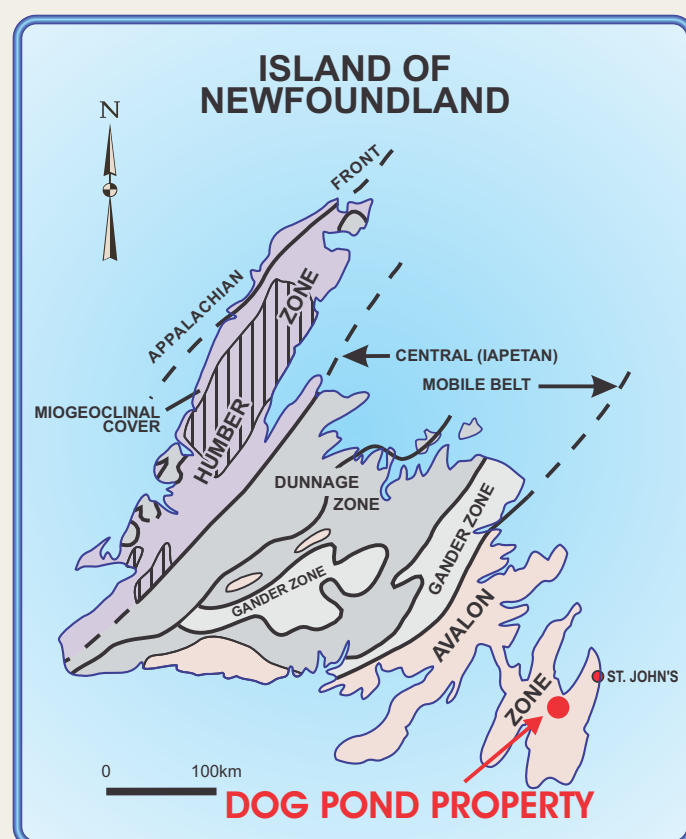


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Explore The Opportunities

Dog Pond - Gold-Silver



Map 1: Location

The *Dog Pond Property* consists of 26 claims straddling the Trans Canada Highway (TCH) 20 km SW of St. John's, on the central Avalon Peninsula (Maps 1 and 2; NTS 1N/7).

Regional Geology

The property lies within the Avalon Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians. It is underlain by felsic and mafic volcanic rocks of the Late Precambrian Harbour Main Group, which are locally overlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Drook Formation (Conception Group) and all are intruded by the 620 Ma Holyrood Intrusive Suite to the west and north. The latter is a composite granite-monzonite-diorite intrusion (O'Brien et al. 1998).

Local Geology and Mineralization

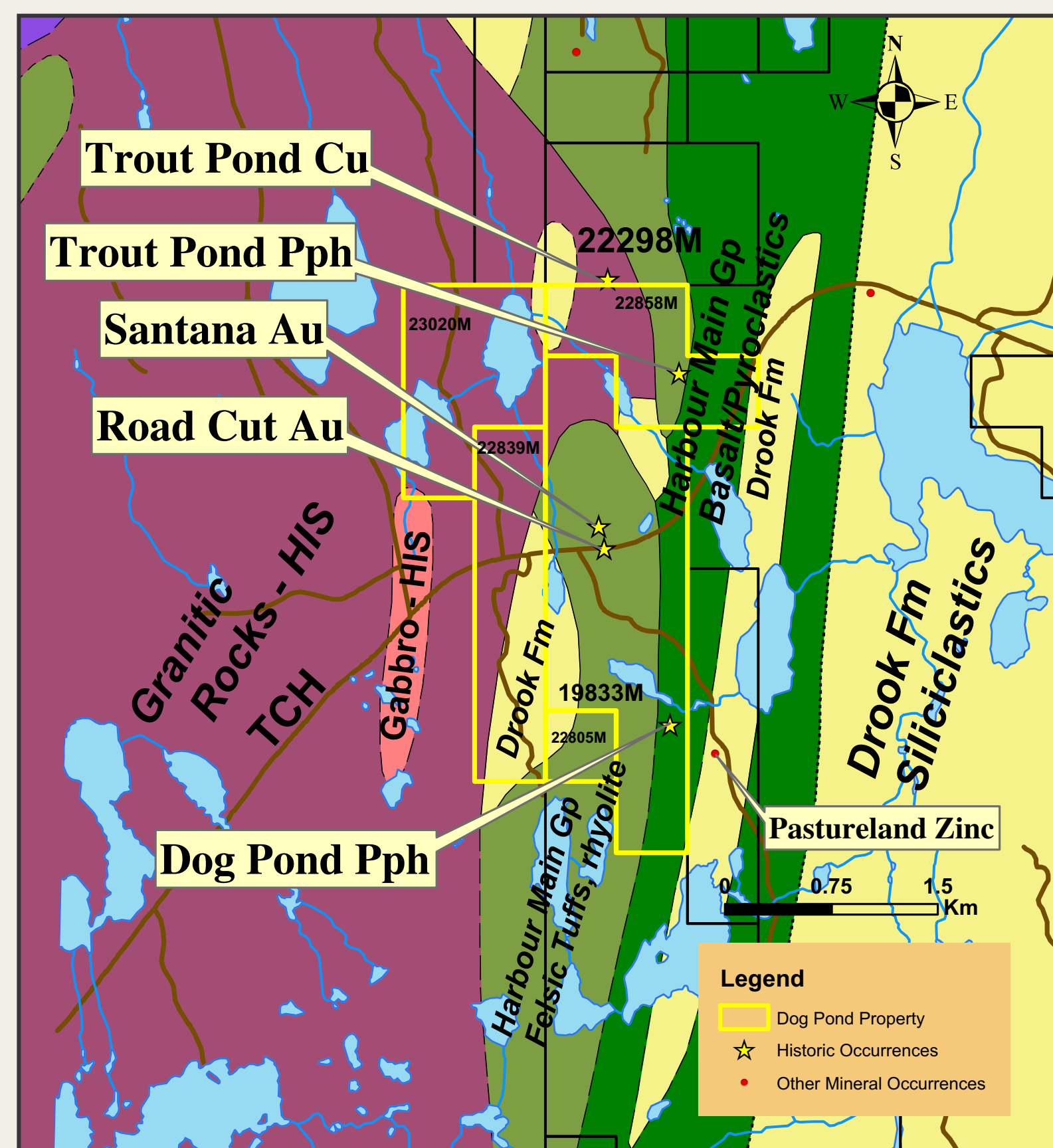
The Dog Pond Property covers part of a 15 km long zone of hydrothermal alteration termed the East Avalon High Alumina Belt (EAHAB, Hayes and O'Driscoll, 1990). Within the belt, felsic volcanic rocks of the Harbour Main Group have been extensively altered to pyrophyllite, sericite and chlorite. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold mineralization occur locally within the altered rocks. Both high and low sulphidation styles of mineralization have been documented in the belt with strongly anomalous gold in several areas. These studies suggest the potential for large scale epithermal and/or porphyry style mineralizing systems.

There are 5 mineral occurrences within the property - the Trout Pond and Dog Pond pyrophyllite showings, the Santana and Roadcut gold-silver showings and the Trout Pond copper occurrence.

The Roadcut Showing consists of silicified, pyritic, hydrothermal breccia from which assays up to **11.2 g/t Au and 210 g/t Ag** have been obtained in grab samples (O'Brien, 1998). Initial chip sampling by the owners (1993) resulted in assays of **4.5, 2.6 and 3.4 g/t Au** over consecutive 3.5 metre widths, for a combined assay of **3.5 g/t Au** over 10.5 m. Six channel samples were taken from the Roadcut Prospect by Rubicon Minerals (2005). All six samples were anomalous in gold, the highest returning a value of **16.1 g/t Au, 63 ppm Ag, 83.5 ppm As, 90 ppb Hg, 615 ppm Cu and 181 ppm Zn** over a 1 meter channel sample. This sample came from pyrite-rich, chloritic hydrothermal breccia zone located at the Roadcut. The showing is exposed in a near vertical roadcut and neither the strike, dip nor true width of the mineralized zone is known. The breccia zone occurs within a 100-m long exposure of hydrothermally-altered rhyolite, felsic tuffs and breccia. Granitic rocks of the Holyrood Intrusion lie several hundred metres to the west. The alteration is predominantly silica-sericite with pyrophyllite, chlorite, K-feldspar and pyrite. The highest gold values are obtained from siliceous breccias within this zone. Previous exploration work (Avalon Mines, 1995; Fort Knox Gold, 1999) consisted of prospecting, geochemical surveys, geophysics and shallow drilling. Channel sampling by Fort Knox confirmed the tenor of the original sampling (**3.77 g/t Au over 4 m including 7.06 g/t Au over 1 m**). Additional gold anomalies in rock and soil were located. **The Santana Showing**, about 125 m north of the Roadcut contains angular fragments of pyrite and galena-bearing, altered rhyolite containing up to **31.6 g/t Au** (Fort Knox). Further trenching revealed altered rhyolite with sericite, pyrophyllite, hematite, chalcedony and pyrite. Grab samples which assayed **6.2 g/t Au and 613 g/t Ag** were obtained from bedrock. Gold values of up to **7.6 g/t and silver values of up to 12.6 g/t** were returned from mineralized drill intercepts. In the **Trout Pond area**, several historic silica-sericite-pyrophyllite alteration zones have been tested for pyrophyllite potential but not much for potential gold deposits. Some of these zones are crosscut by silica-hematite veins and veinlets which appear chalcedonic textured, and are visually similar to some of those at Bergs. Significant hematite alteration is also common in the Trout Pond zones.

Mineralization Model

The property covers a key geological cross-section within a prospective region of volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of the EAHAB. Felsic volcanic rocks elsewhere in the EAHAB host significant mineral deposits and prospects including the Steep Nap and Berg low-sulphidation gold-silver prospects, Oval Pit Mine high-sulphidation pyrophyllite-diaspore deposit and the gold-silver showings at the Roadcut and Santana prospects. The presence of anomalous gold throughout this under-explored belt, associated with widespread intense alteration of felsic volcanic rocks, suggest the potential for both high grade mineralization and bulk tonnage, lower grade deposits. The relationships between structure and mineralization are not well understood. Previous work indicates some structural control on the mineralization but further detailed work is required to define this relationship. Detailed geophysics such as IP needs to be done to delineate the main alteration zone since gold is associated with disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite.



Map 2: Property location and geology

Source: Colman-Sadd, S. P., Hayes, J. P. and Knight, I. (compilers) 1990: 1:1,000,000 Geology of the Island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 90-01. Mineral Occurrence Database: Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources Website: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey>

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Produced By:



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