

GAC CORDILLERAN SECTION

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Exploration Breakfast Series **“Early stage active Projects”**

7:15 – 8:30 am, Tuesday April 6, 2010

YWCA - Welch Rooms 1 & 2,
4th Floor, 535 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC
Cost: \$15 – Pay at Door
Coffee/tea, Muffins

RSVP: for catering please pre-register no later than March 26th by email to:
morning_talks@gac-cs.ca

The Rau Project: A Nevada-style Gold Deposit in the Yukon **ATAC Resources Ltd (ATC: TSX-V)**



Discussion Leader: Rob Carne, President, ATAC Resources Ltd.

The Rau Project, a grass roots discovery in 2006, is in central Yukon between the regional-scale Dawson Thrust Fault and Kathleen Lakes Fault, within a Paleozoic carbonate inlier in Selwyn Basin tectonic province. Replacement-style gold-bearing sulphide and oxide mineralization occurs within Bouvette Formation shallow water limestone, dolomite and calcareous siltstone.

Work conducted by ATAC along the 15 km trend includes widely spaced soil geochemical surveys, airborne VTEM surveys plus limited geological mapping and prospecting. Detailed work has focused on the Tiger Zone and includes detail grid soil geochemical surveys and diamond drilling in 71 holes.

The Tiger Zone is a 650 m long, 100 to 200 m wide belt of northwest trending carbonate replacement style gold mineralization locally up to 96 m thick. The host horizon dips moderately northeast. Mineralization is developed in and near a 40 to 150 m wide zone of small scale folding and shearing.

Sulphide mineralization is hosted by limestone replaced by ferruginous dolomite and iron carbonate. Sulphides include disseminated to banded pyrite, with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite with minor bismuthinite and sphalerite. The best drill intersection from sulphide bearing mineralization averaged 4.04 g/t gold over 96.01 m.

Oxide mineralization ranges from competent, porous limonitic mud to rubbly porous limonitic grit. Complete oxidation extends up to 150 m below the surface. The best oxide grades (e.g. hole Rau-09-19 which assayed 24.07 g/t gold across 28.04 m) and deepest oxidation occur where northerly trending extensional faults intersect the regional structure.

A summary of the work and results, ***intended to stimulate discussion of future efforts on the project***, will be presented.