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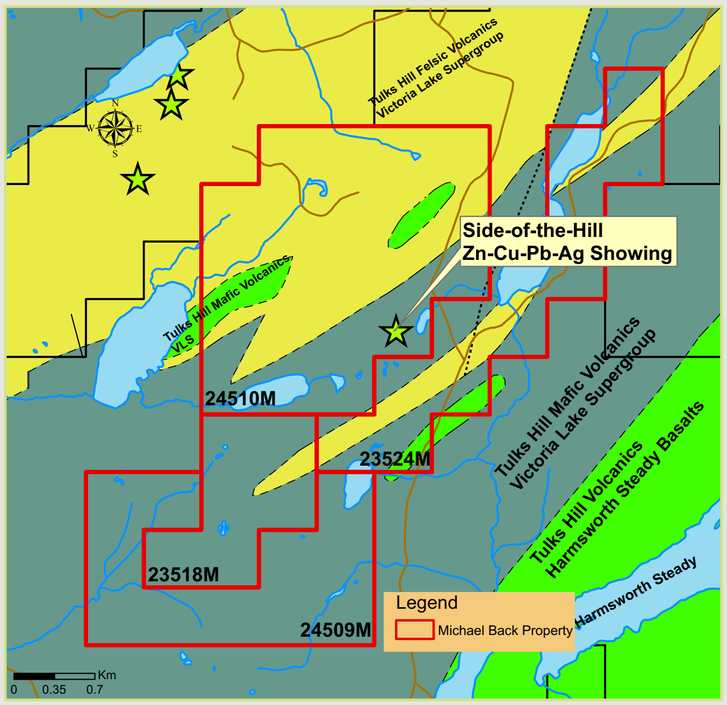
PROSPECTORS RESOURCE ROOM

Michael Back - Au



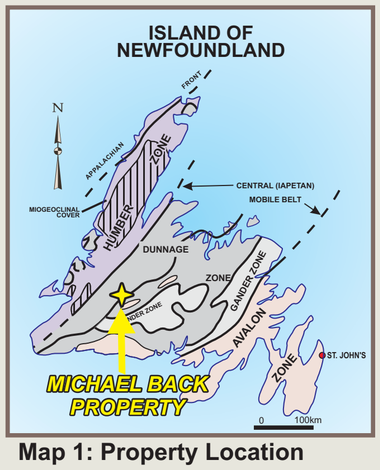
Map 2: Claims Location and Regional Geology

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 NFLD/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

Highlights:

- **One historic Cu-Pb-Zn showing**
- **Historic auriferous - quartz vein system - up to 17 g/t Au**
- **Part of Tulks/Tally Pond Belt, host to Duck Pond Mine**

The ***Michael Back Au Property*** is located in central Newfoundland near the the SE corner of Red Indian Lake. Access to the occurrence is via logging roads south from Millertown on NTS Map Sheet 12A/10 (Maps 1 and 2).



Map 1: Property Location

Regional Geology:

The property lies within the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) of the Newfoundland Appalachians and is underlain by the pre-Caradocian Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLG - Map 2) representing one of several pre-Caradocian island arc complexes in central Newfoundland. The group can be divided into two major regional lithofacies: 1) volcanic rocks in the southwest (Tulks Hill volcanics) and along the southeast margin (Tally Pond volcanics), and 2) a predominantly sedimentary facies to the northeast which is laterally equivalent to, and derived from, the volcanic rocks. A variety of igneous plutonic rocks intrude the volcanics and sedimentary rocks. These include quartz diorite, diorite, gabbro and monzonite, and are thought to be, at least in part, synvolcanic with their extrusive hosts.

Local Geology

The Tulks Hill volcanics (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980) comprise numerous bands and lenses of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that occur in a belt extending from Pat's Pond to the mouth of Victoria River. The best exposures of these rocks occur at Tulks Hill at the southwest end of Red Indian Lake. They consist of predominantly felsic pyroclastic rocks and minor mafic volcanic rocks that are intercalated with well bedded, mafic to siliceous volcaniclastic rocks (including epiclastic-sedimentary rocks). The felsic volcanic rocks occur as locally extensive sheets of crystal and crystal-lithic tuff, breccia, porphyritic flows and shallow intrusives. Flow-banded ryholite occurs in places, especially west of North Pond. elsic, pyroclastic breccias are also well developed. The mafic volcanic rocks are mainly pyroclastic, including mafic to intermediate aquagene tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate and breccia. The mafic lavas are mostly pillow lavas exhibiting small, flattened pillows with thin selvages and minor interpillow material. Pillow breccia occurs locally. The lavas are typically vesicular, contain calcite amygdules, and are variolitic locally; minor feldspar-phyric phases are also present.

Mineralization and Previous Work

The property is staked on a historic mineral occurrence, the Side-of-the-Hill Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag Showing (Map 2) discovered by Evans and Kean (1986) while carrying out exploration on the Jacks Pond VMS Prospect. Disseminated and stringer pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite occur in bleached, sericitic quartz crystal tuff of the Tulks Hill volcanics. The mineralized, sericitized volcanic rocks form narrow zones up to 1.5 m wide in highly silicified, massive looking, quartz crystal tuff. Grabs (Kean and Evans, 1988) returned up to **20ppb Au, 10.7 g/t Ag, 465 ppm Cu, 6600 ppm Pb and 4500 ppm Zn.** In 1989, BP Resources (Barbour et al., 1990) reported highly anomalous zinc and lead in 2 samples from an area approximately 700 m north of the Side Of The Hill occurrence. The property was subsequently staked by Roland Quinlan, prospector (Quinlan, 2011) who attempted to find the original Side-of-the-Hill Showing but was unsuccessful. However, he assessed the property, as a whole, as being very prospective, partly demonstrated by the occurrence of an abundance of highly altered and pyritized, volcanic rock within the property. These units appear to be very similar to the rock groups in which the majority of the vms deposits have been found within the larger area. Work to date has shown that the mafic and felsic volcanic rock units within the property are anomalous in base and precious metals. Most are very pyritic and intensely altered. Quinlan reported scattered occurrences of minor disseminated chalcopyrite and sphalerite up to 1-2 % combined. In 2009, Quinlan (2011) reported up to **17g/t Au** in subcrop and recent work has identified other float material in the **1g/t Au** range scattered over a few hundred meters. This represents a new auriferous quartz vein system within the property. Grab samples also returned up **0.26% Pb, 1.52% Zn and 0.5% Cu.**

Mineralization Model

The Victoria Lake Group hosts gold mineralization in a variety of rock types and may be of widely varying ages. For example, gold occurs associated with epithermal-style alteration in Cambro-Ordovician rocks and in quartz veins in shear zones developed along Silurian(?) and Devonian nonconformities. However, as all types of gold mineralization are associated with shear zones and auriferous quartz veins that are both deformed by and post-date the shearing, the age of mineralization is not well defined. The shear zone model may at least represent an important remobilization factor for the mineralization associated with the epithermal style alteration (e.g., Midas Pond, Bobbys Pond). Shearing is probably the major controlling factor for the mineralization associated with faults developed along stratigraphic and/or lithological breaks and other structural linears. This mineralization occurs in a number of different lithologies of different ages, including granite, conglomerate and chloritoid-bearing felsic volcanics of the Tally Pond volcanics (e.g., Spencers Pond area) (Kean and Evans, 1988).

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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