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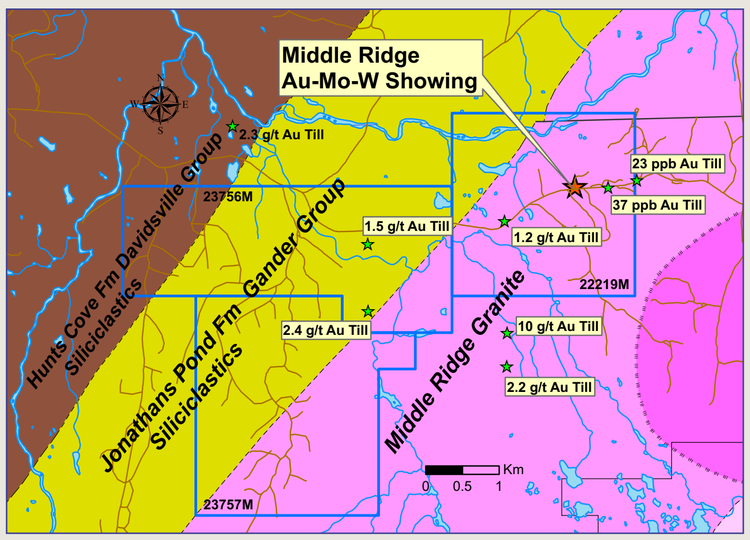
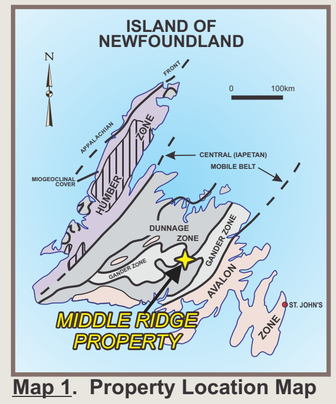
PROSPECTORS RESOURCE ROOM

Middle Ridge - Au



Map 2: Claims Location and Geology

The ***Middle Ridge Property*** (85 claims) is located in central Newfoundland, approximately 60 km SE of the Town of Bishop's Falls (Maps 1 and 2: NTS Sheets 02D/06, 11). The property lies east of the Baie D'Espoir Highway (Route 360) near the Northwest Gander River. A network of logging roads allows for relatively easy access to most of the claims.



Map 1. Property Location Map

Regional Geology

Tectonostratigraphic Zone - Eastern Gander Zone: The Middle Ridge Project is predominantly underlain by the Devonian Middle Ridge Granite and the Cambrian to middle Ordovician Gander Group.

Local Geology

The Middle Ridge Granite (MRG) is a relatively undeformed, NE-SW oriented, two-mica granite, which is, locally, feldspar porphyritic and pegmatitic (Blackwood and Green, 1982). The Gander Group extends along the western and eastern margins of the MRG in the project area and largely consists of well foliated and locally recrystallized, metasedimentary lithologies including psammite, semipelite and pelite (Blackwood and Green, 1982). Arkosic sandstone, slate, quartzite and ultramafic rocks also comprise part of this group. The western edge of the property is underlain by siliciclastic rocks of the Davidsville Group.

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 NFLD/2616 version 7.0.

Highlights:
One historic Au occurrence on the property
Unsourced Au-in-till anomalies
Grab samples up to 1.4 g/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag
Tills up to 10 g/t Au
Gossanous granite with argillic alteration
Potential for orogenic Au mineralization

Previous Work and Mineralization.

Reconnaissance till surveys by Noranda in Central Newfoundland led to the definition of a large zone of anomalous gold-in-till that is characterized by multiple till samples that returned between **1 –3 g/t Au and a single sample which returned greater than 10 g/t Au** (Map 2). The till anomaly led to the discovery of the Middle Ridge Gold Showing. Three trenches excavated by Noranda exposed an area of pervasive potassic alteration with minor disseminated pyrite and quartz veining hosted by the Middle Ridge Granite (Tallman, Gower, 1989). The showing consists of low-lying, poorly exposed orange-buff, medium- to coarse-grained granitic bedrock. The granite is locally gossanous and altered to kaolinite + silica + sericite. Locally mineralized quartz ± pyrite veins cut the granite, typically range from 1- 5 cm wide, commonly display banded, vuggy and/or comb-like textures and locally, form anastomosing stockwork zones up to 30 cm wide. Narrow, 2-5 cm wide zones of blue silicification with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the vuggy vein set. Gold grain studies of panned till material (HMC) indicate that the gold is not far-traveled . This coupled with the detailed quaternary studies suggested that the source region for the anomalous till is to the west of the showing. Prospecting and rock sampling in 2010 by Altius (O'Reilly et al., 2012) produced weakly anomalous results up to **77 ppb Au**. The showing is also characterized by numerous mineralized boulders at surface that are not of local origin. The boulders are subangular to sub-rounded, 30 – 50 cm^3 and comprise strongly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry with diagnostic bluish quartz phenocrysts, and quartz vein material. They are also weakly anomalous in gold (**up to 54 ppb**). Prospecting and rock sampling in 2011 largely concentrated on gossanous metasedimentary rocks in the Gander Group. Trace chalcopyrite-, bornite-(?) and malachite-bearing outcrop and boulders of mica schist returned up to **507 ppm Cu and 0.4 g/t Ag** from a quartzite(?) bed or a recrystallized quartz vein; one sample had elevated tungsten (38 ppm W), an element previously reported to be elevated at the showing. Milky white quartz vein float with semi-massive pyrite mineralization was also discovered along the western margin of the Altius claim group. A single sub-angular boulder, approximately 30 cm^3 in size was sampled immediately NE of the gossanous rocks and returned a survey maximum of **714 ppb Au and 9.97 g/t Ag**. The float does not resemble the recrystallized quartz associated with the metasedimentary rocks and could possibly represent the western source region for the anomalous tills. Two till samples located east of the Middle Ridge Showing (**310 and 660 m** respct) had the highest value (**37 ppb**) closest to the showing (Map 2). The most striking feature of the till data is the consistently elevated arsenic-in-till west of the showing. Most of the rock samples collected in 2010 were also elevated in arsenic as was the quartz float that was found NW of the showing in 2011. Given that the mineralizing system(s) in the project area are anomalous in arsenic and that most of the till west of the showing is similarly anomalous, it is possible that arsenic may be used as a pathfinder in future till surveys (O'Reilly et al., 2012).
Prospecting and rock sampling in 2015 by the present owners (McLean, Neville, 2015) returned the best results from the showing to date at **1.4 g/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag** from mineralized bedrock in close proximity to the historic gold showing.

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Mineralization Model

The project is located in a region of Newfoundland with proven and active exploration and mining projects including the Huxter Lane-Brady Gold Project and the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine formerlymined by Beaver Brook Antimony Mine Inc., a subsidiary of China Minmetals. Mineralization may be granophile with an orogenic overprint.

January, 2016