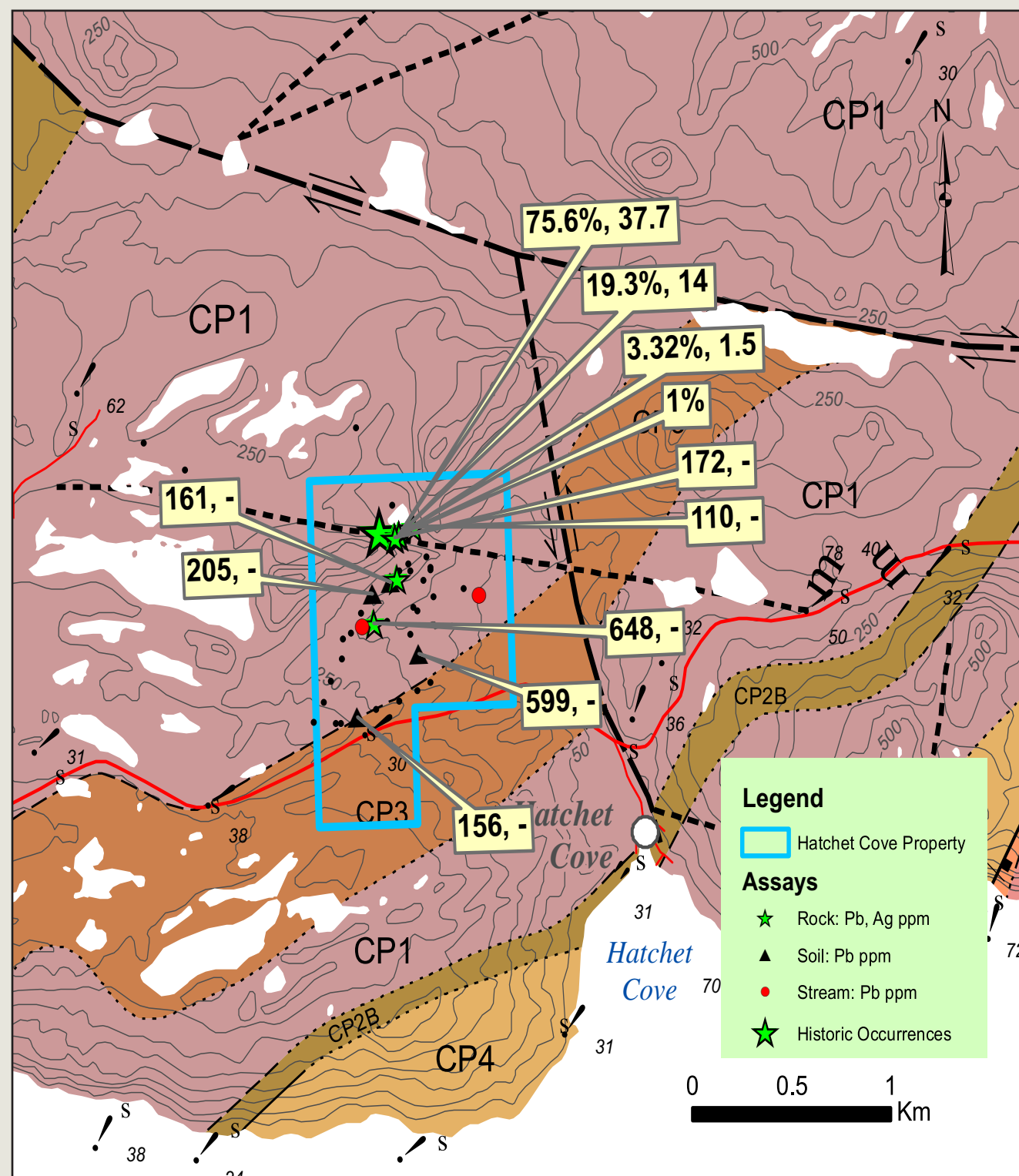


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

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Hatchet Cove - Pb-Ag



Map 2: Claims Location and Geology

The **Hatchet Cove Property** is located 8 km E of Hillview on the Trans Canada Highway, Eastern Newfoundland, NTS Mapsheet 2C/04, Maps 1 and 2. Access is by Route 205 to Hatchet Cove and by foot, 1.5 km to the NW of the community.

Regional Geology

The property lies within the Avalon Tectonostratigraphic Zone. Regionally, the geology consists of a sequence of Late Proterozoic volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks overlain by both marine and continental sedimentary rocks of Late Proterozoic age. The sequence is overlain by shallow water and terrestrial sedimentary rocks of lower to mid-Paleozoic age. The entire sequence has been intruded by plutonic rocks ranging in age from Late Proterozoic to Carboniferous.

Local Geology

The following detailed geology is from Normore (2012), The Hatchet Cove Property is underlain, to the north, by the Connecting Point Group Facies 1, comprising dark green, thin- to medium-bedded, siliceous siltstones possibly massive or planar parallel or wavy laminated, separated by a single black lamination (rarely couplets), with a rusty hematite coating. The southern portion of the property is underlain by Connecting Point Group Facies 3, comprising blue, grey and green thick-bedded, massive, very fine- to medium-grained quartz arenite and locally sublitharenite containing rare large-scale slump features.

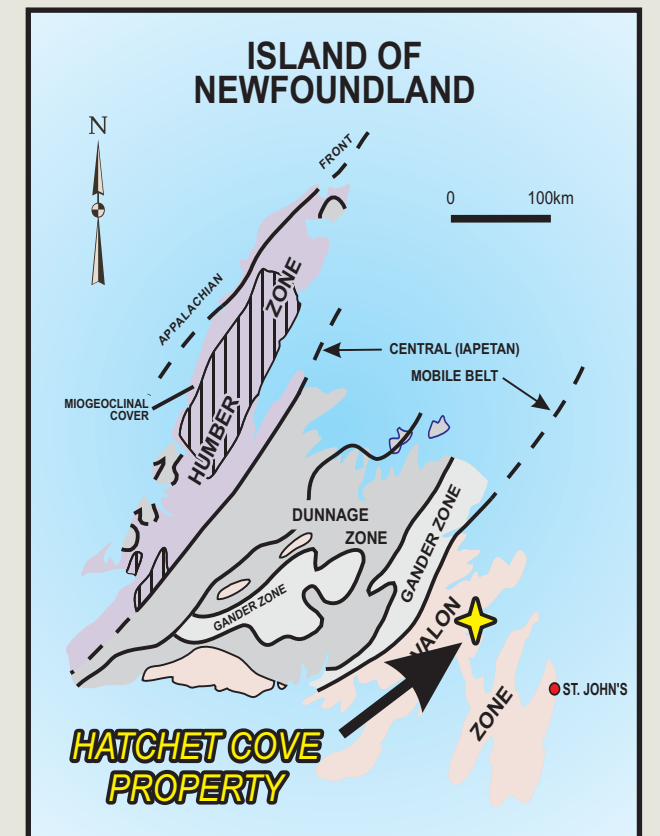
Mineralization

Here is one of several variations of the account of the original discovery in the early 1900s. Mineralized samples, sent to St. John's to be analysed, contained lead, zinc, silver, and some traces of gold. Soon after discovery, a small mine was in operation by five or six men and run by a Norwegian. Two months later it shut down because it was not economically feasible. Some years later, the mine was reopened and this time it was run by Campbell and Cook for six months, but again had to close down because of financial problems. The grant for the mine land was owned by Cook. Limited exploration sometime before 1934 included a 15 m adit driven southward into the cliff. Later visitors briefly described the occurrence as solid galena with a little calcite in a vein within fine-grained diorite or andesite (Hayes, 1948; Christie, 1950) situated just south of a small pond that lies 1.6

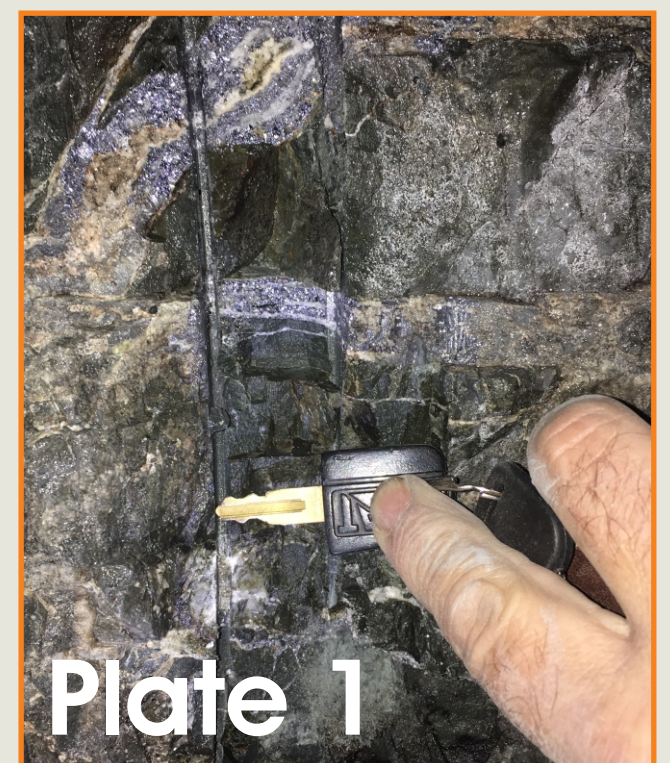
km northwest of Hatchet Cove. Grab sample taken from a vein assayed **Pb 74.88%, Ag 1.02 oz./ton.**

Prospecting and rock sampling was carried out by the present owners during 2010. The site of the historic mineral occurrence was visited. It was confirmed that an adit had been driven into the cliff for approximately 7.5 m. Approximately 4 m from the entrance a shaft had also been sunk for about 7.5 m. The shaft was full of water and was measured with a shot line. The shaft was not explored during this work. The galena vein occurs on the east side of the ceiling of the adit and on the inside end. Galena was also noted as a cluster of veins center top of adit near the entrance. Another small galena vein occurs on the west side of the adit entrance. The vein is located outside the entrance on the cliff face and was followed southward for approximately 32 m. The vein appears to terminate approximately 1 m from the top of the cliff face. A dense growth of coniferous trees hindered further tracing with the limited tools at hand. Three trenches were discovered. They were 67, 94 and 187 m south of the adit.

Several grabs and channel samples were taken: a 20.5 cm channel sample of a galena vein (Plate 1) returned **19.3% Pb and 14.1 g/t Ag. A 1 m channel sample across the back of the adit returned 3.3% Pb, 1.5 g/t Ag, 10 ppb Au. A selected grab sample (see Plate 2) returned 75.6% Pb, 37.7 g/t Ag, 900 ppm Sb, and 31 ppb Au. A small soil survey returned up to 599 ppm Pb (Map 2), approx 500 m south of the vein location.** The latter anomalous soil indicates that the vein may extend farther south by at least 500 m. The emplacement of the vein may be at least in part controlled by an E-W trending fault (Map 2).



Map 1: Property Location Map



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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