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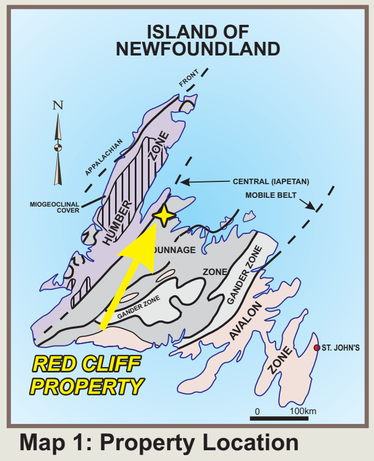
MATTY MITCHELL PROSPECTORS RESOURCE ROOM

Red Cliff - Gold



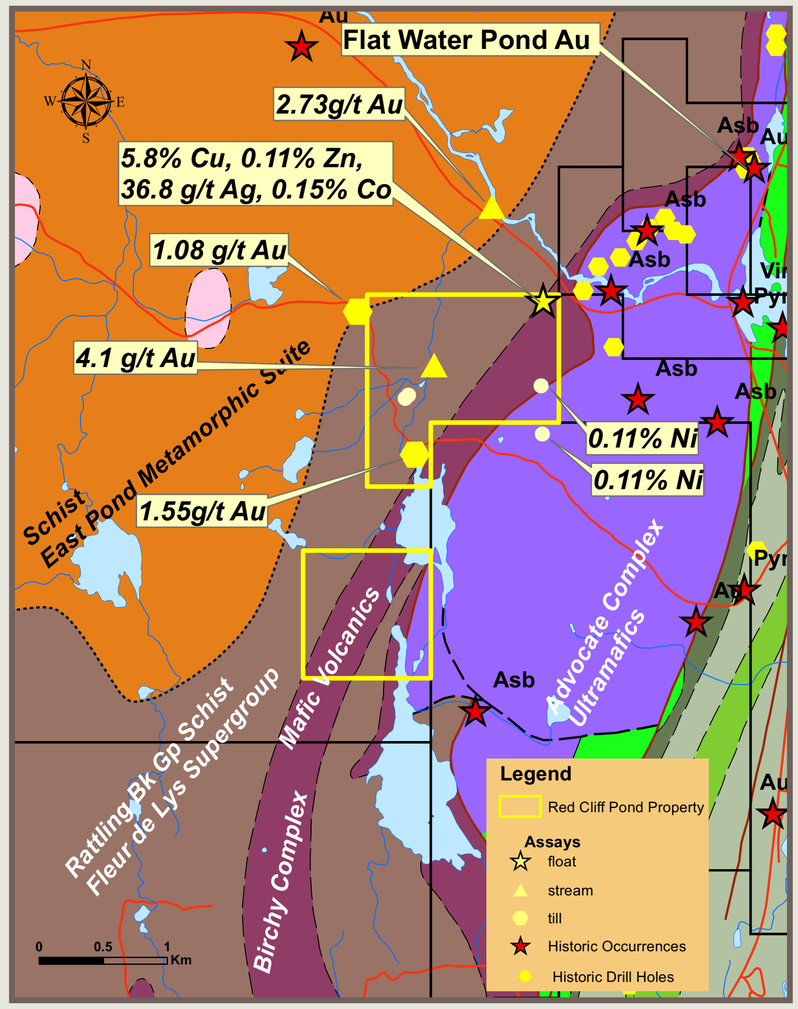
Map 1: Property Location

The Red Cliff Property is located approximately 16 Km south of Baie Verte (Maps 1 and 2; NTS 12H/16), 1.3 km west of the Baie Verte Highway. The paved highway to Westport lies adjacent to the property.

Highlights:
Float: 5.8% Cu, 0.11% Zn, 36.8 g/t Ag and 0.15% Co
Till HMCs - up to 1.55g/t Au
Stream Seds HMCs - 4.1 g/tAu
Property straddles regional suture linked to Au occurrences

Regional Geology

The Baie Verte Peninsula occupies portions of both the Humber Zone, to the west (the Fleur de Lys Supergroup and migmatitic gneisses of the East Pond metamorphic suite interpreted to represent Grenvillian basement), and the Notre Dame Subzone, to the east, separated by a major arcuate structural zone - the Baie Verte Line (BVL) (Map 2). The Red Cliff Property straddles this regional suture zone. The BVL is a complex zone of reactivated shear zones and faults that separate obducted ophiolite crust and underlying mantle from the Laurentian continental margin. The rocks to the east of the BVL belong to the Baie Verte Belt and comprise Cambro-Ordovician ophiolitic sequences of the Advocate Complex and Ordovician volcanic cover sequences of the Flat Water Pond Group. The Advocate Complex, the westernmost fragment of ophiolite crust on the Baie Verte Peninsula, represents vestiges of Iapetus and formed in supra-subduction Zone ophiolitic and island-arc environments. It is separated from the ancient continental margin rocks by the Birchy Complex (Hibbard, 1983)



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 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

Local Geology

The property is underlain to the west by the Rattling Brook Group (Fleur de Lys Supergroup), comprising mainly metaclastic schists with subordinate marble, amphibolite and greenschist that outcrop near the eastern boundary of the Fleur de Lys Belt. From west to east, the unit is progressively more pelitic, more diverse and more strongly foliated and tectonically disrupted. In the centre of the property, the Birchy Complex comprises an assemblage of highly strained and metamorphosed polyphase-folded mafic schists that are locally interlayered with psammite, graphitic pelite, calc-silicate, coticule, jasper and ultramafic rocks structurally sandwiched between overlying ophiolite massifs of the Baie Verte oceanic tract and underlying Rattling Brook Group. The ultramafic rocks in the Birchy Complex vary from brecciated talc- and/or tremolite- bearing serpentinite, to listwaenite and bright green fuchsite – actinolite/tremolite schist. The Advocate Complex comprises boninitic, serpentinized ultramafic cumulates, layered gabbro, boninitic anorthositic gabbro (clinozoisite-quartz rock), gabbro, sheeted dykes and rare, tectonic slices of mafic volcanic rocks. Most of the pillowed volcanic section of the ophiolite is missing either through faulting or erosion. Pillowed island-arc tholeiitic basalts occur in tectonic slivers along the Baie Verte Highway and are locally associated with massive sulphide mineralization (e.g., at the old Terra Nova Mine).

Mineralization

There are numerous mineral occurrences along strike NE and SW of the Red Cliff Property. In the mid 1980's, Noranda Exploration carried out till and stream, heavy mineral concentrate sampling surveys on their Flatwater Pond Property. A number of anomalous samples were discovered generally associated with the contact areas of the ophiolite complex. **On or adjacent to the Red Cliff Property, till samples returned 1.55 and 1.08 g/t Au and stream sediment sample returned 2.73 and 4.1 g/t Au. The present owner sampled a boulder in the NE corner of the property, which returned 5.8% Cu, 0.11% Zn, 36.8 g/t Ag and 0.15% Co**.

The Flat Water Pond Showing, which occurs close to the NE end of the property, is underlain by serpentinized peridotite of the Advocate Complex. Till and soil geochemistry surveys conducted by Canaustra (Bradley, 1988; 1989) outlined a large low amplitude gold in soil anomaly up to 113 ppb. Detailed bulk sampling and panning of glacial till over the anomaly outlined a high grade zone which averaged 6.5 g/t Au, with a maximum value of 126.5 g/t Au. This work resulted in the discovery of numerous gold grains, with grain counts as high as 100 grains per sample (Bradley, 1988). These grains were interpreted to be fresh and of local derivation, possibly within a few hundred metres of the source. Trenching on the most prominent of the anomalies exposed quartz-carbonate veins associated with brecciated serpentinite. Exploration has failed to delineate the source of the gold concentrations in the tills.

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Model

The Baie Verte peninsula is host to a number of syngenetic and epigenetic gold occurrences (including the producing Pine Cove Gold Mine). Some of these epigenetic showings, including the Flat Water Pond Au showing, are structurally controlled mesothermal mineralization that are spatially associated with the BVL. Most of the gold occurrences in the Baie Verte area are clustered along the faulted contact between gabbroic rocks of the Advocate Complex and mafic volcaniclastic rocks of the Flat Water Pond Group. The Fleur de Lys Supergroup has recently been staked by Sokoman Minerals because of its potential for orogenic gold.

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