

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

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Crow Hill - Gold



Map 1: Property Location

The **Crow Hill Gold Property** is located on the Baie Verte Peninsula, approximately 30 km SSW of the town of Baie Verte (NTS map sheet 12H/09) (Map 1). The property is easily accessible, located immediately east of and parallel to the Baie Verte Highway (Route 410). Direct access is provided by a logging road that traverses the property

Regional Geology:

The property lies within the Notre Dame Subzone (Dunnage Zone) and is underlain by the Silurian Mic Mac Lake Group and Burlington Granodiorite, and the Ordovician Flatwater Pond Group.

Local Geology

The Flatwater Pond Group (FPGp) (Map 2) underlies the western part of the property and consists of pillow lava, mafic volcanoclastic rocks, gabbro boulder conglomerate, minor pillow breccia and diabase dykes and sills (Hibbard, 1983). The Micmac Lake Group (MLGp) underlies the eastern

portion of the property and is mainly composed of red quartz-feldspar porphyritic ash-flow tuffs, maroon, flow banded, massive, non-porphyritic rhyolite and ash flow tuffs, minor mafic flows, conglomerate, sandstone, subordinate trachyte flows and maroon rhyolite sills (Hibbard, 1983). The Flatwater Pond and Micmac Lake Groups are in fault contact with each other, separated by the Micmac-Flatwater Fault, which extends NE through the property sub-parallel to the Baie Verte Line. The Micmac Lake Group is intruded by the Siluro-Devonian Burlington

Highlights:

4 historic gold occurrences
Grabs up to 16 g/t Au; channels up to 1.03 g/t Au over 12 m
1.87 g/t Au over 11 m in DDH
Pervasive silica-sericite-adularia(?) alteration
Au zones occur on strong regional linear
Potential for epithermal style mineralization

Granodiorite, which is composed of medium grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite with minor monzonitic and granitic phases.

Mineralization and Previous Work

There are four historic gold occurrences on the property. **Crow Hill South Au Prospect:** Mineralization consists of 1-5% disseminated pyrite and minor specular hematite hosted by numerous, randomly oriented white quartz veins within a zone of quartz-sericite alteration in sheared, felsic volcanics (MacDougall, 1988). The zone has been tested by 5 trenches and 4 DDHs. Gold values include up to **1.03 g/t Au over a 12 m channel sample and 1.87 g/t Au over 11 m** reported from diamond drilling (MacDougall, 1989). A 1 m channel sample from an East zone trench assayed **6 g/t Au** and a grab sample assayed **16 g/t Au**. A single DDH on this zone intersected a zone of sericitized felsic volcanics with up to **2% py** and up to **2.08 g/t Au over 0.5 m** (Deering & MacDougall, 1989). Trenching carried out by Cornerstone (Crewe and Dyke, 2006) uncovered numerous anomalous Au values from angular quartz blocks with the best assay returned **7.3 g/t Au**. A siliceous, sericitized felsic volcanic rock sample in outcrop assayed **1.02 g/t Au**.

Raven Zone: The Raven zone Au showing is hosted within a breccia zone. The zone is composed of brecciated sericitic fragments within buff-coloured silicification and locally having 5% pyrite. The breccia zone is haloed by altered, fractured felsic volcanics. In other areas within the Raven zone the sericitic fragments are contained within a sericitic chloritic ground mass (Pollard, 1994). Channel sampling returned values of **1.88 g/t Au over 4.0 m, including 8 g/t Au over 0.4 m** (Deering & MacDougall, 1989). In 2003, numerous angular boulders of vein quartz with minor sulphide were located and sampled over a 200 m strike length 40 m east of the Crow Hill South Prospect along the logging road (Cornerstone, 2004). The best grab samples had assays of **6968 ppb Au** and **5070 ppb Au**. This work delineated a potentially new auriferous horizon immediately east of the known mineralization. Numerous samples, from a **200 m x 250 m zone, have assay values ranging from 267 to 6968 ppb Au**. The size and characteristics of the newly located vein quartz boulders do not match the size and characteristics of the previously known quartz veins associated with the mineralization. Another separate source is suspected for these mineralized boulders. Bedrock trenching is required to source the boulders to bedrock.

The **Crow Hill North Au Prospect** is hosted by a weakly silicified, quartzfeldspar porphyritic lithic tuff with 1-3% disseminated to stringer pyrite and rare specularite. Locally abundant black chlorite with 1-5% fine disseminated pyrite occurs as fracture coatings (MacDougall, 1988). Channel sampling in the area returned a value of **1.87 g/t Au over 11.0 m** (Deering & MacDougall, 1989). Sampling in 2010, close to the Crow Hill North Showing (Quinlan, 2010) returned **3.58 g/t Au** from a quartz rich float rock with pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite.

MacDougall (1988) describes the **Crow Hill Northeast Showing** as several 10 cm wide quartz veins carrying heavy specular hematite mineralization and associated with sericite altered wall rock. Evans (2004) further describes the trench in the area that exposes strongly cleaved and fractured quartz and feldspar porphyritic felsic volcanic rocks. The quartz veins are described to also contain minor pyrite. Grab samples returned values of up to **3.8 g/t Au** (MacDougall, 1988).

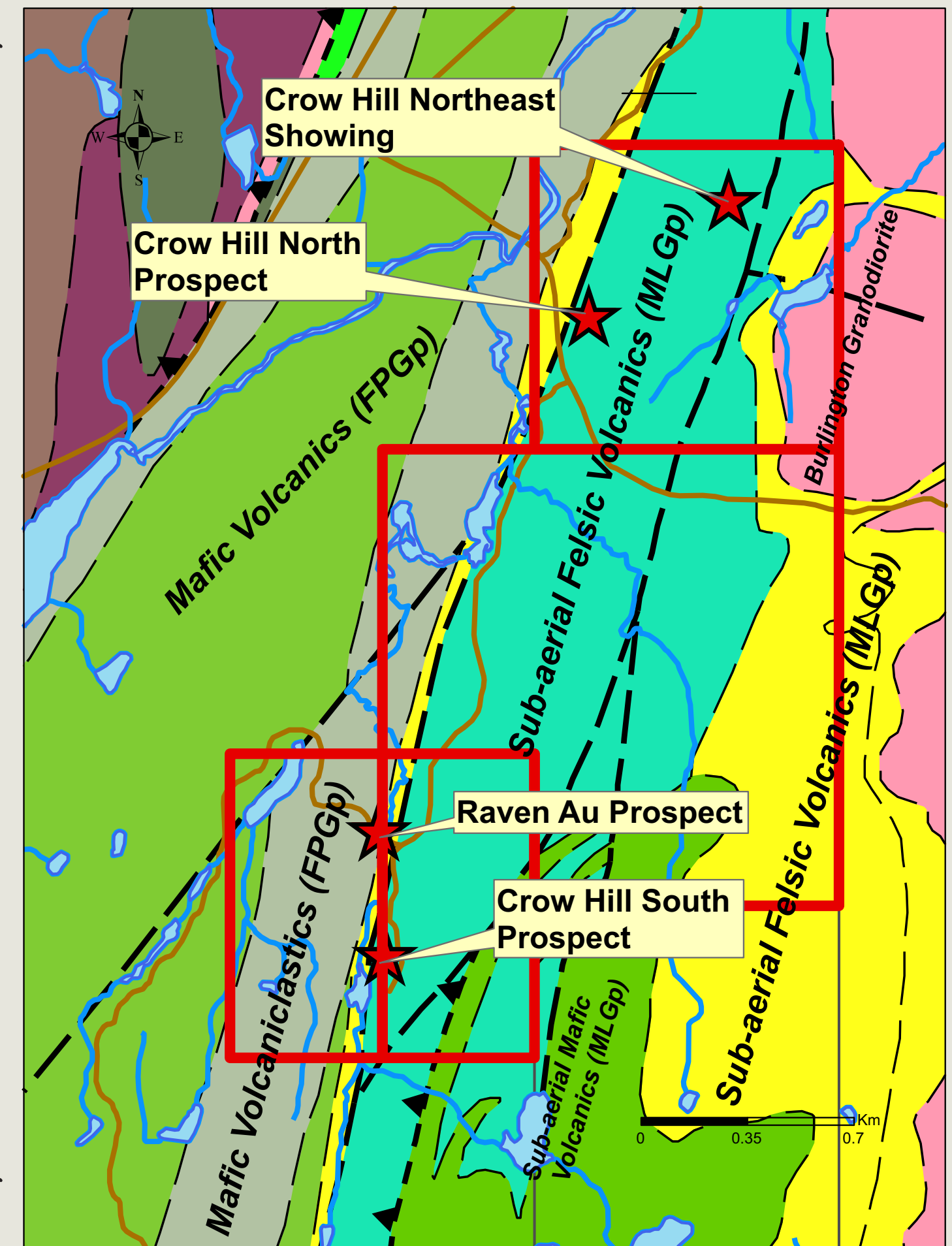
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Map 2. Claims Location and Geology

Geology Source: Crisby-Whittle, L. V. J. (compiler): 2012: Bedrock geology dataset for the Island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Open File NFD/2616 version 7.0. Mineral Occurrence Source: Mineral Occurrence Database - Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources Website: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines/en/geosurvey>

Mineralization Model

The pervasive sericite-silica alteration, presence of chlorite, quartz-specularite-adularia(?) veins and broad zones of gold enrichment are features typical of low sulphidation-style epithermal system. The Silurian sequences of the Baie Verte Peninsula may offer potential for epithermal style gold mineralization (Evans, 2004).