

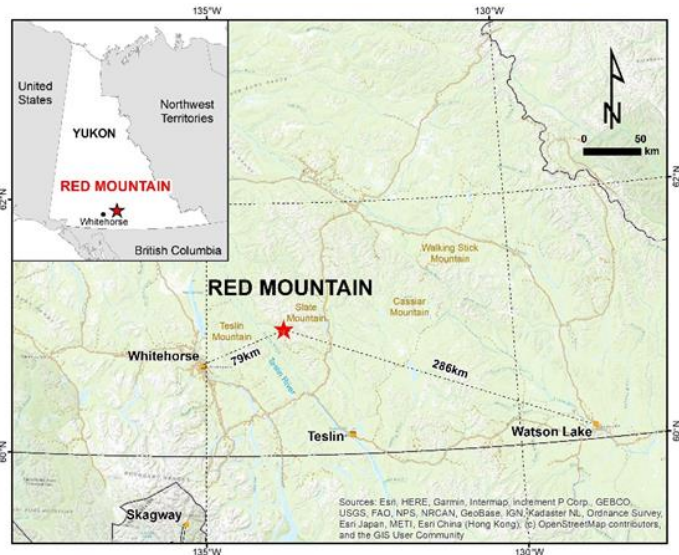
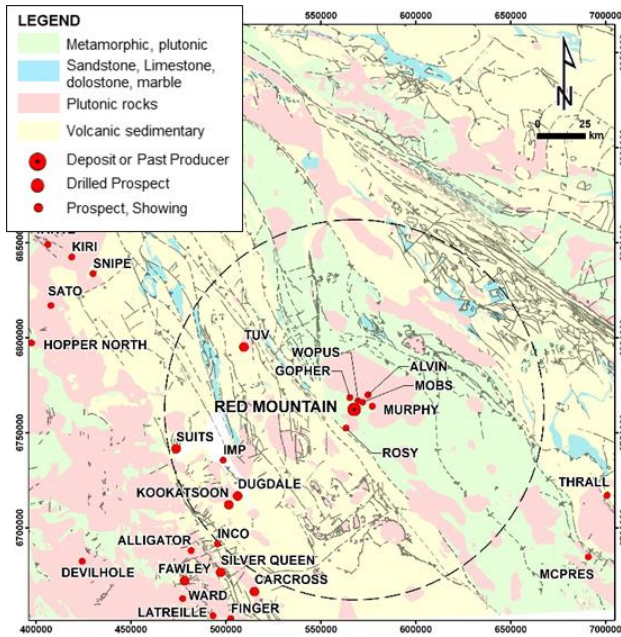
# RED MOUNTAIN PROJECT

## PORPHYRY-STYLE MOLYBDENUM DEPOSIT IN YUKON



### OPPORTUNITY HIGHLIGHTS

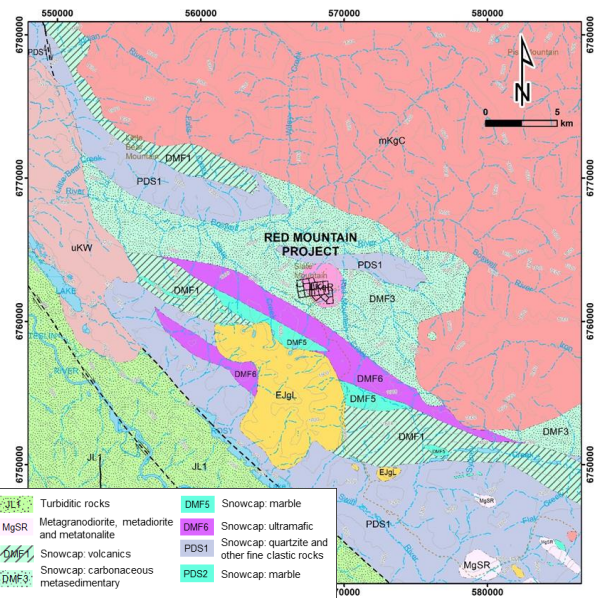
- Molybdenum Porphyry with resources estimated over 100Mt grading 0.28% MoS<sub>2</sub> at a cut-off of 0.20% MoS<sub>2</sub> (non-compliant NI 43-101).
- Preliminary resource estimation supported by detailed geology, geochemistry, geophysics studies and 25K meters of DDH in 39 holes.
- Orebody open at depth and to the north, with adjacent Au and base metal potential underexplored.
- Metallurgical tests show encouraging results.



- 22 claims covering 300 hectares, all fully owned by TTS.
- Located 80 km east of Whitehorse with land access using 4WD vehicles.
- The deposit is a brecciated molybdenum porphyry system hosted in a mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite with MoS<sub>2</sub> stockwork/vein mineralization in the porphyry and the adjacent host rocks.
- Prospective regional setting with several mineral occurrences within a 100km radius.
- Reliable past exploration data, land access, and permits in good standing allow the project to be fast-tracked to an advanced exploration phase.

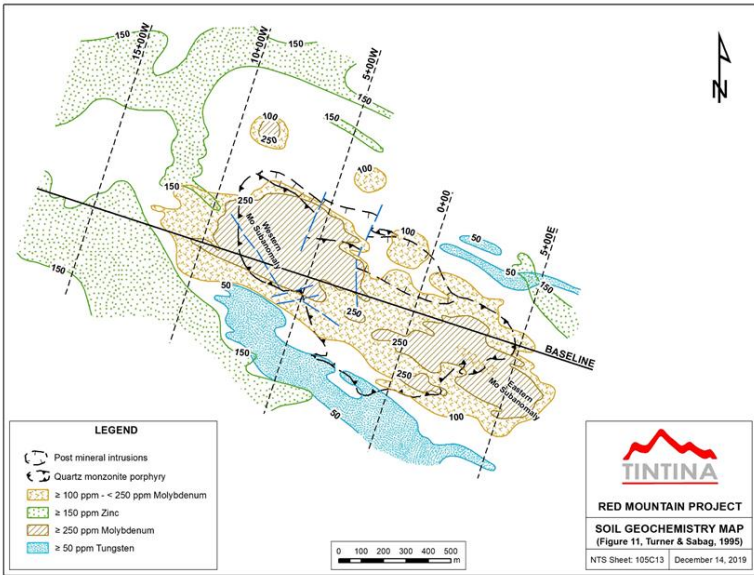
### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

- The Red Mountain property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), a pericratonic terrane that represents a mid- to late-Paleozoic continental arc system. The northeast boundary of the YTT is characterized by the Tintina Fault system, a dextral strike-slip fault with a displacement of about 450 kilometers.
- The Red Mountain property covers a late Cretaceous-aged intrusive complex (Red Mountain stock) hosted within metasediments and metavolcanics overlain by volcano-sedimentary units.
- Stratigraphy comprises a basement of Devonian metamorphic rocks (Snowcap assemblage) unconformably overlain by a volcano-sedimentary rocks of Late Devonian to Early Mississippian age (Finlayson assemblage).
- The Snowcap assemblage is commonly intruded by early Mississippian tonalite to granodiorite plutons. Finlayson rocks are intruded primarily by early Cretaceous monzonite and granodiorite plutonic rocks.
- The Red Mountain stock has been designated as a member of the 82 to 77 Ma Rancheria intrusive (Upper Cretaceous).

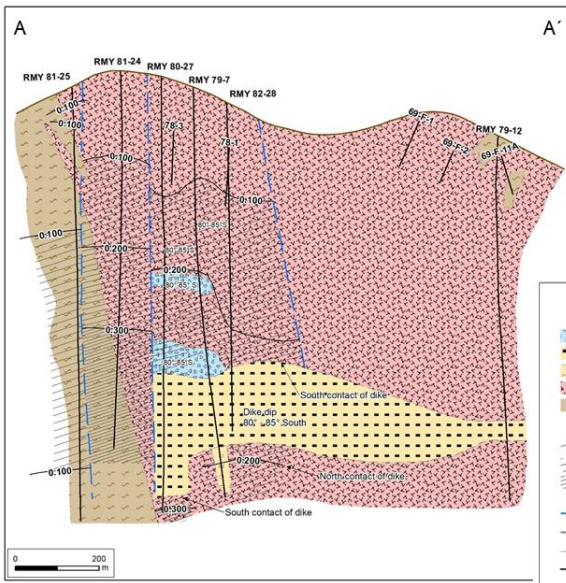
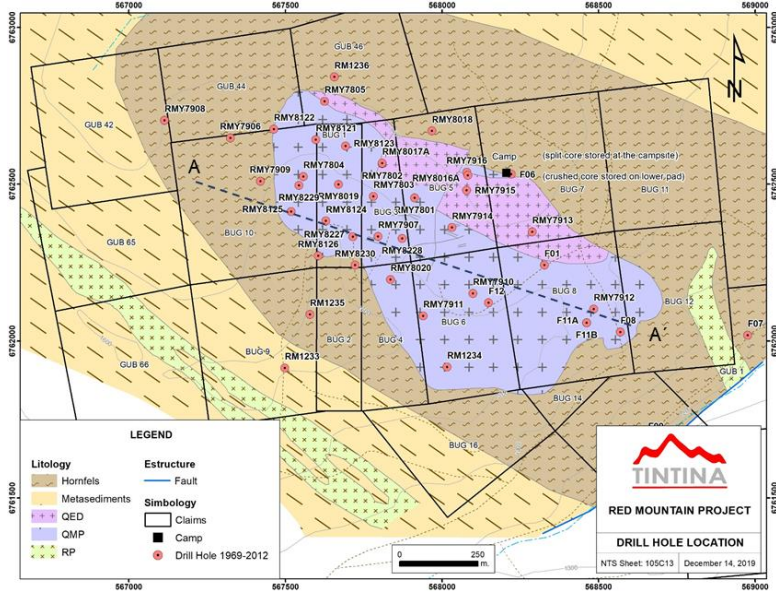




# PROJECT GEOLOGY AND DRILLING

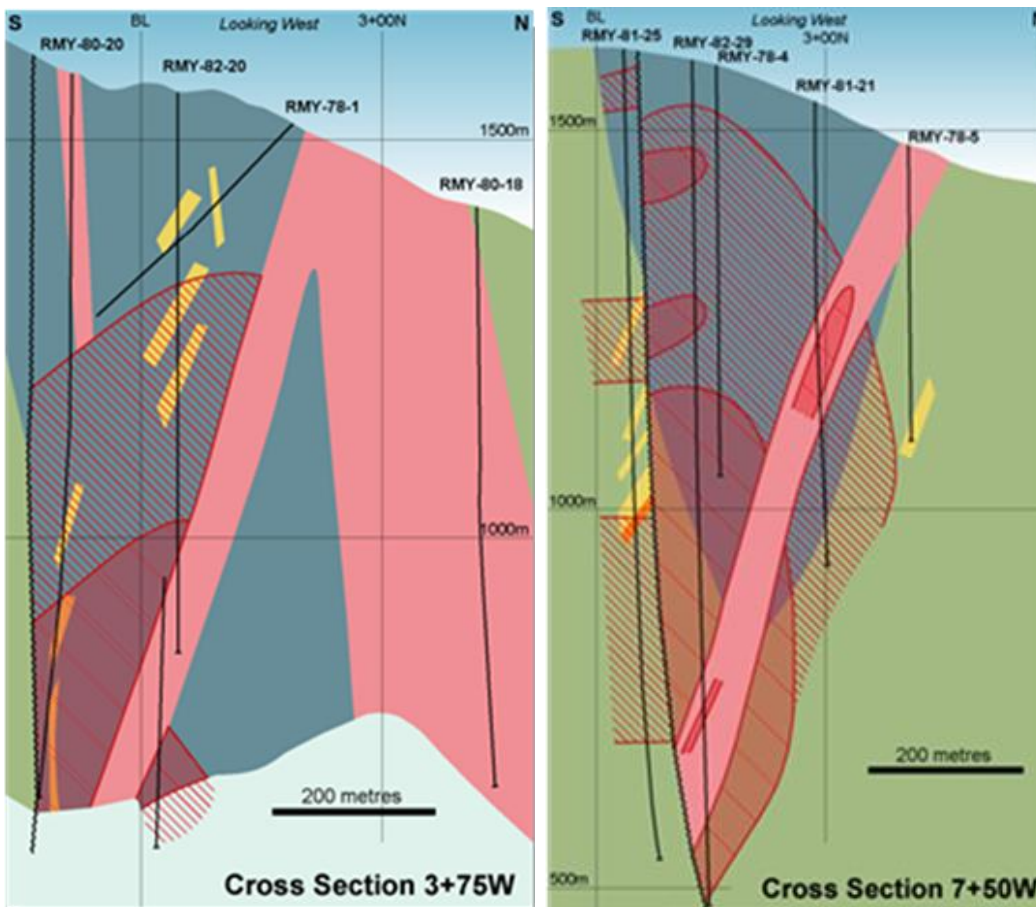


- The property covers a porphyry-style molybdenum deposit contained within a quartz-monzonite porphyry (QMP) phase of the Red Mountain stock.
- The Red Mountain deposit is classified as a porphyry-style low-fluorine “Endako-type” MoS<sub>2</sub> deposit system.
- The QMP is bounded to the north by a quartz-eye diorite dyke and to the south by a vertical fault.
- Two major faults, spaced about 325 m apart and including the southern vertical fault, define the deposit boundaries.
- The deposit is enveloped by a hornfel zone within the intrusive complex and also extending outbound into the host Paleozoic sediments.
- The Red Mountain deposit is a brecciated molybdenum porphyry system hosted in a mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite.
- Mineralization is characterized by a stockwork of molybdenite-bearing quartz veinlets and fractures, hosted in an intermediate to felsic intrusive and associated country rocks.
- Hydrothermal alteration assemblages mapped includes propylitic, potassic, phyllic, silicic, argillic and pyritic zones.



## FIELD WORK AND STUDIES COMPLETED

- Detailed geological mapping, soil, stream silt and rock geochemical surveys.
- Geophysical surveys.
- 80km unpaved road access.
- Petrographic and metallurgical studies.
- 25K meters of diamond drilling in 39 holes.
- Project data supported by technical and mining engineering reports.
- Non-compliant NI 43-101 resource estimate: 102Mt grading 0.28% MoS<sub>2</sub> at a cut-off of 0.20% MoS<sub>2</sub>.



- Cross sections 3+75W and 7+50W.
- (Golder Associates, 2008, after Turner and Sabag, 1995)

## METALLURGICAL STUDIES RESULTS

- During 1980 and 1981, Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. (Amoco) completed metallurgical studies using fresh unoxidized and partially oxidized surface material.
- Metallurgical testing processing fresh material yield a recovery of 92% Mo, with a final concentrate grade of 53% Mo. Testing of a surface sample had Mo recoveries of about 40%, with a final concentrate grade of 51% Mo.
- Further test work-studies, focused on reduction of Pb content in concentrates, improved the recoveries up to 98% Mo in fresh rocks and up to 53% Mo for partially oxidized samples.
- Tests performed were based on conventional rod and ball mill grinding followed by four cleaner stages of flotation.

## EXPLORATION UPSIDE

- The deposit is truncated on the south by a fault striking northwest, but is open at depth to the north, and possibly to the east.
- A barren quartz-eye diorite dike is present to the northern extend of the deposit, however, one hole located north of the dike had grades of 0,176% MoS<sub>2</sub> over 61m.
- Mo grades increase with depth, ranging from <0.10% MoS<sub>2</sub> near surface, to >0.20% MoS<sub>2</sub> at depth, and include a portion exceeding 0.30% MoS<sub>2</sub> at depths below 600 m.
- The deposit remains open beneath 1,150m below surface, although becomes increasingly constrained with depth.
- A down-dropped section, along the southeast side of a major fault, indicates potential to host further MoS<sub>2</sub> mineralization.

**Contact Persons:** Eugenio Ferrari ([eferrari@tintinamines.com](mailto:eferrari@tintinamines.com))  
CEO & Director