NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

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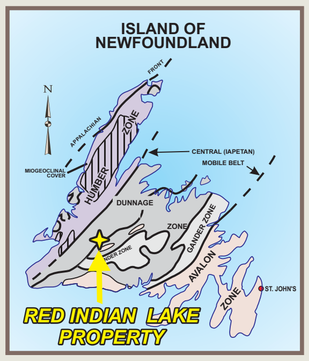
MM PROSPECTORS RESOURCE ROOM

Red Indian Lake - Au-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag



Map 1: Property Location

The ***Red Indian Lake Au-Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag Property*** is located in central Newfoundland on the west side of Red Indian Lake. The southern part of the property straddles the main woods access road connecting the Burgeo Highway with the mining town of Buchans 30 km to the NE (Maps 1 and 2).

Regional Geology:

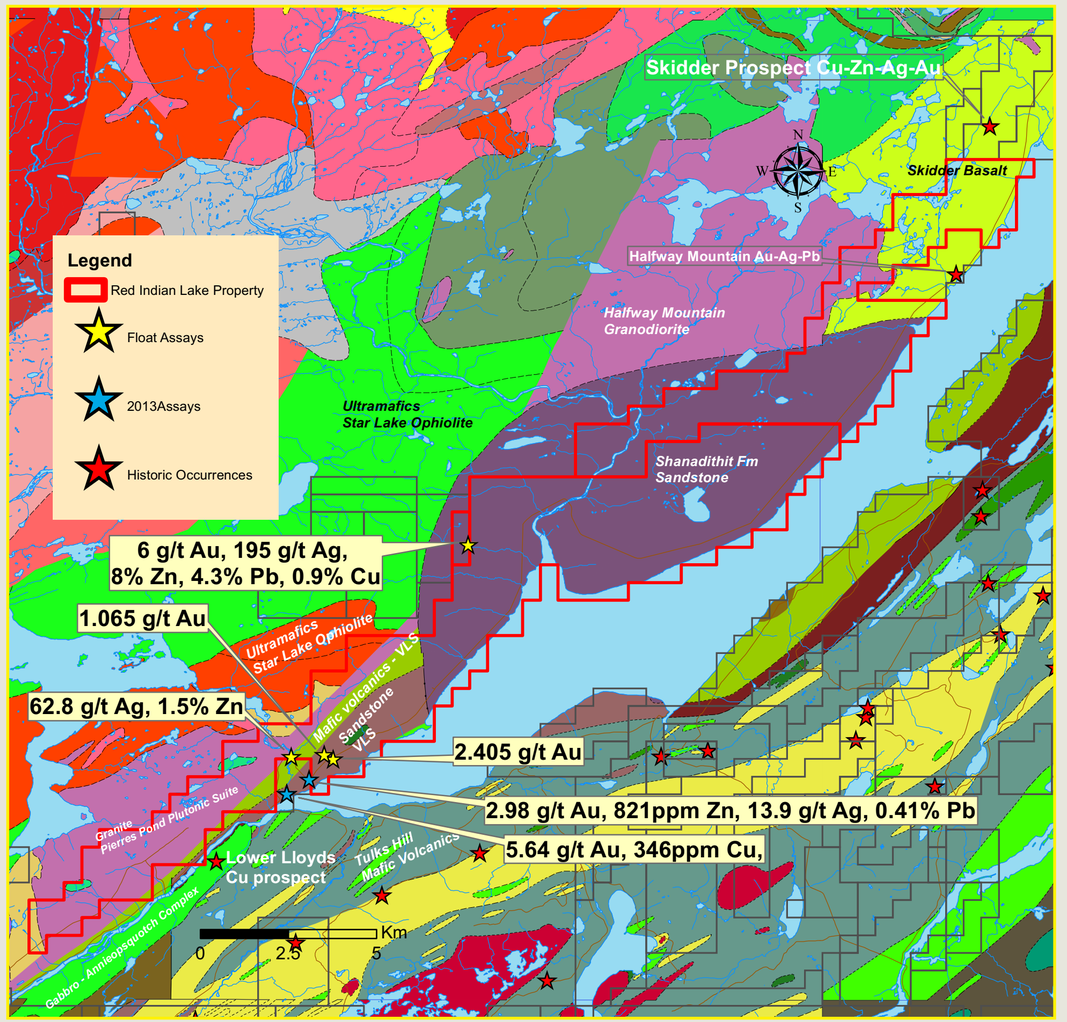
The region comprises rocks assigned to the Notre Dame Subzone (Dunnage Zone) including the Skidder Basalt and Halfway Mountain Granodiorite at the north end of the property, ultramafics of the Star Lake Ophiolite immediately to the west of the property, ophiolitic rocks of the Annieopsquotch Complex in the south, and granitoid rocks of the Pierres Pond Intrusive Suite to the south. Notre Dame Subzone rocks are in faulted contact with Victoria Lake Supergroup siliciclastic rocks of the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) along the Red Indian Line, a major suture running through Central Newfoundland. These rocks are intruded by various Silurian intrusions.

Local Geology

The northern part of the property is underlain by the Skidder Basalt. Much of the central part of the property is underlain by Carboniferous siliciclastic rocks of the Shanadithit Formation. The southern portion is underlain by granite of the Pierres Pond Complex and siliciclastics of the Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLS).

Mineralization and Previous Work

Little previous work has been carried out in this area. Recent work by the present owner led to the discovery of 4 mineralized boulders assaying up to **6 g/t Au, 195 g/t Ag, 8% Zn, 4.3 % Pb and 0.9% Cu** (Map 2). In 2013, prospectors discovered Au-Ag-Pb-Cu-Zn mineralization in outcrop (Map 2 - 2013 assays). The northern outcrop is possibly a meta basalt and returned up to 5.4 g/t Au and elevated base metals. In the southern outcrop, 3 samples of mostly quartz vein material returned up to 2.98 g/t Au, 13.9 g/t Ag, 0.41% Pb and 821 ppm Zn**.** This outcrop mineralization may represent the source of sulphide-rich boulders found in the early 2000's, on the NW bank of the Lloyd's River several km to the SW of the property (Keats, 2005). The boulders include massive sulphide, massive arsenopyrite pebbles, vein quartz with disseminated and fracture-fill sulphides. A small component of the float includes banded sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. The most significant historic mineralization occurs at the Skidder prospect several hundred m north of the Red Indian Lake Property. The prospect is a stratiform massive sulphide deposit hosted by the Skidder Basalts (formerly assigned to the Buchans Group, host of the world class Buchans Mine (Kean, 1977). The sulphides are associated with jasper chert within the sequence (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980). The Skidder prospect was discovered in 1971 and tested with 38 drill holes by ASARCO Inc and Abitibi Price Inc. until 1977. Based on this drilling, in 1977, ASARCO/Abitibi estimated a resource at Skidder of 1,000,000 tons in three massive sulphide lenses averaging 2% copper, 0.2% lead, and 2% zinc.



Map 2: Claims Location and 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

- **New float Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu Discovery**
- **Assays up to 6 g/t Au, 195 g/t Ag, 8% Zn, 4.3 % Pb and 0.9% Cu**
- **Potential for VMS and orogenic gold type mineralization**
- **Large Property**

At the Halfway Mountain Au-Ag-Pb Showing (Map 2) the mineralization comprises stratabound undivided volcanogenic sulphide deposits in thick, felsic - dominated volcanic/epiclastic sequence. Fine-grained, disseminated pyrite (2-5%); Au and Ag occur in the silicified tuff along with galena.

The Lower Lloyds Cu Prospect occurs adjacent to the SE property boundary. Work completed by Asarco in the 1970's, consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, soil sampling, line cutting, VLF-EM and self potential. Two holes, LR-6 and LR-7 were drilled on anomalous zones on Grid 11 (Noah, G, 1980). Trenching, carried out as follow-up to an EM anomaly, uncovered base metal mineralization including chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations and veinlets, similar to that in LR-6, 500 feet to the northeast. Traces of disseminated pyrite are common throughout the entire area. Concentrations of fine-grained disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in some tuff beds and minor pyrite veinlets occur locally. In hole LR-6 chalcopyrite, with pyrite and pyrrhotite, occurs as thin veinlets cutting chloritized andesitic tuffs. Traces of sphalerite are present throughout hole 7.

The Red Indian Lake Property hosts potential for gold and VMS style mineralization. The Victoria Lake Group hosts gold/base metal mineralization elsewhere in a variety of rock types of varying ages. For example, gold occurs associated with epithermal-style alteration in Cambro-Ordovician rocks and in quartz veins in shear zones. VMS mineralization in both float and outcrop indicates the area requires detailed and comprehensive exploration as follow up.

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