The Handcamp Property is located in Central Newfoundland, 13 km south of South Brook on the TCH. The property is ca. 1 km east of the Trans Canada Highway.

Regional Geology
Lower Ordovician, marine, volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Roberts Arm Group are the products of island-arc volcanism and represent the Notre Dame Subzone (Dunnage Zone). These rocks are in fault contact, along the Red Indian Line, with Late Ordovician Badger Group sedimentary rocks representing the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone). Both groups are within the thermal aureoles of the post-tectonic, Siluro-Devonian Hodges Hill and Topsails igneous suites (Map 2).

Local Geology
Mineralization in the property is hosted by the Roberts Arm Group, a steeply dipping, attenuated and deformed sequence of dominantly submarine volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks. Hudson and Swinden (1989) note that the Handcamp area is dominated by pillow basalt, pillow breccia, tuffs and massive flows accompanied by lesser felsic volcanic rocks and local interbeds of chert and argillite.

Mineralization
Five historic occurrences are present on the property (Map 2). The Angle and Bushy Bog occurrences have little outcrop, good IP response but no surface mineralization. Interpreted geophysics shows that the anomalies are located along a possible felsic / mafic contact (Wilton, 1984). At the Handcamp Au Prospect, mineralization consists of gold, silver, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite in patches, lenses, veinlets and disseminations in altered argillite, red and white chert and altered felsic and mafic tuffs and, as veinlets and stringers in lenses of silicified rock. Highest concentrations of gold appear to be associated with pyritic sericite schist and locally with red chert. One hundred and fifty rock samples from the property returned values ranging up to 158 g/t Au (Hudson and Swinden, 1989). They note that base and precious metal values are restricted to a “mineralized zone” up to 50 m wide and characterized by felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks accompanied by abundant ferruginous chert. The zone had been traced for more than 1200 m along strike and to a vertical depth of < 50 m. Sulphide with Au mineralization was noted erratically in lenses, veinlets and disseminations hosted by altered argillite, red and white chert and altered felsic and mafic tuff. The mineralization is intensely deformed and accompanied by silica, sericite, chlorite and carbonate along with disseminated sulphide and the peripheral development of chlorite, epidote and magnetite. Lens-shaped fragments of less deformed, altered rock and chert are described locally in shear zones and mylonite. Sulphides vary from as much as 80% to more typically less than 10% of the rock. The stratatbound nature of the mineralization was cited by previous workers as evidence that it was syngenetic (de Ferriere, 1978; Fryer, 1980). Visible gold has been noted by several workers at Handcamp. Extensive exploration work was carried out by KAT Exploration (Pickett, 2011), including drilling. Trenching uncovered mineralization in 4 out of 4 IP targets along the Main Handcamp structure and also disseminated mineralization along the NE-trending “shadow” IP anomaly 500 m west of the mineralized zone. Drilling completed in the vicinity of and to the north and south of the prospect (DDH-001 to DDH-012) confirmed the presence of the “mineralized zone” related to the Main Handcamp Prospect extending it northeast by 300 m, southwest by 50 m and down dip 135 m beyond limits defined during previous drilling. Strike length appears to be at least 1.5 km. Thicknesses of up to 50 m, not including the 100+ m intersected in DDH-012 of disseminated sulphide have been defined that locally contain elevated concentrations of Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn. In most cases the higher concentrations appear to occur near the top of mineralized intervals. Some of the mineralized zones are comparatively wide and consistent enhancing the potential for significant widths of economic mineralization. A press release from KAT (August 25, 2010) included “Diamond drill hole DDH 004 intersected 6.3 g/t Au and 111.6 g/t Ag over 1.9 m (1.4 m estimated true width) including 10.8 g/t Au and 222.4 g/t Ag over 0.9 m (0.7 m estimated true width) within a wider interval grading 3.1 g/t Au and 42.6 g/t Ag over 5.9 m (4.4 m estimated true width) ...”. Diamond drill hole DDH 012 intersected 5.5 g/t Au over 1.8 m (1.4 m estimated true width) within a wider interval grading 3.5 g/t Au over 3.5 m (2.6 m estimated true width). Both intersections occur within an even broader mineralized zone defined by elevated Au that includes 1.2 g/t Au over 20.9 m (15.6 m estimated true width) in DDH 004 and 1.0 g/t Au over 17.8 m (13.3 m estimated true width) in DDH 012.”

Mineralization Model
Based on surface outcrops and drill core examined during the 2010 exploration program it is thought that the gold and silver mineralization in the deposit could be related to the primary base metal VMS mineralization or secondary fluid processes associated with the deformation of the original VMS mineralization. The mineralized zone appears to contain altered lithologies consistent with both seafloor volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and or later epigenetic lode mineralization confirming origins proposed by previous workers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
George Lannon
Telephone: (709) 227-7270
Fax: (709) 227-7270
E-mail: gflannon@eastlink.ca

Revised October, 2019