-HOSTED TYPE
Silica replacement / quartz stockwork zones bearing sulphides

ILLUSTRATIVE GRADING OUTLINE

- 50 ppb Au.
- 250 ppb Au.
- 500 ppb Au.
- > 1000 ppb Au.
- > 5000 ppb Au: High-grade-lode-type mineralization.

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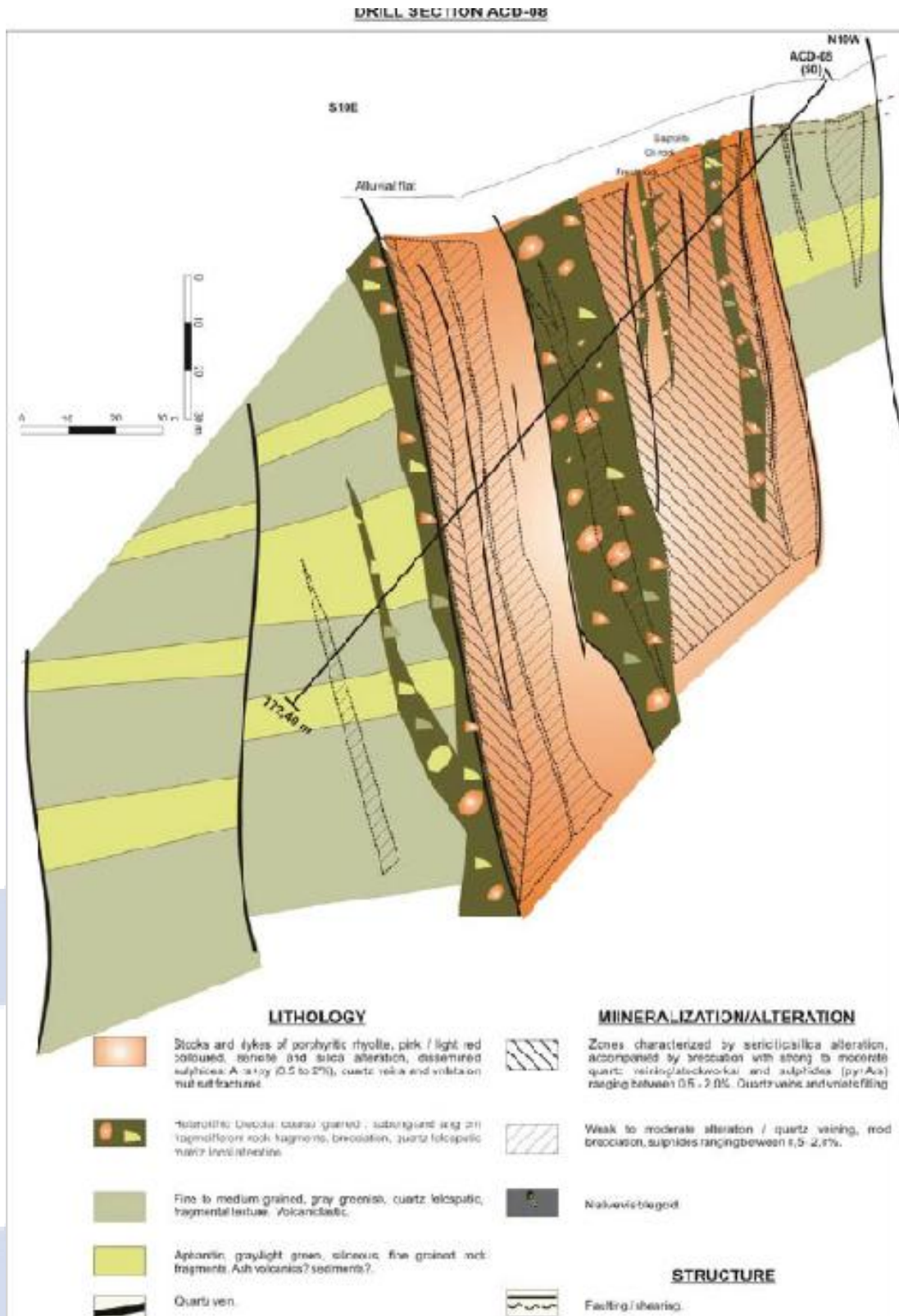




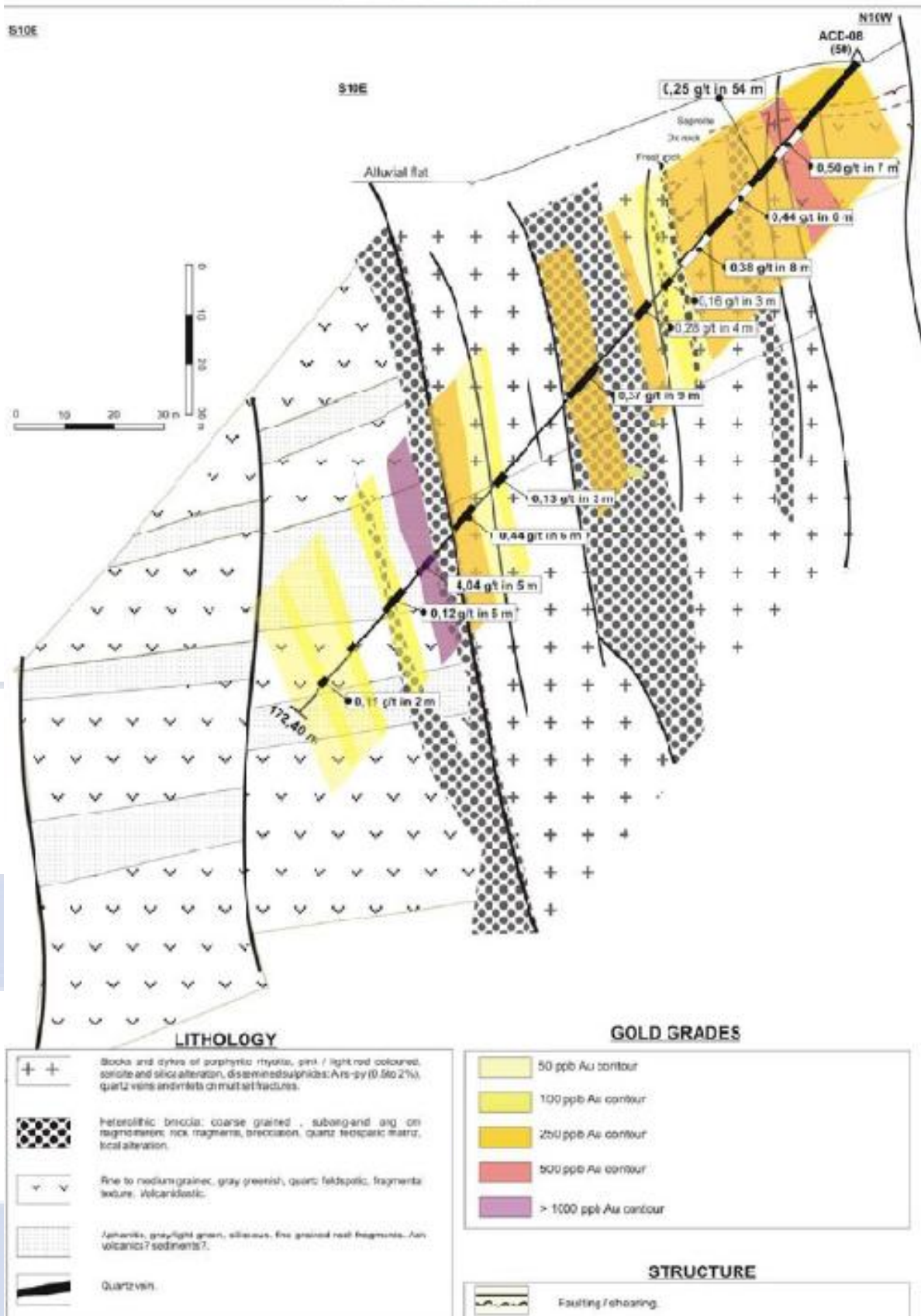
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DEPTH (m)	REC (%)	SAMPLE	INT (m)	Au (ppm)	AVG	LOG	ROCK REMARKS	CODE	STRUC		MINERALOGY										
									GRAPH	ANG	ALTERATION				SULPHIDES			OXIDES (%)			
											Sc	Sil	Kaol	CN	Py	Ans	Pyr	Cp	Mag		
74	85	"					coloured (Kao) with pale green tonish (Sc). Interval showing tectonic brecciation. (14,0-15,0m); qz-bx, Feox on fract.														
15		AD-265	2	51																	
16	82	"					(16,0-17,0m): strong fract, silicified (sugg quartz), Feox on fract.														
17		AD-266	2	362																	
18	82	"					SAP (17,85-18,60m): strongly silicified, pale green tonnish (Sc), moderate fract, weak mm qz vnelets on fract.														
19		AD-267	-	3321																	
20	94	AD-268	-	174																	
21		AD-269	-	174			(19,60-23,95m): porphyritic rhyolite, moderate sil, cubic py as dis. and inside dark porphyritic mix vol.														
22	100	AD-270	-	242																	
22		-271	-	195																	
23		-272	-	93																	
24		-273	-	101			(23,85-28,95m): porphyritic rhyolite, pink, moderate silicification, sub mm and mm qz vnelets + py, cubic py dissemination.														
25	100	-274	-	62																	
26		AD-275	-	80																	
27		-276	-	71																	

HOLE: AC2-04 SHEET: 2 / 15



DRILL SECTION ACC-08



Itayubá Project

DEPTH (m)	REC (%)	SAMPLE	INT (m)	Au (ppm)	AVG	LOG	ROCK REMARKS	STRUCTURE CODE	MINERALOGY												
									ALTERATION					SULPHIDES OXIDES (%)							
									Sc	Si	Kaol	CH		Py	Ans	Pyrr	Cp	Mag			
14		AD-829		165			(13,0-14,15m): brecciated, FeOx filling opened spaces		60'												
15	47	AD-830		90			98: submm v. v. (14,15-23,30m): Oxidized rhyolitic mass, pale green alteration, mod/st mm to submm 98 veinlets, ox														
16		-831		143																	
17		-832		101																	
18	58	-833		169			mm-submm 98 veinlets.														
19		-834		200																	
20		-835		362			submm-mm 98 veinlets.														
21	56	AD-836		321																	
22		-837		198																	
23		-838		88																	
24		-839		168																	
25	95	-840		2157			(23,30-28,0 m): Altered (sc+sil) porphyritic rhyolite, apatite/beige granitic matrix, py. dm.														
26		-841		95																	
27	97	-842		103																	
28		-843		207																	

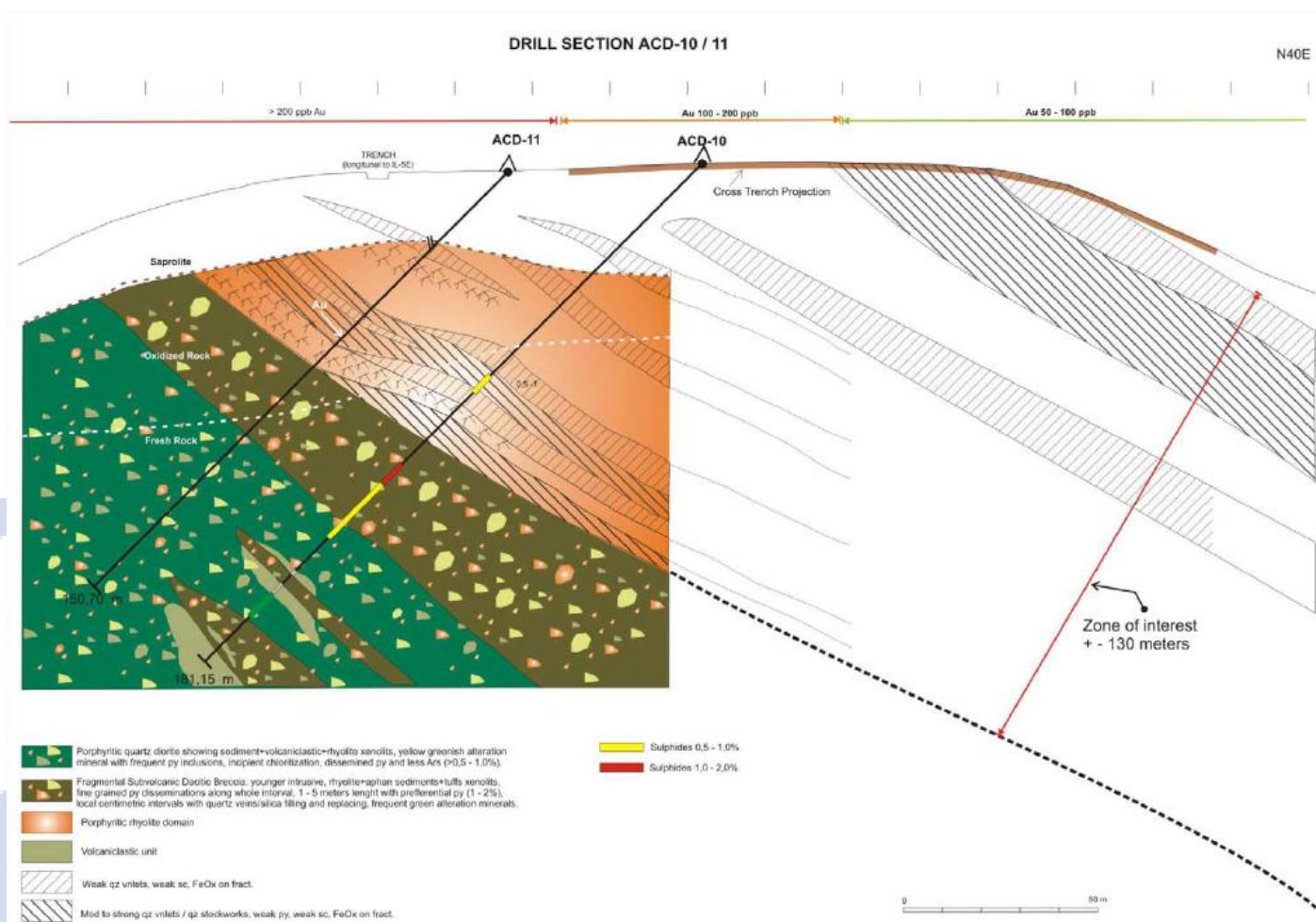
HOLE: ACB-08 SHEET: 2 / 12

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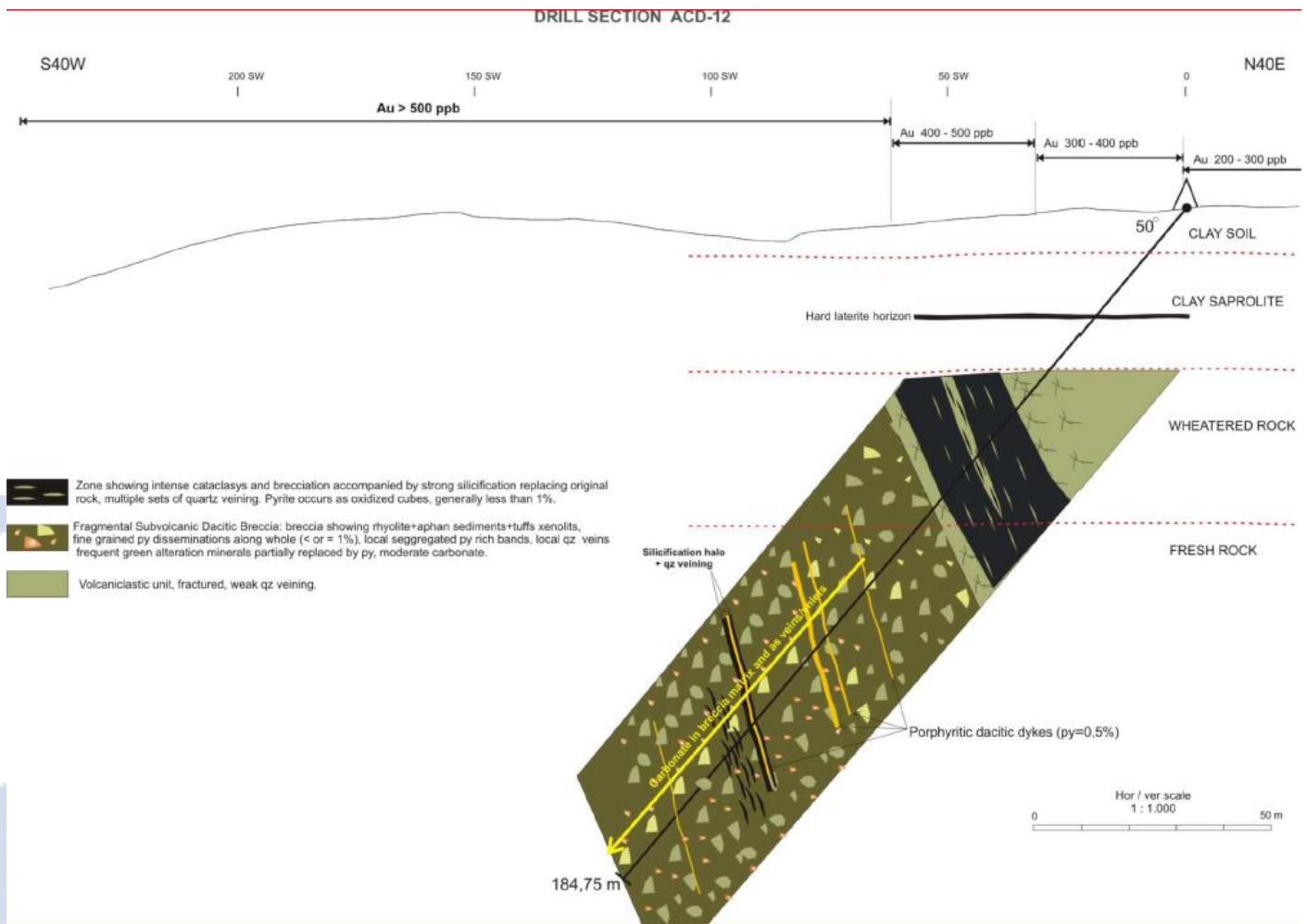
DEPTH (m)	REC (%)	SAMPLE	INT (m)	Au (ppm)	AVG	LOG	ROCK REMARKS	CODE	STRUC GRAPH	SAPRO	MINERALOGY												
											ALTERATION					SULPHIDES OXIDES (%)							
											So	Si	Kaol	CN		Py	Ans	Pyrr	Cp	Mag			
119	100	AD-934		159	0.44 gAu / 6.0 m	[Red pattern]	velets on fract. network ↓ blocking.																
120		-935		1096			sil. } hydraulic bx (fracturing).																
121		-936		74			} hydraulic fract.																
122	100	-937		738				subm to min 38 velets + py on fract.															
123		-938		480			evidences of hydraulic fracturing (5x)																
124		AD-939		122																			
125	100	-940		75																			
126		-941		19				(125.98-130.60) = younger acid intru- sion + heterolithic breccias.															
127		-942		11																			
128	100	-943		<5																			
129		AD-944		10																			
130		-945		21																			
131	100	-946		46	0.06 gAu / 5.0 m	[Green pattern]	(130.00-132.00): Aphanitic, beige, siliceous, breccia- ted.																
132		-947		18911																			
133		-948		52			continue aphanitic, beige, siliceous																

HOLE: ~~ACD-08~~ SHEET 9 / 12

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LITHOLOGIES, TEXTURES AND ALTERATION

Miscellaneous Pictures

DRILL HOLE: ACD-04
SHEET: 1/6



Photo 1 Porphyritic rhyolite bearing weak and fine grained cubic pyrite disseminated.

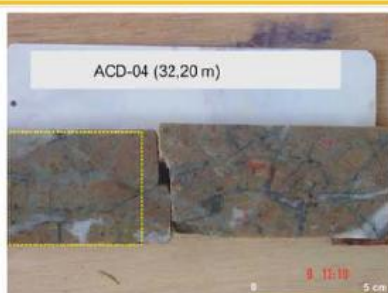


Photo 4 Porphyritic rhyolite bearing weak and fine grained cubic pyrite disseminated, cross cutted by minor quartz veins and subvertical fractures. In-situ chloritization on fractures.

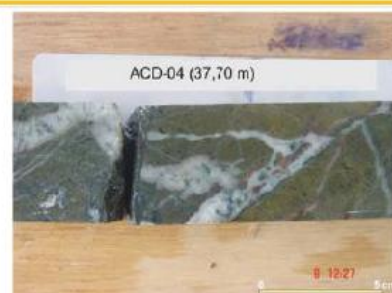


Photo 7 Altered (ch+sc) and brecciated, beige rhyolite cross cutted by quartz veins/velets, weak py disseminated.

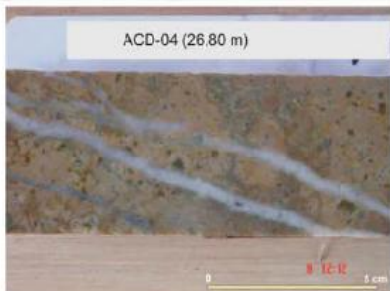


Photo 2 Porphyritic rhyolite bearing weak and fine grained cubic pyrite disseminated, cross cutted by minor quartz veins, incipient chloritization on fractures.

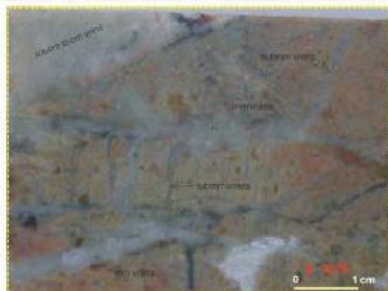


Photo 5 Detail of photo 4 showing vein framework.



Photo 8 Strongly silicified and bleached rhyolite inserted positioned in a stockwork zone.



Photo 2 Porphyritic rhyolite showing brecciation accompanied by moderate chloritization and less sericite.

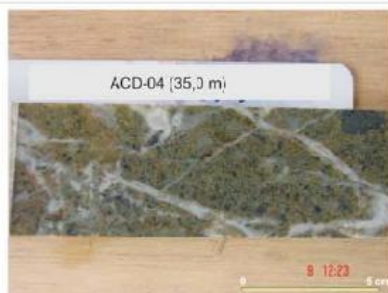


Photo 6 Altered (ch+sc) and brecciated rhyolite cross cutted by quartz veins/velets, weak py disseminated.



Photo 9 Altered (sil+sc) bleached rhyolite, brecciation accompanied by quartz injection, weak fine grained py disseminated (<1%).

Itayubá Project

DRILL HOLE: ACD-04
SHEET: 2/6



Photo 10: Brecciated and altered rhyolite (sc+chl), quartz stockwork, py disseminated (1%).



Photo 13: Breccia showing rhyolite fragment.



Photo 16: Altered/bleached rhyolite (sc+sil) cross cut by quartz veins and veinlets.



Photo 11: Brecciated and altered rhyolite (sc+chl), quartz stockwork, py disseminated (1-2%).



Photo 14: Breccia showing rhyolite fragment py as fine disseminated and coarse aggregates.



Photo 17: Altered/bleached rhyolite (sc+sil), quartz stockwork, py+Ars (1-2%).

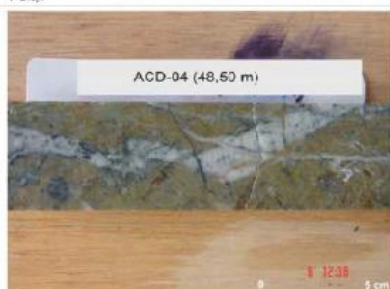


Photo 12: Brecciated and altered rhyolite (sc+chl), quartz stockwork, py disseminated (1%).



Photo 15: Brecciated and altered rhyolite (sc+chl), mm quartz veining, py disseminated (1%).



Photo 18: Brecciated and altered rhyolite (sc+chl), quartz stockwork, py disseminated (1-1.5%).

Itayubá Project

DRILL HOLE: ACD-04
SHEET: 3/6

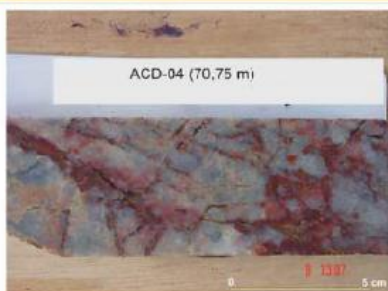


Photo 19: Quartz vein, iron oxide on fractures.

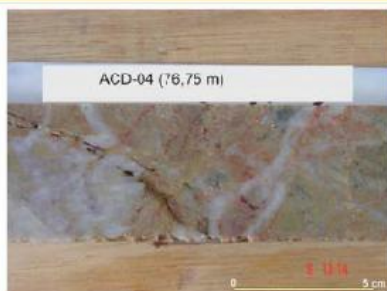


Photo 22: Altered/bleached (sc+sil) rhyolite, quartz stockwork, py <1%.



Photo 25: Altered/bleached rhyolite, beige, cross cutted by mm quartz veins.

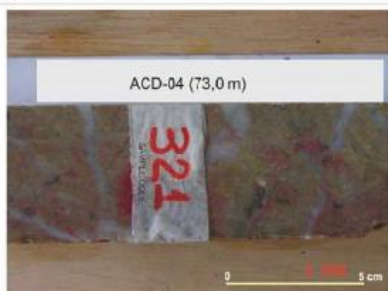


Photo 20: Altered rhyolite (sc+sil), quartz subcm quartz veining, py <1%.



Photo 23: Zone with string quartz veining and iron oxide enrichment.

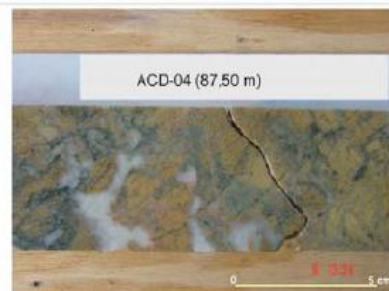


Photo 26: Altered/bleached rhyolite (sc+sil), beige, quartz stringers, py (1%).

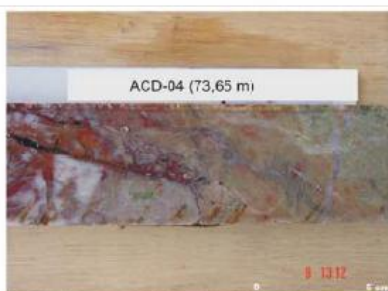


Photo 21: Contact between quartz vein and altered (sc+sil) rhyolite.

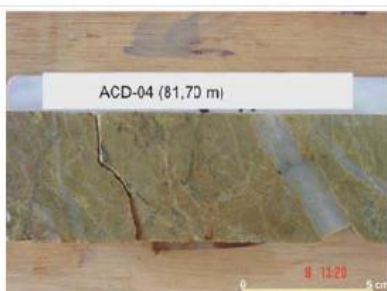


Photo 24: Strongly sericitized/bleached rhyolite subcm and/or quartz veining.

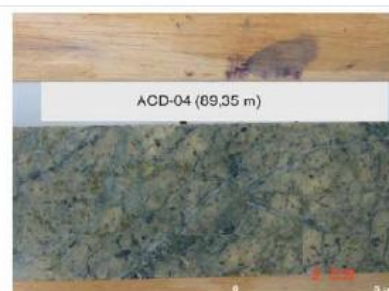


Photo 27: Altered/brecciated porphyric rhyolite cross cutted by submm and mm quartz veins, py 0,5%.

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DRILL HOLE: ACD-04
SHEET: 4/4

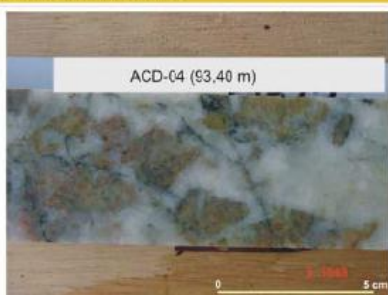


Photo 28: Quartz stockwork zone in porphyritic rhyolite.

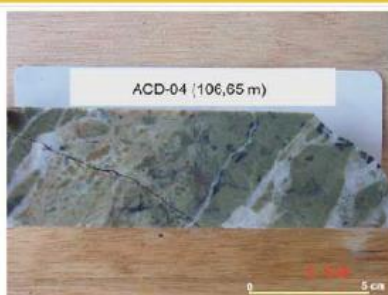


Photo 31: Brecciated/altered rhyolite, mm quartz veining, py <1%.

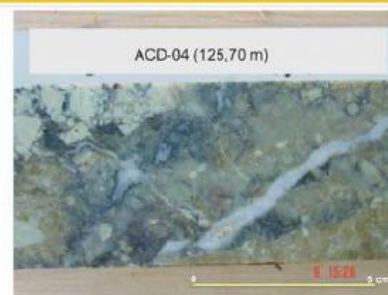


Photo 34: Brecciated/silicified rhyolite, mm quartz veins, py (1%).



Photo 29: Hydraulic brecciation with quartz stockwork, py <1%.

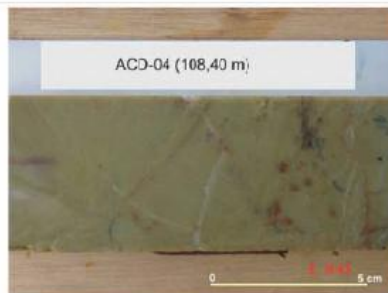


Photo 32: Aphanitic, siliceous rock, sub-mm quartz veins (py? Hydrothermalite?).

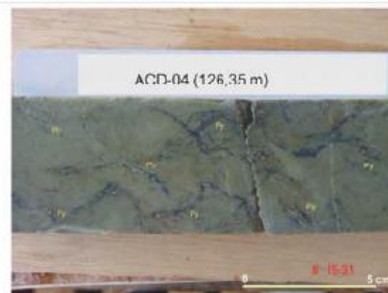


Photo 35: Aphanitic, siliceous rock (hydrothermalite?), py (2-3%).

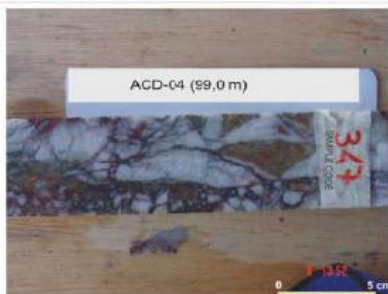


Photo 30: Brecciated rhyolite with quartz stockwork, py <1%.



Photo 33: Strongly sericitized/bleached rhyolite, sub-mm quartz veining.



Photo 36: Aphanitic, siliceous rock (hydrothermalite?), mm quartz veins, py (1%).

DRILL HOLE: ACD-04
SHEET: 5/6

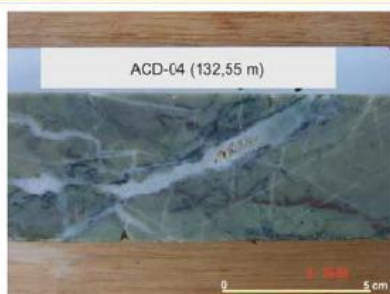


Photo 37: Aphanitic, siliceous rock (hydrothermalite?). Cross cut by submm, nm and submm quartz veining, py (1-2%).



Photo 40: Brecciated porphyritic rhyolite with quartz stockwork zone, py <1%.



Photo 43: Heterolithic breccia related to younger acid intrusive.



Photo 38: Aphanitic, siliceous rock (hydrothermalite?), submm qz veins and py on microfractures.

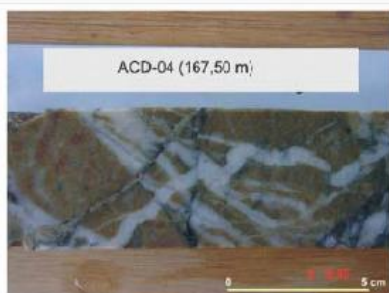


Photo 41: Brecciated porphyritic rhyolite with quartz stockwork zone, py <1%.



Photo 44: Continue heterolithic breccia, incipient chloritization, diss py (1%).



Photo 39: Brecciation with quartz stockwork zone, py <1%.



Photo 42: Hydraulic brecciation and quartz stockwork, sy <1%.



Photo 45: Altered/brecciated porphyritic rhyolite, quartz stockwork, py <or> 1%.

DRILL HOLE: ACD-04

SHEET: 6/6



Photo 46: Brecciated/bleached rhyolite cross cutted by subcm and cm quartz veins, py (1-2%).

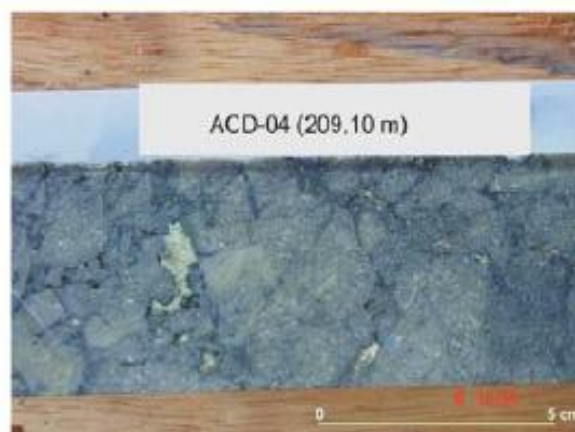


Photo 49: Acid volcanic, fragmental texture, showing breccia or features, py \leq 1%.

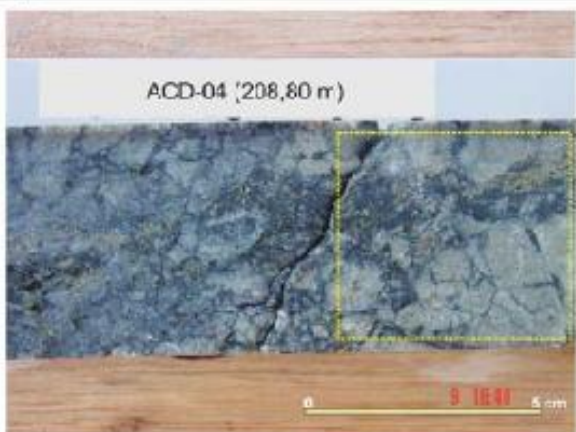


Photo 47: Brecciated/bleached bleached acid rock (volcaniclastic?), py (5-4%).

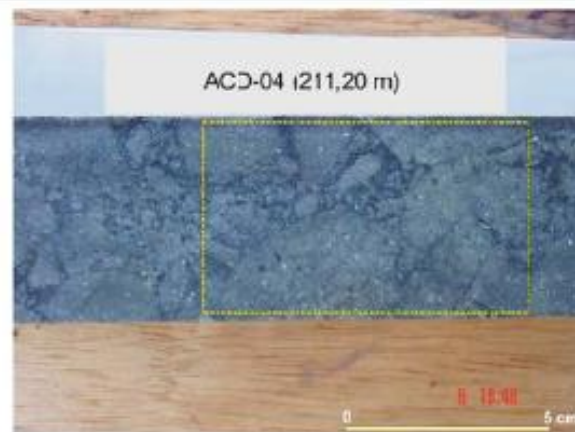


Photo 50: Acid volcanic, fragmental texture, showing breccia or features, py \leq 1%.

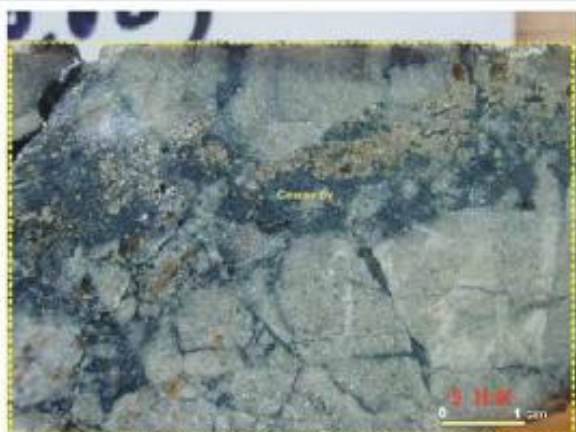


Photo 48: Detail of photo 47.

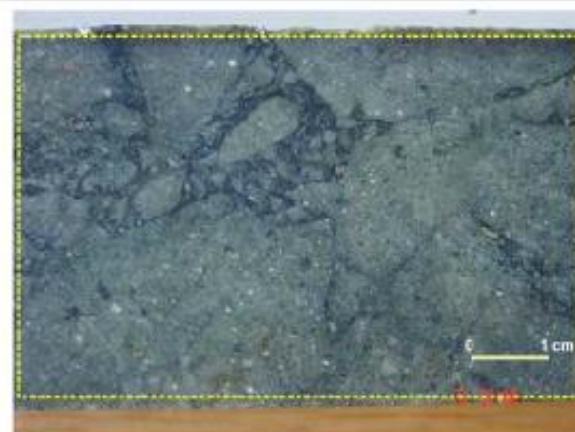
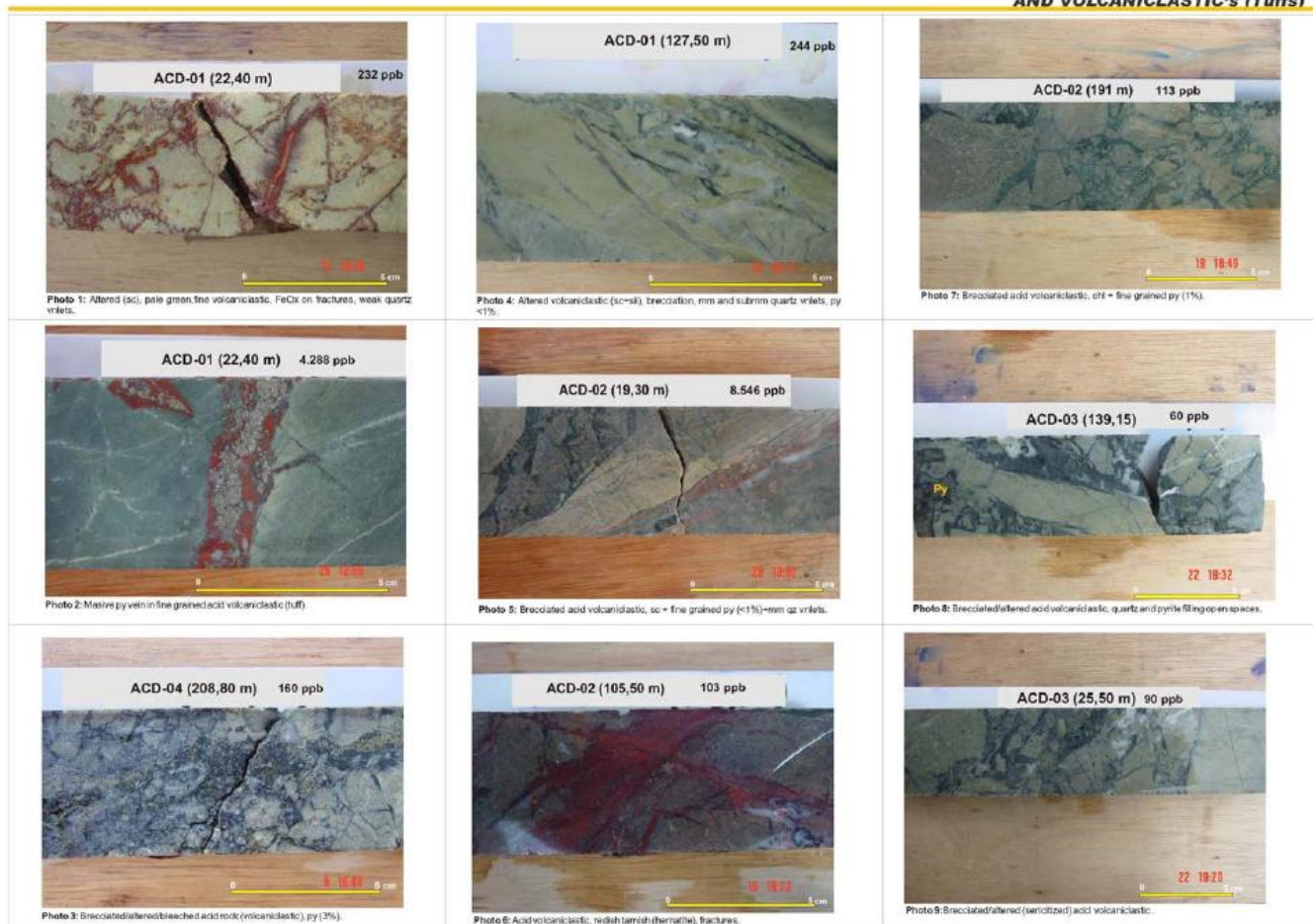
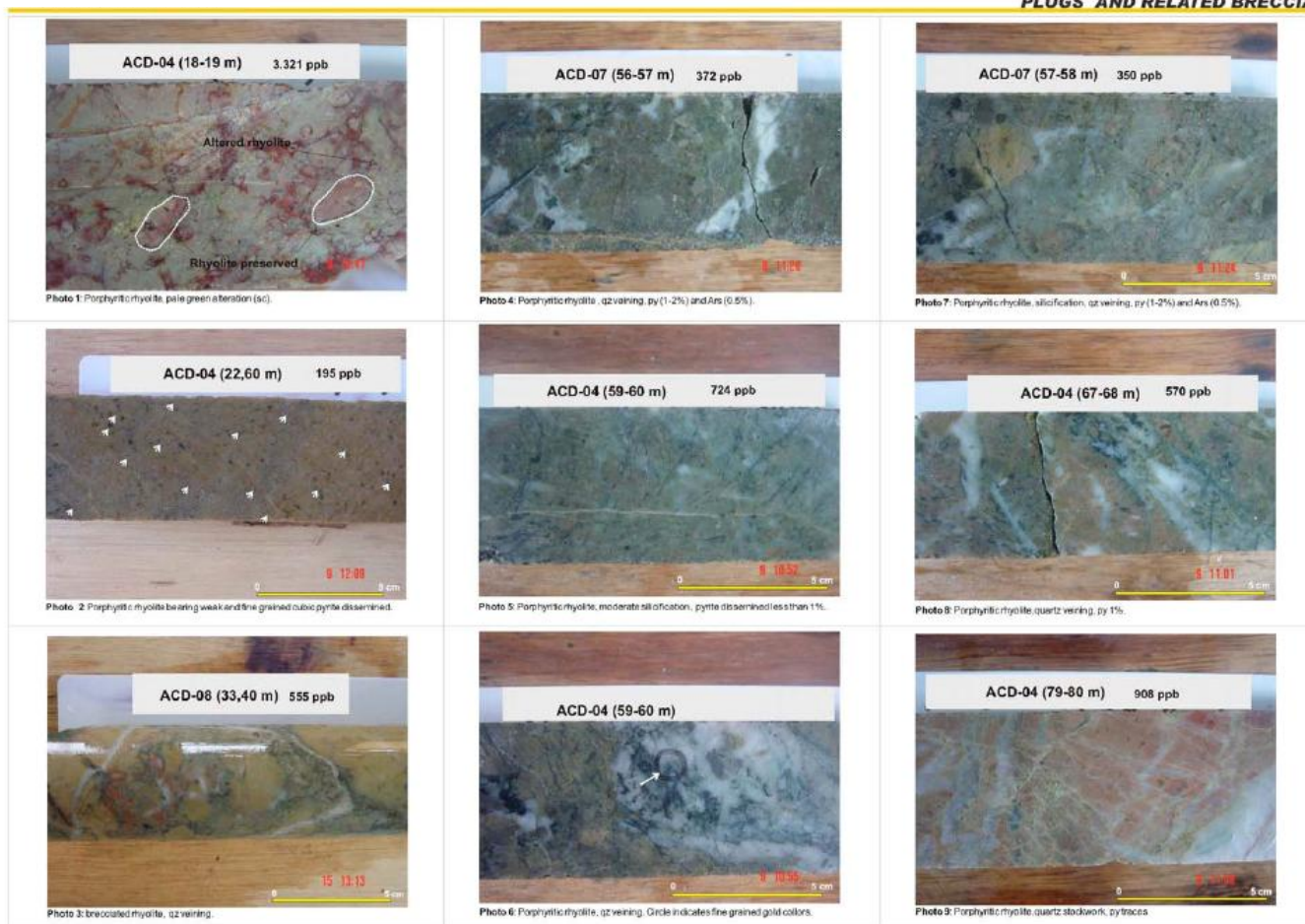


Photo 51: Detail of photo 50.

MINERALIZATION IN SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICLASTIC's (Tuffs)



MINERALIZATION IN RHYOLITE PLUGS AND RELATED BRECCIAS

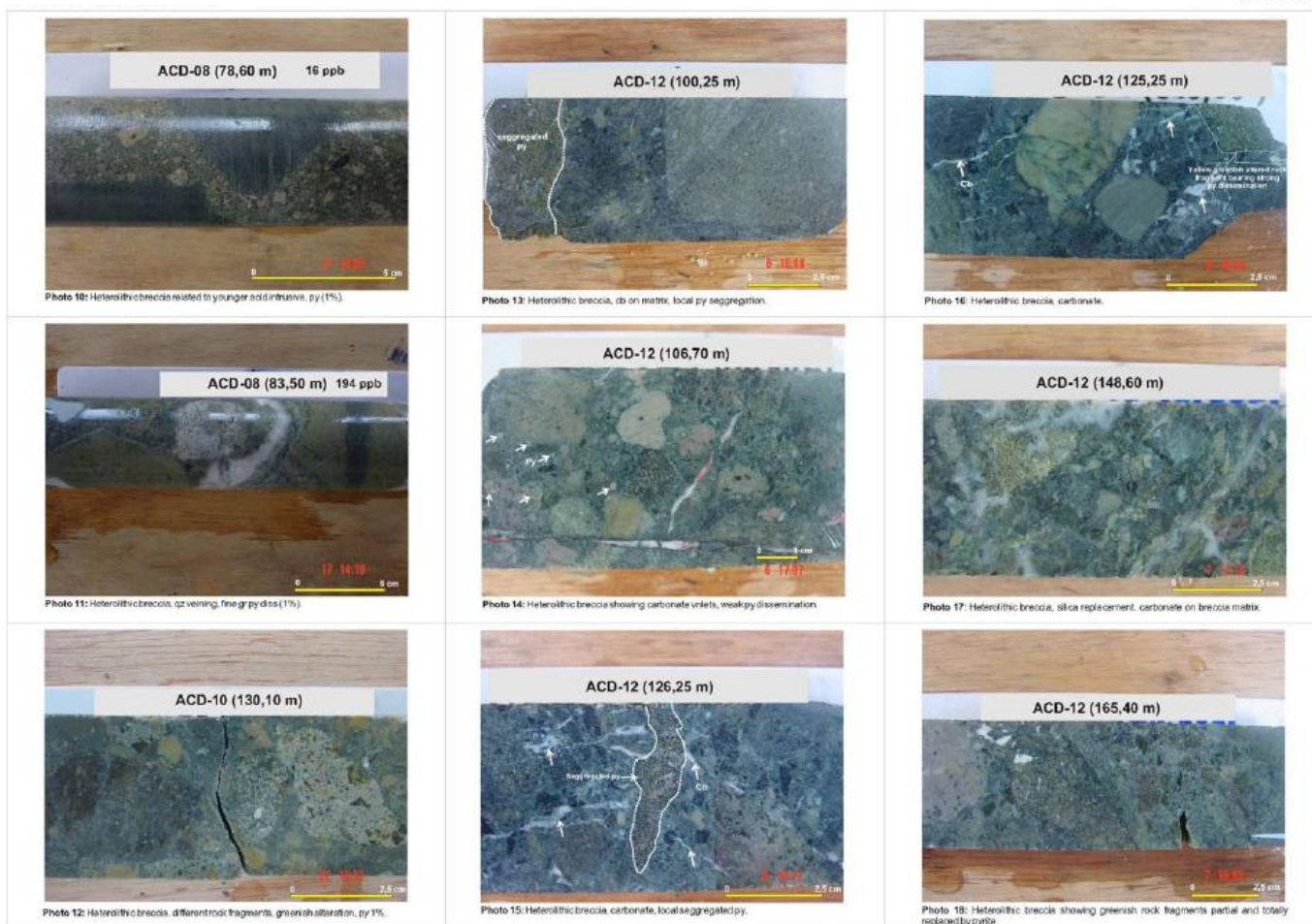


HETEROLITHIC BRECCIAS

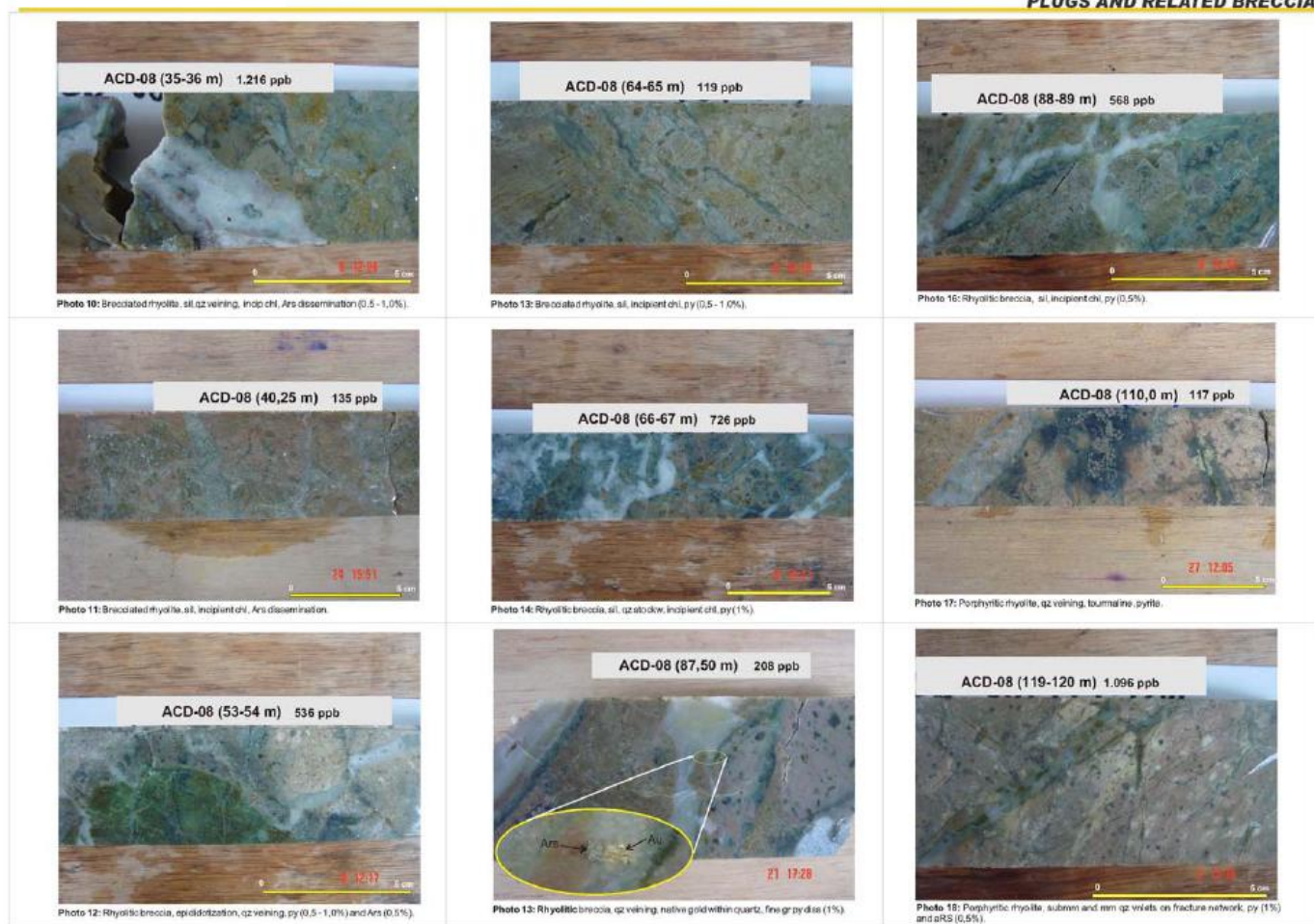
SHEET: 1/2



HETEROLITHIC BRECCIAS
SHEET: 2/2



MINERALIZATION IN RHYOLITE PLUGS AND RELATED BRECCIAS



Itayubá Project

DRILL HOLE: ACD-08
SHEET: 2/5



Photo 10: Brecciated myelitic, cr veiling



Photo 13: Heterolithic breccia, sil, Ars + py disseminations

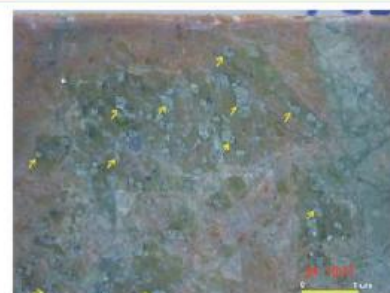


Photo 16: Detail of photo 15 showing Ars disseminations



Photo 11: Heterolithic breccia, sil, Ars + py disseminations



Photo 14: Detail of photo 13

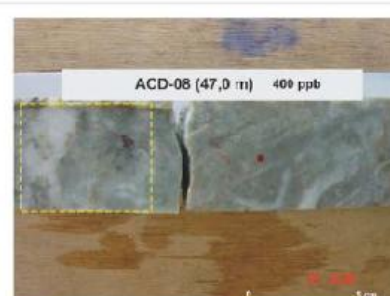


Photo 17: Strongly silicified zone with Ars dissemination

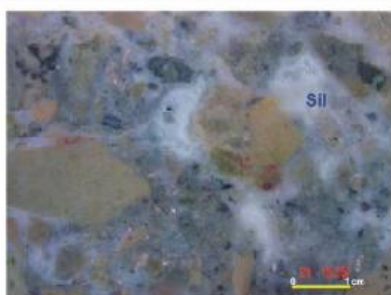


Photo 12: Detail of photo 11 showing brecciation and silicification

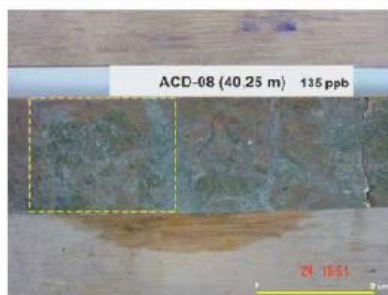


Photo 15: Brecciated myelitic, sil, incipient chl, Ars dissemination

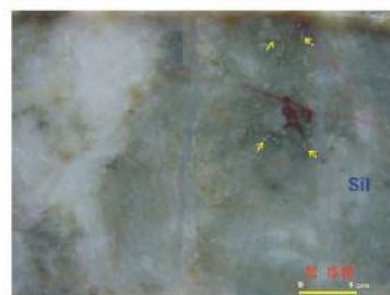


Photo 18: Detail of photo 17

Itayubá Project

DRILL HOLE: ACD-08
SHEET: 5/5

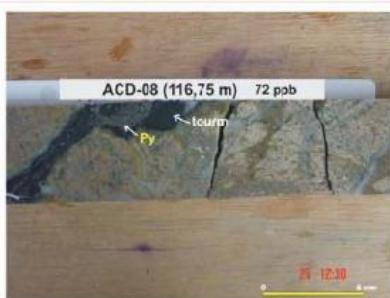


Photo 37: Parahyitic rhyolite, mm qz veins on fract, tourmaline, zircon.



Photo 40: Detail of photo 39.



Photo 43: Rhyolite, submm and mm qz veins on fract, Arse dissemination.



Photo 38: Decoliated rhyolite, sil, quartz veining, Arse py (1-2%).

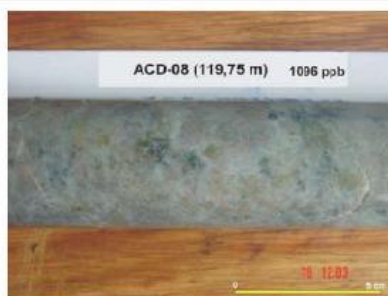


Photo 41: Decoliated rhyolite, sil, calcification, pyrox (1-2%).

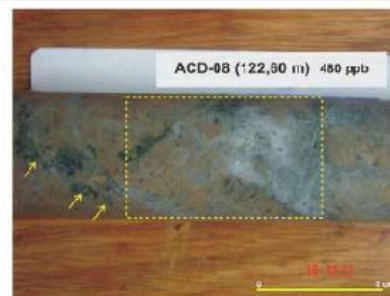


Photo 44: Brecciated sil rhyolite, qz veining, Arse py dissemination.

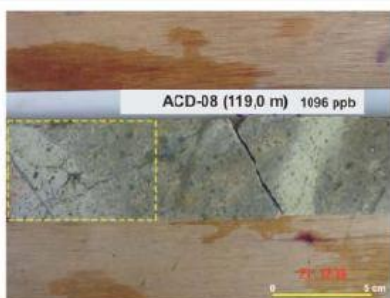


Photo 39: Bleached rhyolite, submm and mm qz veins on fract, fine gr Arse.

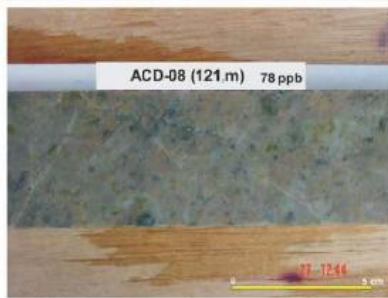


Photo 42: Rhyolite, mod sil, submm veins, Arse py as diss and on fractures.

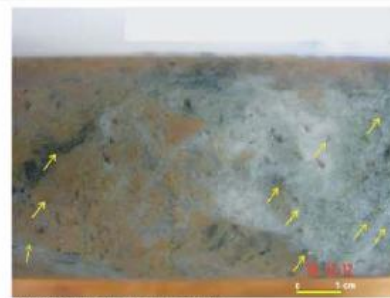


Photo 45: Detail of photo 44 following silification.

RHYOLITIC BRECCIAS
SHEET: 2/2

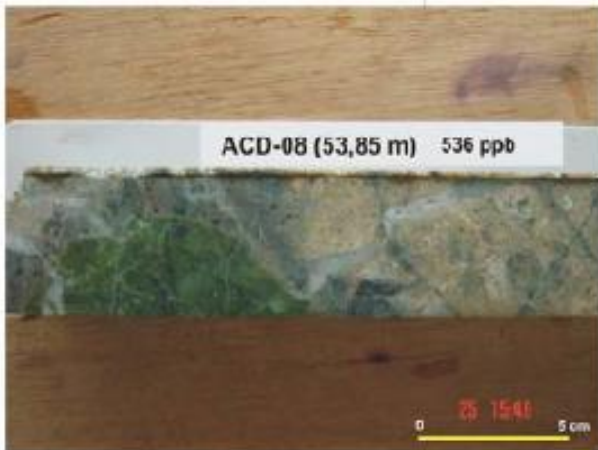


Photo 10: Brecciated rhyolite, quartz veining, epizonal rock fragments.

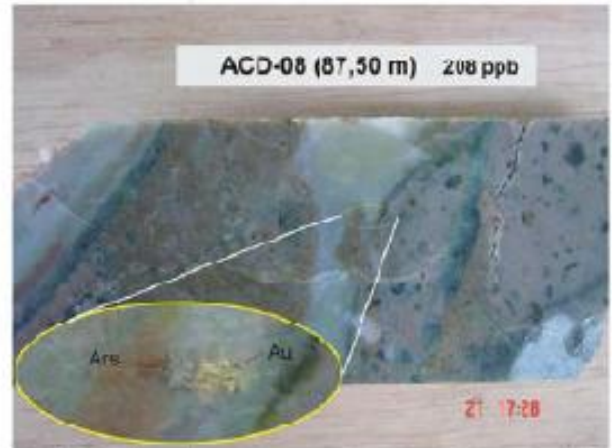


Photo 13: Rhyolitic breccia, quartz veining, native gold with quartz, fine gr pyrites (1%).

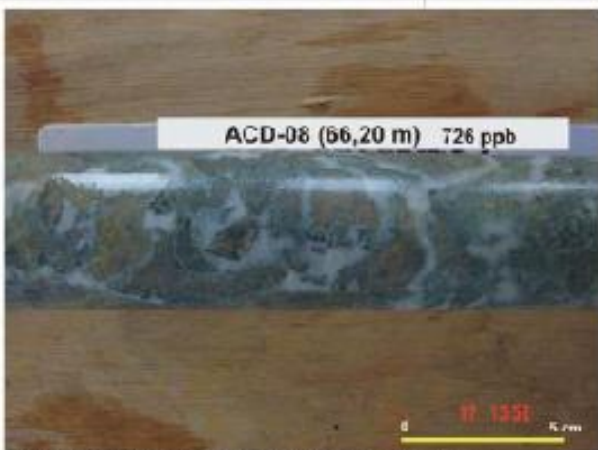


Photo 11: Brecciated rhyolite, quartz stockwork, Arsenopyrite discriminations.

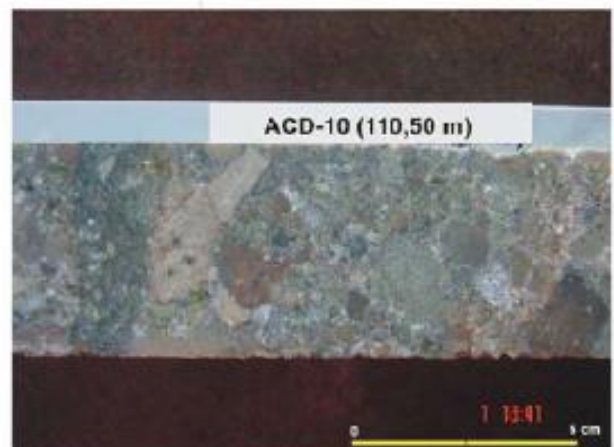


Photo 18: Rhyolitic breccia, massive sulfide alteration, fine gr pyrites (2%).



Photo 12: Rhyolitic breccia, quartz veining, sub mm and mm quartz velets on fract network, fine gr pyrites (1%).

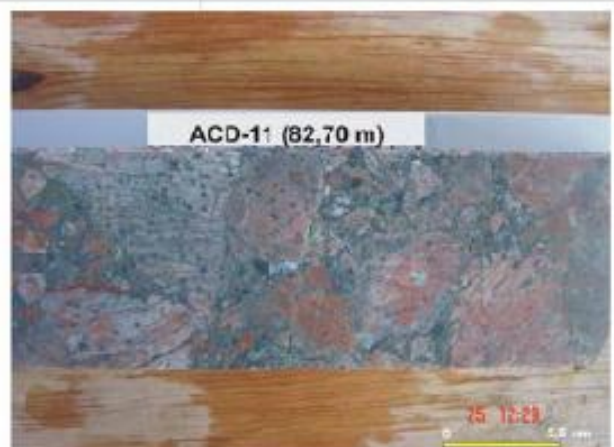


Photo 9: Rhyolitic breccia showing isotropic and stretched rhyolite fragments and mafic rich matrix.

MINERALIZATION IN RHYOLITE PLUG AND RELATED BRECCIAS

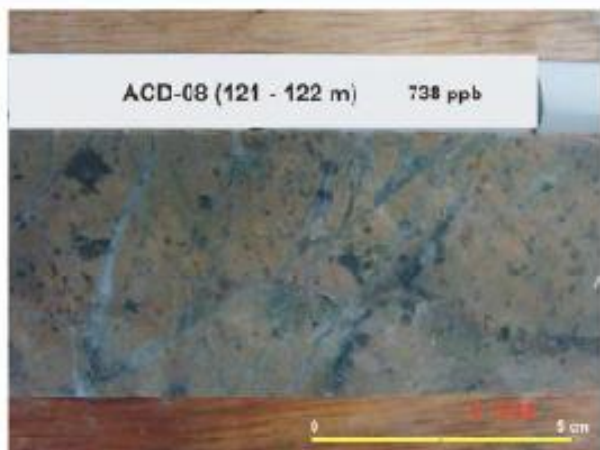


Photo 19: Porphyritic rhyolite, submm and mm qz veins on fracture network, py (0,5-1,0%) and Ars. less than 0,5%.

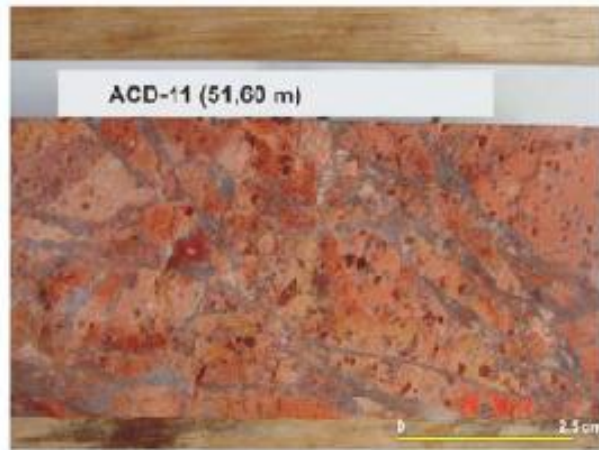


Photo 20: Porphyritic rhyolite showing qz stockwork, oxidized py.

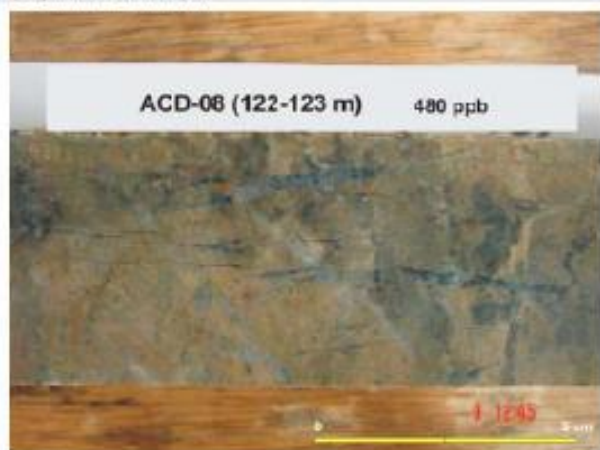


Photo 21: Porphyritic rhyolite, submm and mm qz veins on fracture network, py (0,5-1,0%) and Ars. less than 0,5%.

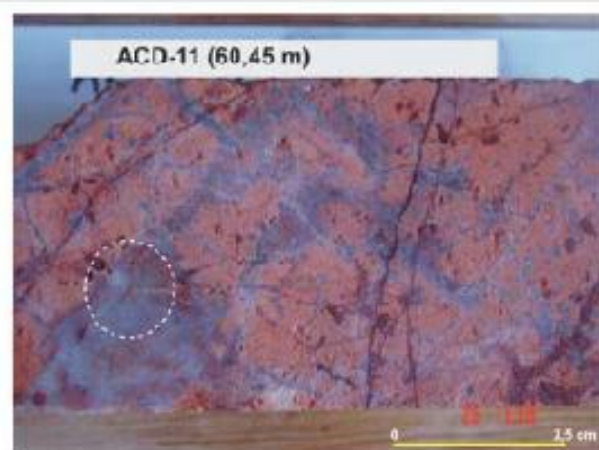


Photo 22: Porphyritic rhyolite cutted by qz veining. Circle indicates presence of fine grained visible gold with quartz.

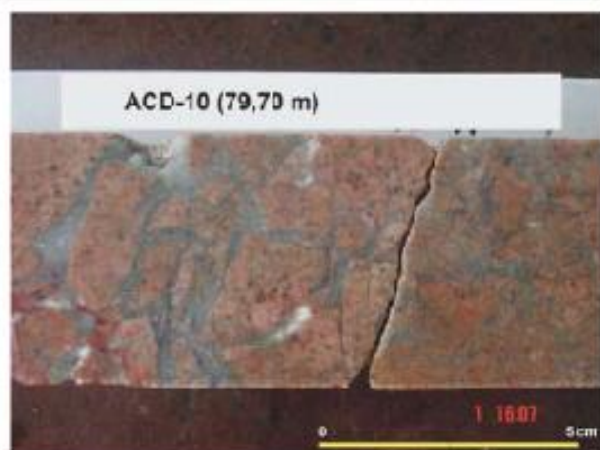


Photo 23: Porphyritic rhyolite with qz stockwork + fine arsnv(0,5%).



Photo 24: Porphyritic rhyolite, submm and bas mm qz veins on fracture network, py

ACD-08 (87,50 m) 208 ppb

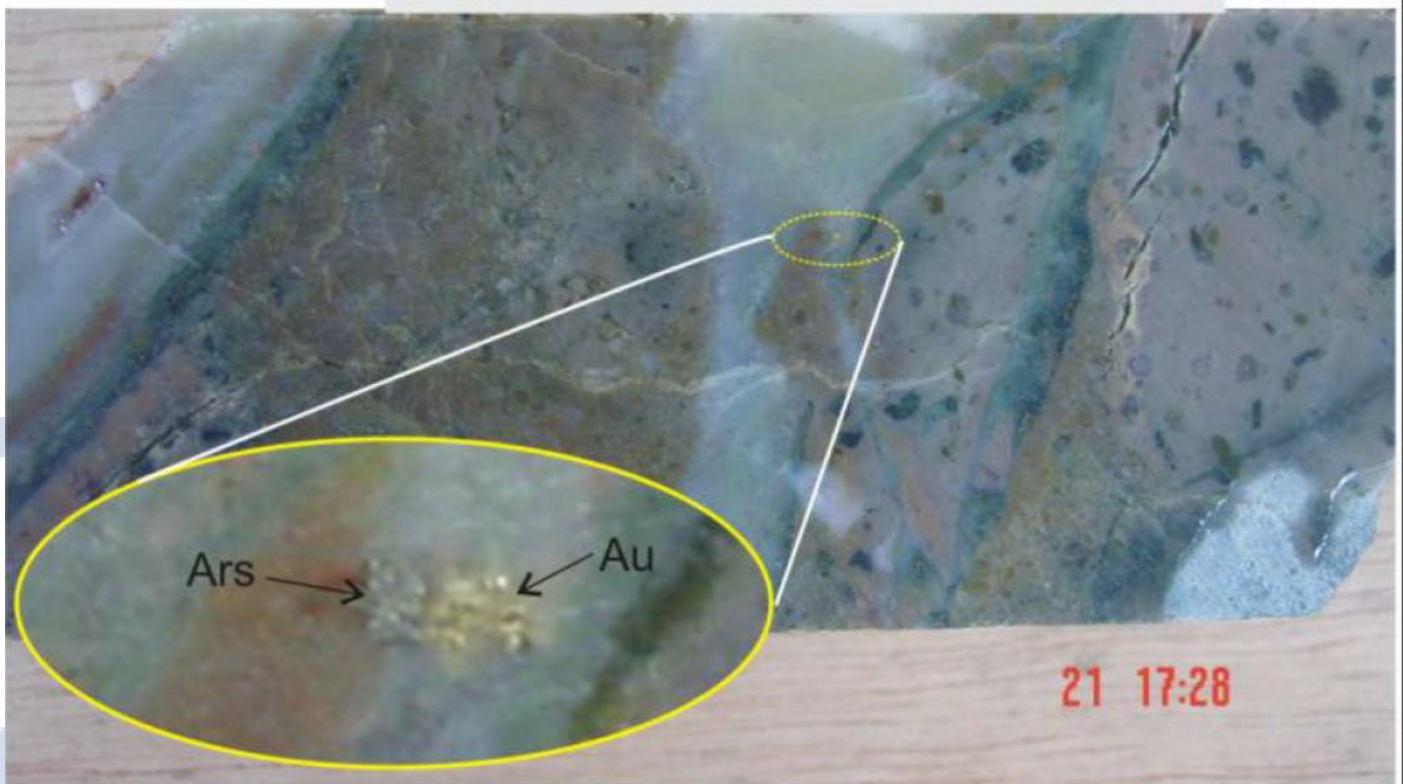


Photo 13: Rhyolitic breccia, qz veining, native gold within quartz, fine gr py diss (1%).

ACD-08 (121 - 122 m)

738 ppb



0

5 cm

Photo 19: Porphyritic rhyolite, submm and mm qz vnlets on fracture network, py (0,5 -1,0%) and Ars less than 0,5 %.

Itayubá Project

ACD-08 (122-123 m)

480 ppb

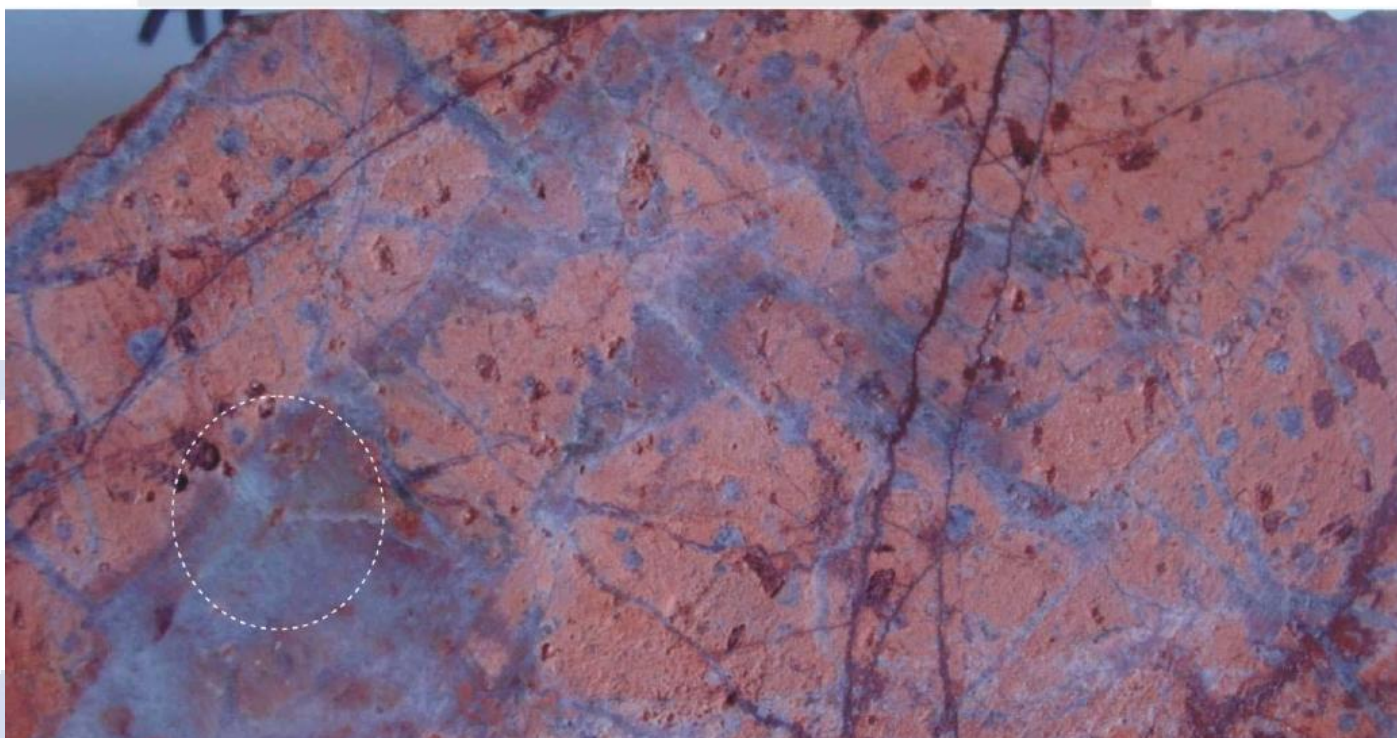


0

5 cm

Itayubá Project

ACD-11 (60,45 m)



ACD-01 (22,40 m) 4.288 ppb

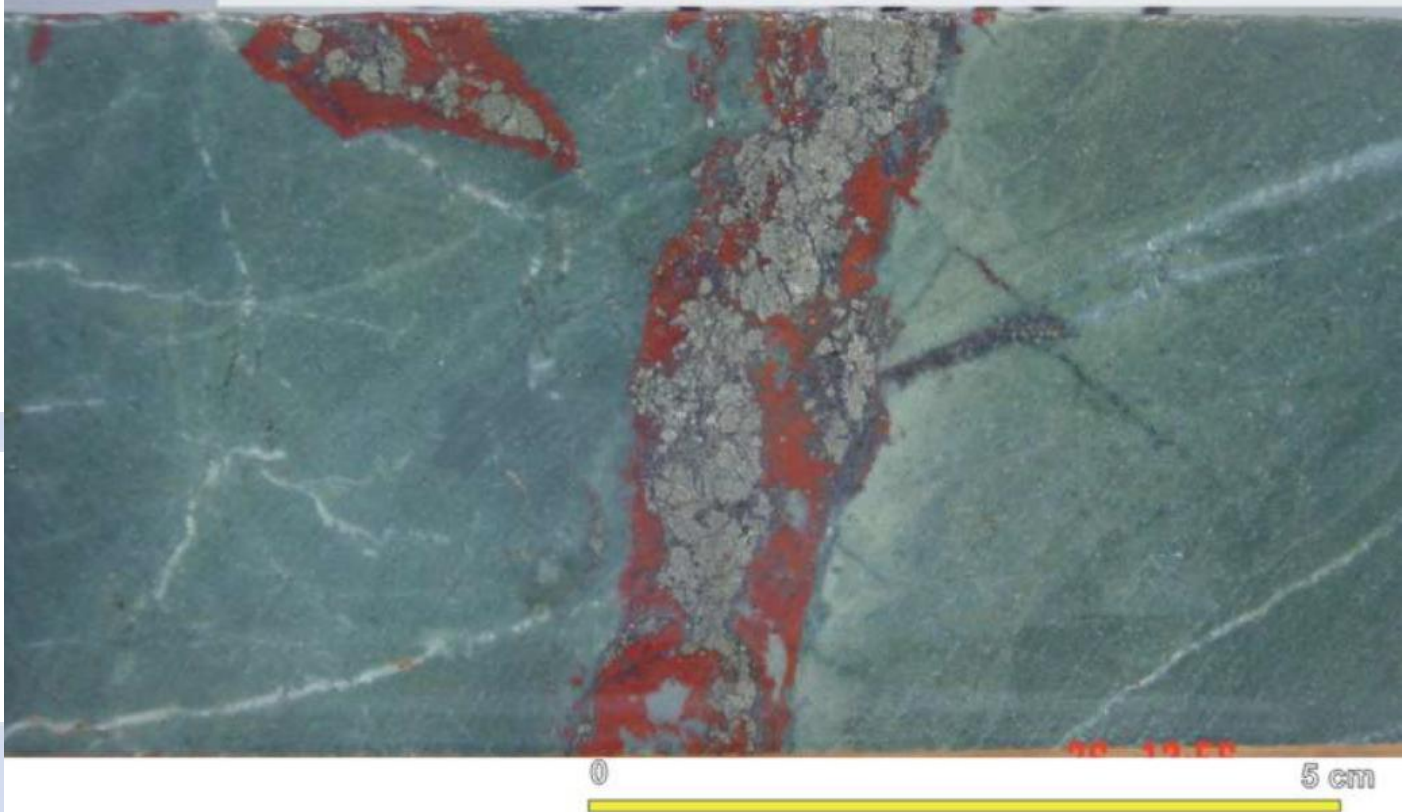


Photo 2: Masive py vein in fine grained acid volcanoclastic (tuff).

ACD-02 (19,30 m)

8.546 ppb

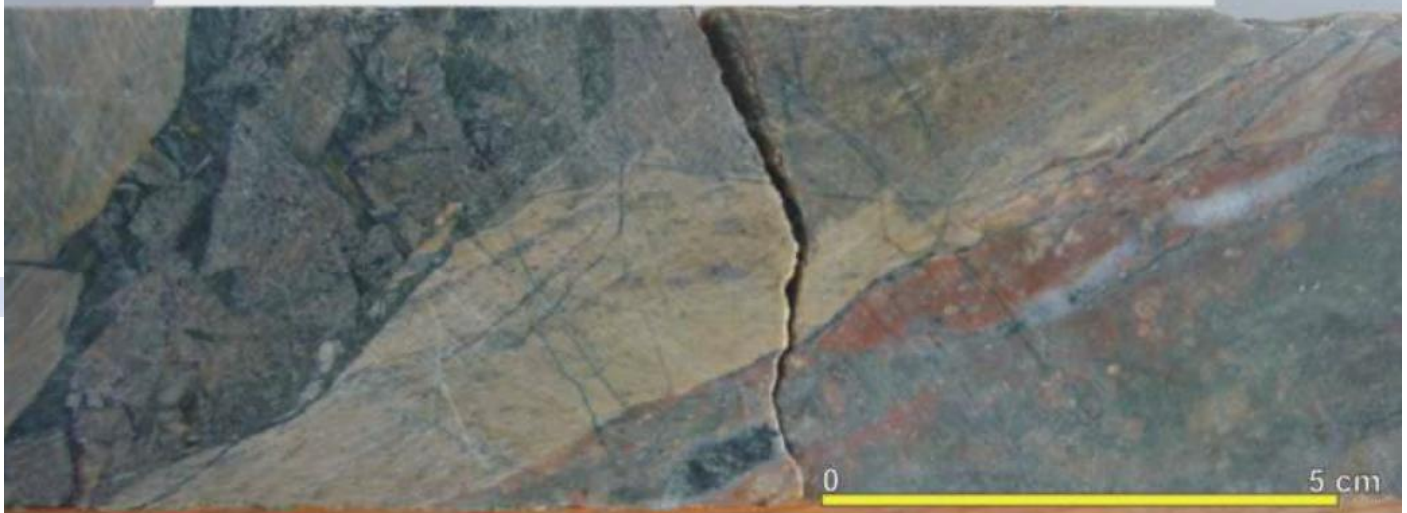


Photo 5: Brecciated acid volcanoclastic, sc + fine grained py (<1%)+mm qz vnlets.

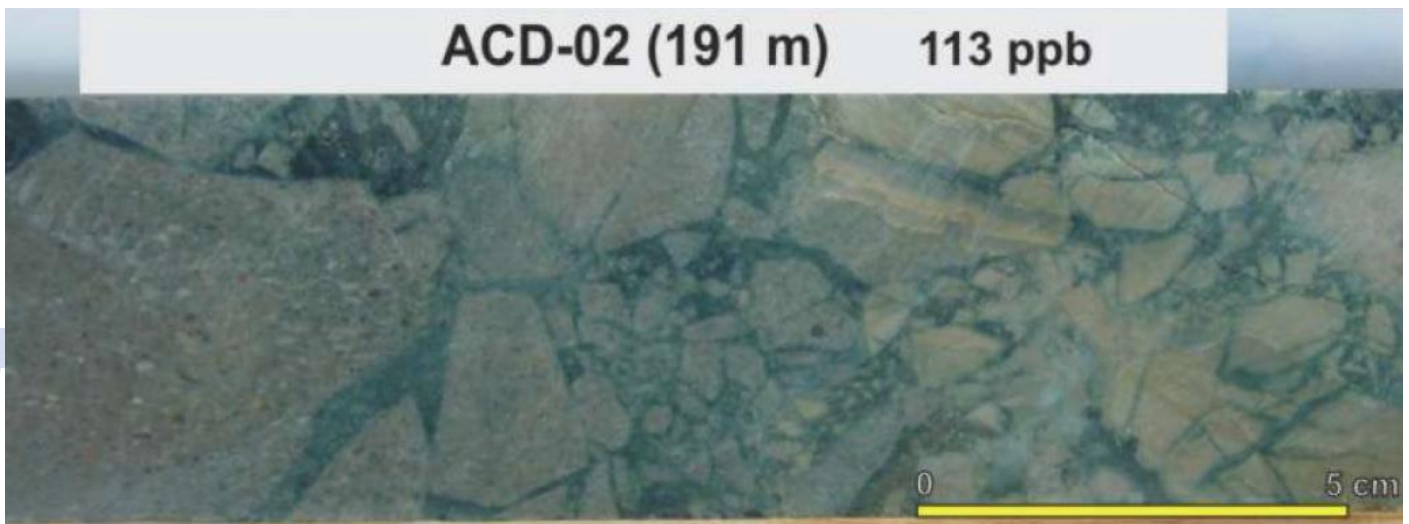


Photo 7: Brecciated acid volcanoclastic, chl + fine grained py (1%).

ITAYUBÁ VERSUS WORLD CLASS GOLD DEPOSITS

The favorable geological-stratigraphic setting and the exploration results obtained so far give Itayubá property high possibility to become a world class gold deposit. It could be correlated to volcanogenic-type world class deposits such as Kidston, Mt. Leyshon, Charter Tower and Olympic Dam, all located in Australia within continental plate. The Size and rock association of those deposits are summarized in table below.

Volcanogenic-type gold deposits in Australia:

Mine	Gold Reserves	Rock Association
Kidston	4.5 M oz.	Felsic volcanics and correlated. intrusives
Mt. Leyshon	3.5 M oz.	Felsic porphyry intrusion in felsic volcanoclastic sequence.
Charter Tower	7.2 M oz.	Vein systems associated to felsic intrusive granite.
Olympic Dam	> 70 Moz. Au Eq.	Iron rich rocks formed in extensional tectonic environment (shallow crustal). No specific rock association.

Soil survey at Kidston VS. Itayubá:

Element	Kidston	X	Aldebarán
Au	< 1400 ppb		< 2400 ppb
Cu	< 140 ppm		< 43 ppm
Pb	< 135 ppm		< 62 ppm
As	< 550 ppm		< 220 ppm
Mo	< 4 ppm		< 8 ppm
Sb	< 11 ppm		< 26 ppm

Spot-chip sampling at Kidston VS. Itayubá:

Element	Kidston	X	Aldebarán
Au	0.005 ppm – 28 ppm		0.05 ppm – 10 ppm
As	very low		1600 ppm
Mo	1 -7 ppm		< 198 ppm
Sb	very low		< 33 ppm
Ba	not analyzed		2050 ppm

Itayubá Project



Diakore IV Drill Rig – operating pioneer hole

www.cme7.com.br

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Small Off-Road – Access to Drill site

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INFRASTRUCTURE



Photo 1: Adobran camp (Cone Shed and lodge).



Photo 4: Drilling rig in operation at Serra Guemada Target.



Photo 7: Inside core shed.



Photo 2: Drilling access over Serra Guemada Target.



Photo 4: Access between Adobran camp and Roosevelt river.



Photo 8: Transamazônica road - km 150 (Market, restaurant).



Photo 3: Trenching at Grota Rica Target.



Photo 6: Roosevelt river looking to the north.



Photo 9: Transamazônica road Km 180 crossing bridge (gas station, market, lodging, telephone).

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Itayubá Project



Camp Office and Airstrip

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