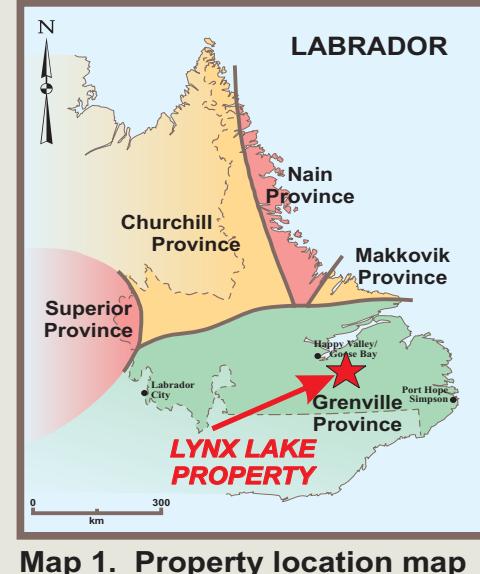


# NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

## Prospect • Discover • Develop

### Lynx Lake - Cu-Co-Ni



The Lynx Lake Property is located in central Labrador, approximately 100 Km southeast of Happy Valley-Goose Bay on the all-season Trans Labrador Highway. (Maps 1 and 2, NTS 13F/02).

#### Regional Geology

The property lies within the Proterozoic Mealy Mountains Terrane of the Grenville Province, a poorly exposed, Paleoproterozoic terrane of orthogneiss and paragneiss and mafic to felsic intrusive rocks.

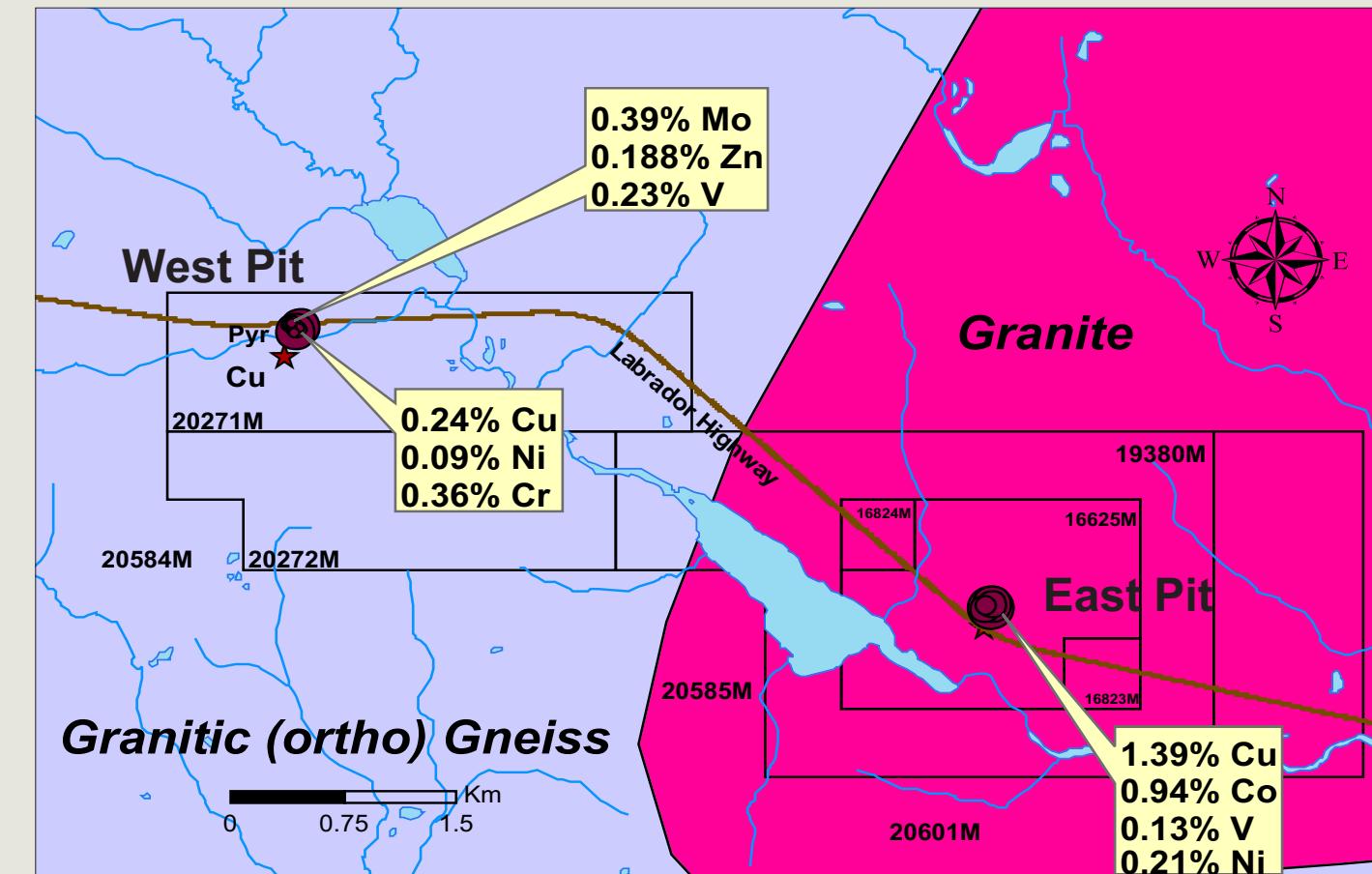
#### Local Geology

The western part of the property is underlain by granitic orthogneiss which varies in composition from granitic to granodioritic and texturally from merely foliated to well-banded gneisses. Amphibolites occur locally and are weak to strongly foliated. Both gneiss and amphibolite are intruded by pegmatites.

In the east, the property is underlain by granite and metamorphosed amphibolite in the west. The latter rock type is not shown on Map 2 but underlies the location of the two historic copper occurrences.

#### Highlights

- New Showings
- Grabs up to 1.39% Cu, 0.94% Co, .21% Ni
- Up to 0.39% Mo, 0.19% Zn, 0.23% V
- Little previous exploration
- Open in all directions



Map 2. Claims and geology map

Source: Mineral Occurrence Database - Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources  
Website: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines/en/geosurvey>

P.H. Davenport, L.W. Nolan, R.W. Wardle, G.J. Stapleton, and G.J. Kilfoil, 1999 The Geoscience Atlas of Labrador. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/1305, Version 1.0

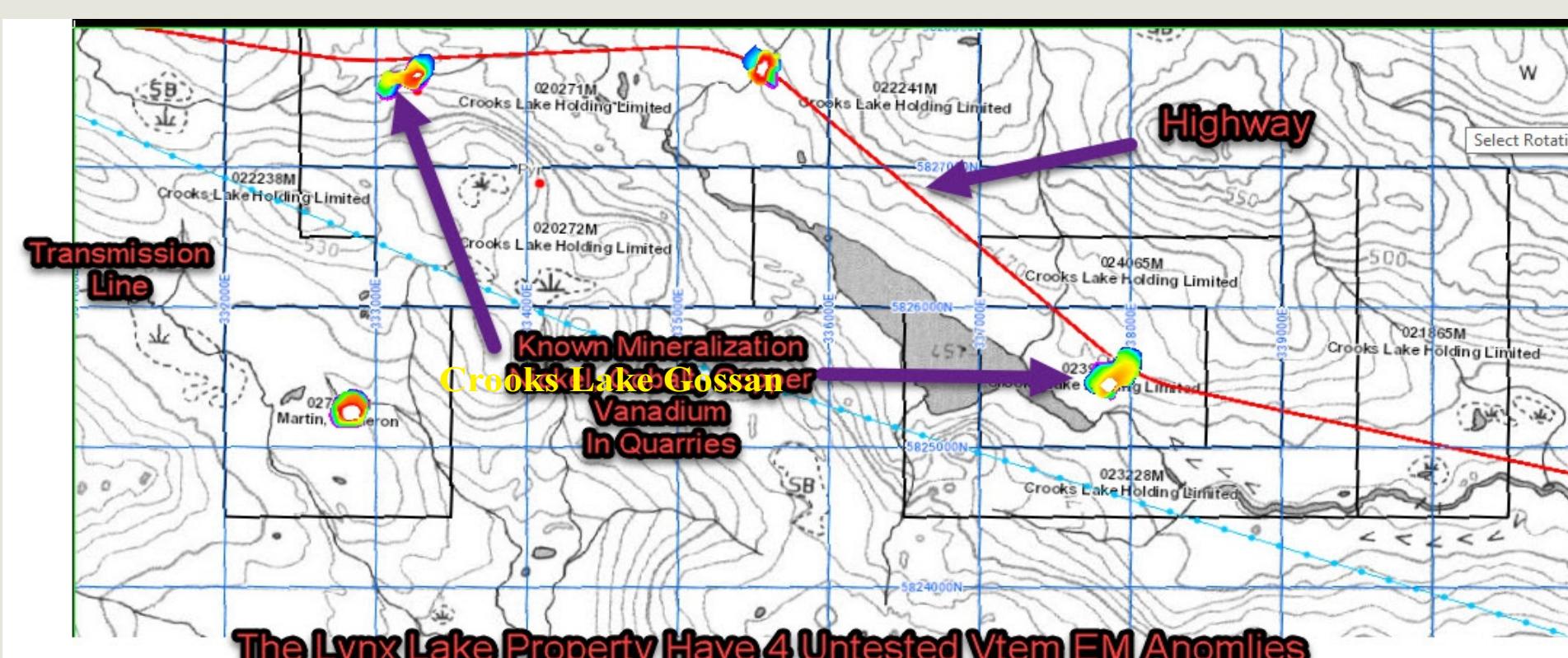


Figure 2: VTEM Survey results - Kings Bay Resources

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to coarse-grained homogeneous, gabbro to metagabbro, with rare pegmatite veinlets, hosts pyrite and chalcopyrite on fractures (Gower, field notes; CG09-013).

Recent prospecting activities carried out by the owners has resulted in the discovery of significant new copper mineralization in the area of the historic copper occurrences. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were seen during examination of a road cut situated 14 km south of Noname Lake, at a site very close to the southern border of the Noname Lake Intrusion.

About 20 grab samples have been taken from outcrop and have returned assays up to 1.39% Cu, 0.94% Co, 0.09% Ni and 0.23% V (Map 2) from gossanous mafic host rocks (see plates). Veins of massive sulphide with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, 2 - 3 cm thick, occur in some localities. Late quartz veining cuts all rock types. Molybdenite has also been discovered in the western area of mineralization - grab samples returned up to 0.392% Mo and 112 ppm Bi. One grab sample from the same area also returned 0.19% Zn.

In 2016, the Lynx Lake Property was optioned to King Bay Resources who subsequently completed a VTEM Plus Survey over the property in 2017 (Figure 2). This was followed up in the fall of 2017 by a two hole diamond drill program over one of the Airborne EM Anomalies. Kings Bay returned the property to the prospector owners due to other interests.

The geophysical survey identified 4 untested EM anomalies on the property. Two of the anomalies are located directly under pits which were used to build the Trans Labrador Highway. Grab samples from the West pit returned 0.57 % Co, 1.02%

Cu, 0.392 % Mo, 0.1% Ni, 0.26% V. Grab samples from the east pit returned 0.94% Co, 0.21% Ni, 1.39% Cu and 6.52 g/t Ag. Both pits have disseminated sulfides as well as in veins. Preliminary VLF surveys carried out by the present owners has indicated good conductors present in the subsurface in several parts of the property, which are at least partly coincident with mineralization. Figure 1 shows the regional aeromag data; the large, circular mag high immediately to the NE of the property and the smaller mag high under the eastern part of the property, coincides with the mapped granite, which may be providing a heat source for the mineralizing fluids. Work done to date indicates that the property merits comprehensive exploration for economic magmatic Cu-Ni-Co mineralization and for Mo mineralization in granitic rocks.

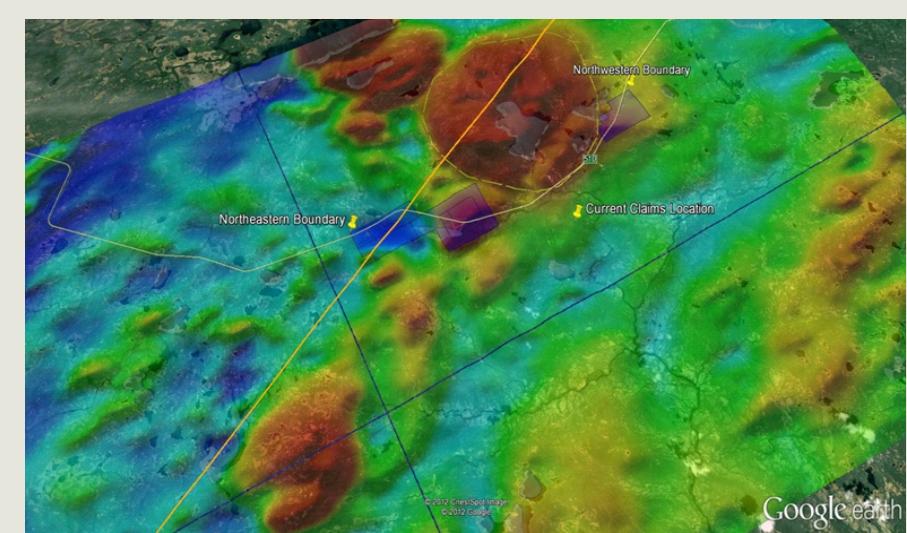


Figure 1: Regional Aeromag Survey