

COMIBOL controls several mining properties in the Sud Lipez province of the Potosí Department. Most are ancient mines abandoned since the period of Spanish colonization.

There are several prospects of epithermal mineralization with intense hydrothermal alteration zones, associated with stratovolcanos, volcanic domes, calderas and possible diatremes, where it is reasonable to expect bulk-mineable or bonanza-vein-type economic mineralization.

The most significant mining concessions and prospects that could be explored successfully are:

*San Antonio concession (41,600 Ha.): Three Ag-Zn prospects: Mesa de Plata, Nuevo Mundo and Machu Socavón, including the Sb-Au-Ag Mestizo prospect.

*The Morocco concession (26,700 Ha.): Ag/Zn Mulato and Himalaya prospects and Sb/Au/Ag Buena Vista prospect.

*Bonete concession (31,100 Ha.): Several Ag/Zn prospects, such as Mercedes, Barrahuayco, Lipeña, La Moza, Pucasale and Puka Orko.

◆ **Bolivian Pre-Cambrian**

Archaean and proterozoic rocks crop out in eastern Bolivia, which is the south western section of the Central Shield of South America.

The Pre-Cambrian terrains of eastern Bolivia are the least explored. They constitute a promising region for modern exploration efforts.

Pegmatite tin is known in the Ascención de Guarayos area; niobium and tantalum occur in the pegmatites of the Concepción and San Ignacio areas. The mafic-ultramafic Rincón del Tigre complex has potential for platinum group elements, chromium, copper and nickel.

The Velasco alkaline complex contains REE, uranium and phosphorus.

Non-metallic deposits include semi-precious stones (amethyst, beryl, citrine and garnet in various environments).

Gold occurs in both, primary and placer, deposits, and in granite greenstone belts. Gold-bearing quartz veins and gold-bearing banded iron formations constitute the main types of primary deposits.

The San Ramón greenstone belt has been explored for gold by the Bolivia/Great Britain Pre-Cambrian Project (COMSUR) and by undtcd/ GEOBOL.