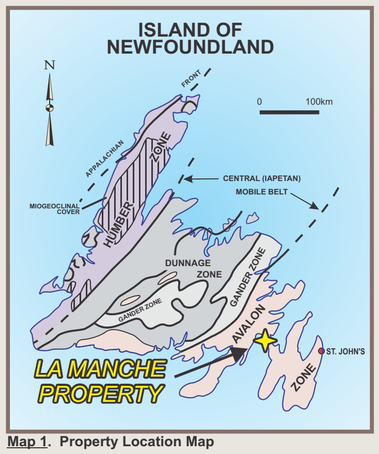
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Explore The Opportunities

La Manche Pb-Zn-Ag-REE's



Map 1. Property Location Map

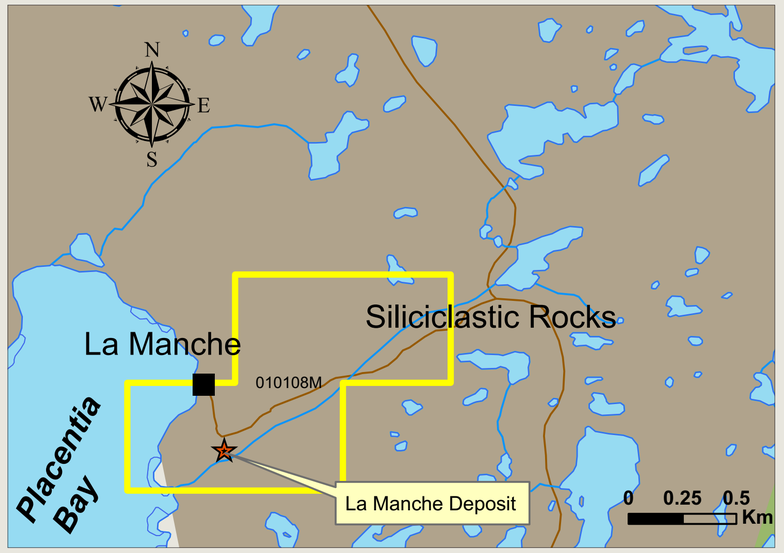
The La Manche Property consists of 4 claims, located on the western side of the Isthmus of the Avalon Peninsula, adjacent to the abandoned community of La Manche ca. 1.5 km from the Trans Canada Highway (NTS 1N/12), (Maps 1 and 2).

Regional Geology

The area lies within the Avalon Tectonostratigraphic Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians and is underlain by the Late Proterozoic Connecting Point Group which comprises turbidites and associated sedimentary rocks.

Previous Work

1850: La Manche deposit discovered.
1870's: 3500 tons of high-graded, hand-picked lead produced from 6000 m^3.
1920s: Several shafts sunk, one reaching 122 m depth.
1929: Mine closure; mine flooded by dam break, markets crashed in October.
1930: 500,000 ton resource estimate contained in feasibility study.
1978: Soil anomaly indicates an offset vein 150 m NE of main vein.
1983: Two drill holes on vein 800 m inland, intersections at 30 m and 60 m; one drill hole on offset, intersection of vug containing amethyst on walls at 17 m.



Map 2. Property Location and Geology Map

Local Geology and Mineralization

Plate 1: Trench - La Manche Vein offset

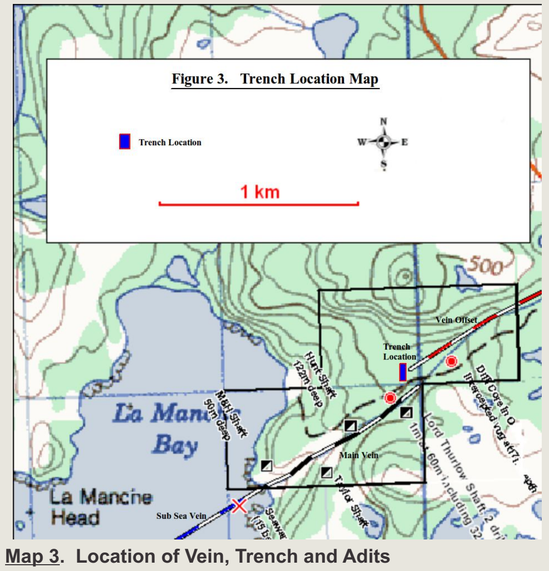
The La Manche lead prospect is an epigenetic vein, deposited in a vertical fault within sedimentary rocks of the Late Precambrian Connecting Point Group. The La Manche vein is probably Carboniferous to Permian in age. Its mineralogy is predominantly galena with additional sphalerite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of calcite, fluorite and smithsonite with minor quartz and barite. Opal has also been noted in the vein by previous workers.

The La Manche mine site is located in a long linear valley, apparently reflecting a fault zone along which the vein was deposited. This fault system can be traced over a distance of > 3500 m, from the shoreline at Placentia Bay inland to an area near the Trans Canada Highway (Map 3). The vein has an average mineralized width of between 0.9 and 2.5 m in developed sections. Underground workings indicate that the vein is up to 4 m thick. The principal rock type is generally a very fine-grained siltstone associated with greywacke and diabase dikes. There are 2 possible extensions of the main vein: 1) the main offset to the north (Map 3); and 2) a shallow valley 100 m northeast of Lilly pond (Chute, 1939). Plate 1 shows a trench of the La Manche vein offset (Map 3 - Trench Location) where its width is 2 to 3 m.

More recent geochemical work in 2004 underscores the polymetallic nature of the veins. Grab samples of galena (mine dump) returned **92.5 g/t Ag and 0.2 % Sb.** A grab sample of banded sphalerite with calcite (mine dump) returned **140 g/t Ag and anomalous levels of REEs**. A third mine dump calcite/galena sample returned **0.4% combined light REE's.**

Tonnage

Tonnage estimates for the vein have been given as: **1930: Hatch and Palmer estimates of 500,000 tons (450,000 tonnes) grading 15% Pb; 1.5% Zn; 0.8 oz/t Ag.**



Map 3. Location of Vein, Trench and Adits

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