

# Catamarca Lithium Project

Available for Joint Venture

October 2011

The Catamarca Province Lithium Project comprises nine cateos (exploration concessions) in the Catamarca Province, northwest Argentina. The cateos cover portions of salt lakes (salars) and adjacent alluvial fans. The properties are located on the Puna plateau, a high elevation basin-like plain covering parts of Argentina, Chile and Bolivia. This high plateau contains over 70% of the world's lithium supply in brines.

## ABOUT THE PROPERTY

The Catamarca property covers nine cateos in three separate areas: Salar Antofalla, Salar Cachari Pampa, and Salar Ratones. The Antofalla cateos lie along the eastern margin of the Salar Antofalla. The Ratones cateo covers part of the Salar Ratones. The Cachari Pampa cateos cover part of the Salar Cachari Pampa and a large adjacent alluvial fan that could be a reservoir for a lithium-bearing water resource.

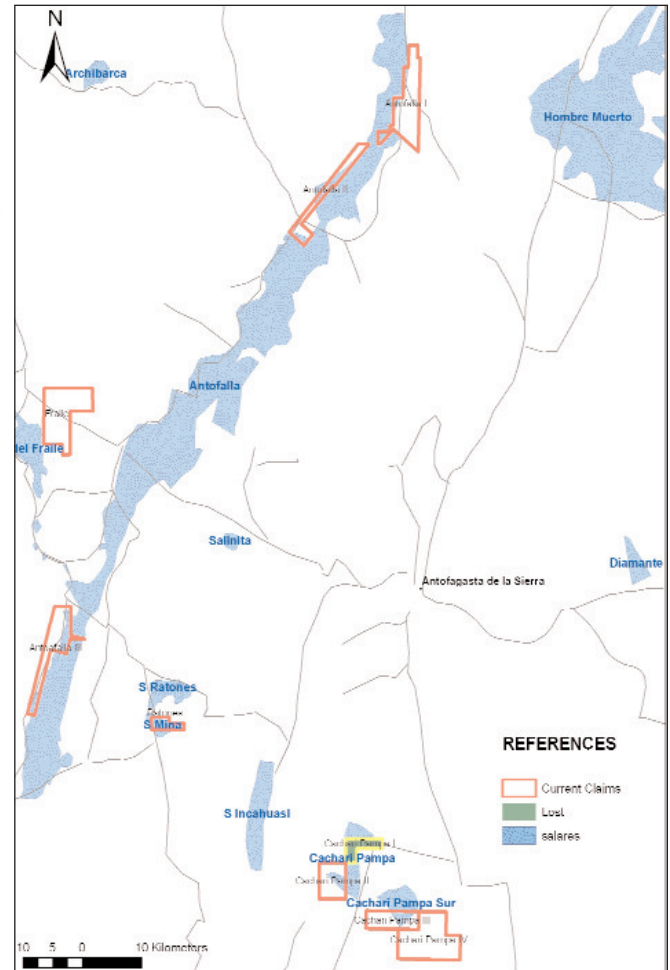
Lithium is probably derived from hot waters of volcanic origin leaching lithium from the volcanic rocks and these lithium-rich brines are further concentrated by evaporation in salars (salt lakes) that have no outlet except for evaporation. Hydrothermal solutions emanating from regional faults may be a secondary source of lithium and borates. The cateos have **potential not only for lithium salts, but also for potash and borates.**

The brines of the nearby Hombre Del Muerto Salar, which average about 700 mg/l (milligrams/liter; one mg/l is equal to one ppm or one gram/tonne) of lithium, are currently being exploited by FMC Minerals Corporation. This well-known operation is being considered as one possible model for lithium exploration on the Marifil properties.



## Catamarca Property Information

	Claim	Size
Antofalla	Antofalla 1	5,218.12
	Antofalla 2	2,633.84
	Antofalla 3	3,961.52
Ratones	Ratones	850.00
Cachari Pampa	Cachari Pampa 1	1,379.34
	Cachari Pampa 2	2,573.25
	Cachari Pampa 3	2,569.31
	Cachari Pampa 4	6,171
	Fraile	5,678
<b>Total:</b>		<b>23,661 ha</b>



**An NI 43-101 Report has been prepared on the property and is available on the company website and on SEDAR**

## RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PLAN & BUDGET

An exploration program has been recommended in the 43-101 report in order to determine the existence and potential of the resource. This is a two phase program with the second phase being contingent upon positive results from the first. More geological and interpretative work is recommended prior to drilling. This work includes reviewing the surface geology along with some traverses. This surface data is very important to the identification of different evaporite facies which in the end may aid in drill-hole placement in the salars.

First, compilation and integration of geochemistry and geology should be done to prioritize targets. Trenching may be necessary for brine sampling in areas where the brines were too deep for sampling using a hand-shovel or auger. Once ground water chemistry and sample location have been fully compiled, sites requiring trenching will become apparent. Second, a CSAMT geophysical survey should be done over the large alluvial fans suspected of hiding significant salars based upon geology and topography. Survey lines could be widely spaced initially, perhaps one kilometer apart.

Drilling should be prioritized based initially on water chemistry. The more samples taken over a salar, the better chance of finding anomalous water geochemistry. Salar areas with lithium-bearing brines containing greater than 100 ppm lithium should be the first target. Salar areas with brine geochemistry of less than 100 ppm lithium, but anomalous boron and potash contents

<b>BUDGET PHASE I</b>	
Geophysical Survey	\$125,000
Trenching	\$ 25,000
Geologist Wages	\$ 25,000
Geotech Wages	\$ 12,000
Field Expenses/Supplies	\$ 9,000
Travel (Vehicle Rental/Fuel/Lodging/Airfare)	\$ 17,000
Geochemistry	\$ 12,000
<b>TOTAL PHASE I:</b>	<b>\$225,000</b>

<b>BUDGET PHASE II</b>	
Drilling (7,900 meters @ \$90/meter)	\$ 711,000
Drill Mob/Demob, Move and Set-up	\$ 39,000
Drill Roads, Site Preparation, Reclamation	\$ 135,000
Geophysical Well-logging	\$ 90,000
Water Truck Rental	\$ 40,000
Perforated Casing	\$ 65,000
Geologist Wages	\$ 55,000
Geotech Wages	\$ 27,000
Geochemistry	\$ 31,000
Travel (Vehicle Rental/Fuel/Lodging/Airfare)	\$ 52,000
Field Expenses/Supplies	\$ 30,000
<b>TOTAL PHASE II:</b>	<b>\$1,275,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>

should be considered a second-order target that will need support of favorable geology based upon the target concept. Brines with high lithium contents may be representative of near-surface brine aquifers or they may indicate leakage from potentially valuable brine aquifers at depth. Either of these scenarios would be favorable.

Alluvial fans should each have several holes drilled in them initially. These holes should be both stratigraphic tests and water tests. Different levels of the water column should be sampled and a pump test should also be done on these wells to determine the volume of water available. Any salar crusts intercepted by drilling should also be tested for lithium, boron, and potash contents. Down-hole well-logging will be performed on each drill hole. All of these measurements will be useful for defining the resource. A two phase budget for this project is shown following. Phase two is contingent upon positive results in phase one.

### Contact Info

Hugh Oswald, IR                      John Hite, President  
T: 604.684.4743 ext. 243      T: 702.562.4880  
E: hugh@ascentacapital.com    E: pgefinder@earthlink.net

[www.marifilmines.com](http://www.marifilmines.com)

