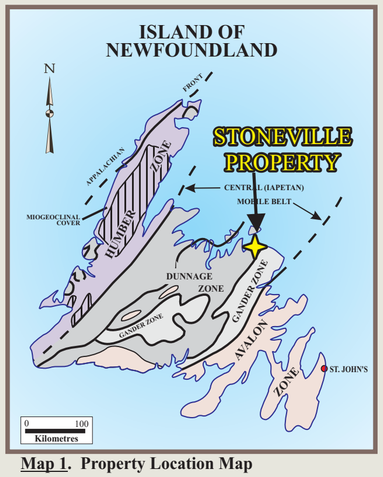
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect Discover Develop

MATTY MITCHELL PROSPECTORS RESOURCE ROOM

Stoneville Au - Cu



Map 1. Property Location Map

Higlights:
Grab Samples up to 6.4 g/t Au.
Mineralization associated with felsic dykes.
Numerous gold and base metal showings in the region.

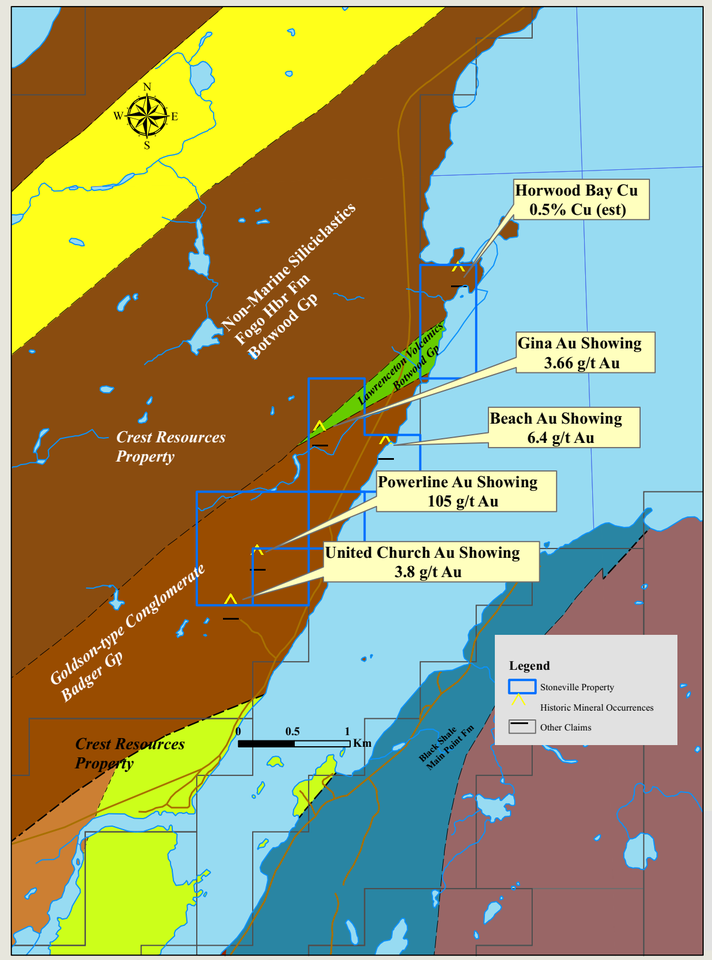
The ***Stoneville Property*** is located approximately 60 km north of Gander. Access to the property from Gander is via route 330 then route 331. Access can also be gained from the Trans-Canada Highway via route 340 from Notre Dame Junction, then onto route 331. (Maps 1 and 2).

Regional Geology

The property lies in the NE corner of the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) of Central Newfoundland (Map 2). Rocks here are included in the Silurian Botwood Group comprising terrestrial volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Evans, 1996), and the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Badger Group composed of marine sedimentary rocks.

Local Geology

The Stoneville Property is located on the Port Albert Peninsula, which lies west of the adjacent NE-trending tectonic boundary termed the Dog Bay Line and east of the adjacent NE-trending Reach Fault. Rocks east of the Dog Bay Line are assigned to the dominantly sedimentary Silurian Indian Islands Group composed of phyllitic slates, quartzitic and calcareous sandstone, thin limestone lenses, conglomerate and minor felsic volcanic rocks. To the west of the Dog Bay Line and east of the Reach Fault, rocks are included in the Silurian Botwood Group comprising terrestrial volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Badger Group composed of marine sedimentary rocks. The Goldson Conglomerate, which hosts some of the mineralization in the property, comprises interstratified and graded units of grey pebbly wacke and grey cobble- to boulder-conglomerate. NW of the property, the Loon Bay Batholith, a porphyritic granodiorite–tonalite-granite unit and the Coaker Porphyry are exposed. South of the claims lies the Duder Complex composed of melange.



Map 2. Property Geology and Claims Location Map

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.

Mineralization

There has been little previous work conducted within the Port Albert area prior to the Quinlan brothers (prospectors) and Cornerstone Resources Inc. carrying out work in the area (Dyke, 2006). Prior to that, the Horwood Bay Copper showing was discovered by J. Kalliokoski in 1953. Mineralization descriptions below are mostly based on the new occurrences found during Cornerstone's exploration programs.There are 5 historic mineral occurrences on the property (Map 2).

Horwood Bay Cu: An interesting-looking quartz vein, 30 - 45 cm and exposed for about 15 m, occurs on a small headland on the west shore of Dog Bay. The vein contains about **1% chalcopyrite** along its entire length. Smaller quartz veins containing traces of chalcopyrite occurs within a few hundred feet of the larger vein (Kalliokoski, 1953).

Gina Au Showing: The Gina showing occurs in a porphyritic felsic dyke that is moderately silicified and contains spotty sericite alteration with arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralization. The showing has yielded grades up to 3.6 g/t Au from grab samples and 3.6 g/t Au over 1.1 m from channel sampling.

The Beach Au Showing: The Beach occurrence has returned assays up to 6.4 g/t Au from grab samples. The occurrence occurs in approximately 20 cm wide quartz vein which contains arsenopyrite (Dyke, 2006).

Powerline Au Showing: The Powerline occurrence occurs in an approximately 10 cm wide quartz vein containing arsenopyrite and returned grades up to 1.5 g/t Au from grab samples. Also in the area, a felsic dyke containing arsenopyrite, pyrite, exposed in the Powerline trench, assayed up to 3.0 g/t Au from grab samples (Dyke, 2006)

United Church Showing: This occurrence has yielded assay results up to 3.8 g/t Au from grab samples and 1.6 g/t Au over 1.0 m from channel sampling. The occurrence is composed of a felsic dyke containing arsenopyrite and pyrite. (Dyke, 2005).

Mineralization Model

Mineralization within the property area consists of gold, silver and base metal occurrences. Au mineralization is of orogenic type and typically hosted in quartz veins, silicified sedimentary rocks or felsic dykes. Base metal occurrences usually occur in quartz veins.

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