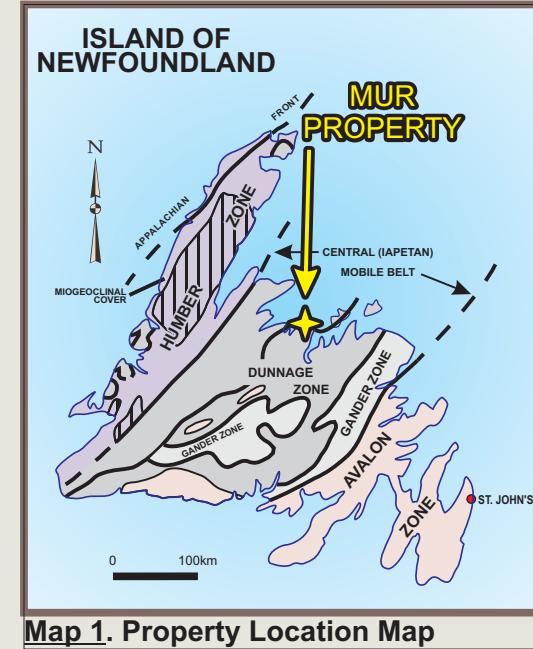


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect Discover Develop



MUR Gold



The **MUR Property** is centred on the community of Fortune Harbour, on the Fortune Harbour Peninsula, Notre Dame Bay, northern Newfoundland. Access is via highway 352, which lies at the south end of the property.

Regional Geology

The property lies within the Notre Dame SubZone (Dunnage Zone) of the Newfoundland Appalachians. The principal geological units in the area are the Early to Middle Ordovician Cottrell's Cove and Early Cambrian to Middle Ordovician Moreton's Harbour groups.

Local Geology

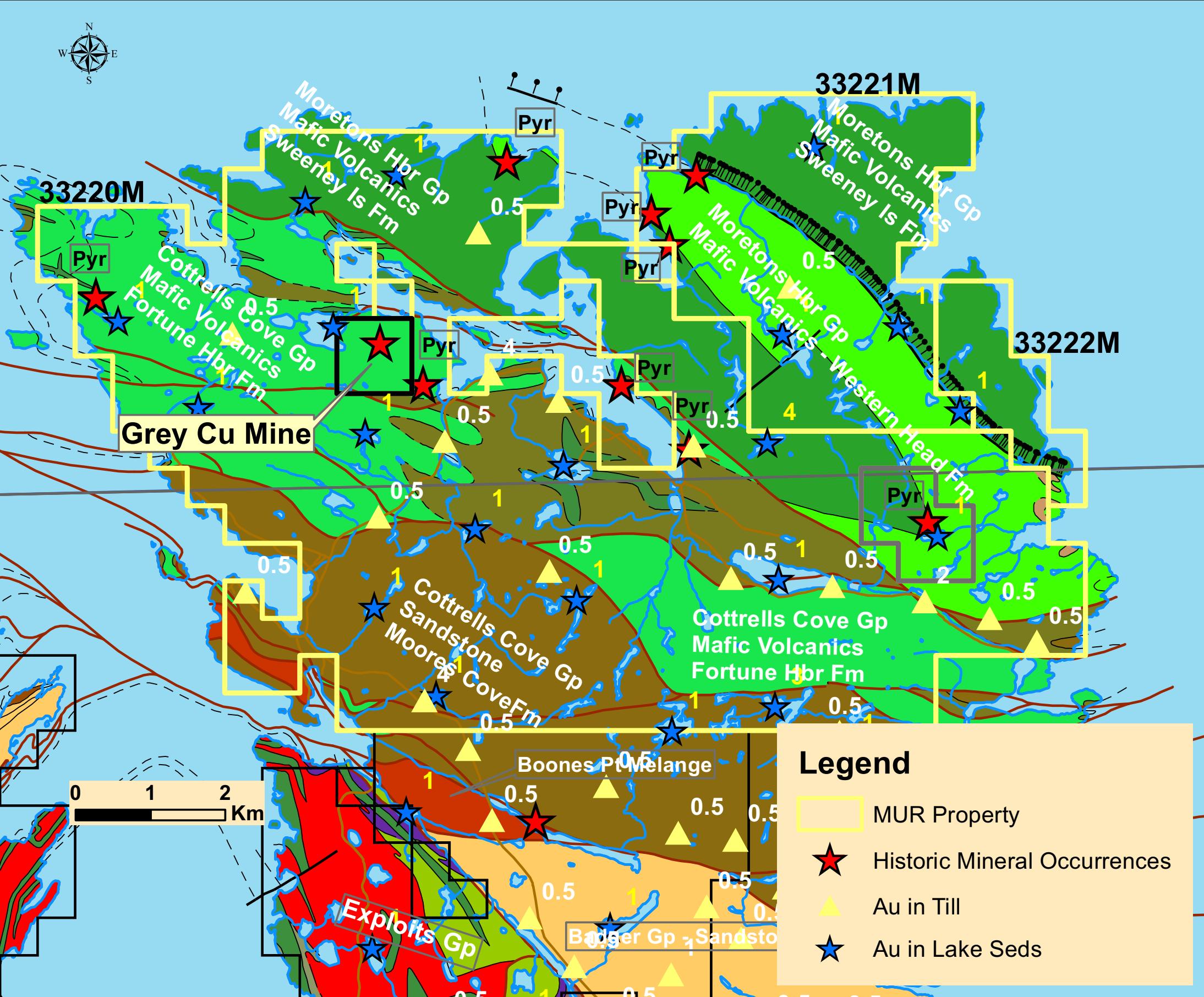
The property is mostly underlain by volcanic, mafic marine rocks of the Sweeney Island and Western Head formations (Moreton's Harbour Group) and mafic volcanic and siliciclastic rocks of the Fortune Harbour and Moores Cove formations (Cottrell's Cove Group). The volcanic rocks include pillow lava, minor mafic agglomerate and pillow breccia. Conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone also occur in the Fortune Harbour Formation.

Mineralization

Several historic pyrite occurrences are located in the MUR Gold Property. Mineralization consists of pyrite in red cherty sediments and according to Paul Dean's classification is a "Point Leamington Type" deposit. The latter type of volcanogenic massive sulphide is apparently restricted to rocks of the pre-Caradocian island arc sequences of Notre Dame Bay. The name is taken from the Point Leamington deposit, which occurs in the Wild Bight Group and is the largest single sulphide body yet discovered in Newfoundland. The Point Leamington Type deposits are similar to "Archean Type" massive sulphide deposits of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield (Sangster, 1972). They are intimately associated with areas of felsic volcanism in thick submarine volcanic sequences. These felsic volcanic domes generally occur at the end of a volcanic cycle that begins with mafic pillow lavas which become more andesitic upwards. The size of the areas of felsic volcanism varies considerably and shows no apparent relationship to the size of the mineral deposit or whether a deposit formed at all. For example, the size of the felsic dome associated with the large Point

Leamington deposit is less than ten times larger than the deposit itself while that associated with the Indian Cove Prospect to the north is at least 1000 times the size of the sulphide deposit and other felsic domes are apparently barren of sulphides. The mineralogy of the Point Leamington Type deposits is relatively simple. They are composed essentially of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite with minor galena, gold, silver, and arsenopyrite. Sphalerite (+ gold) occurs in greater abundance at the stratigraphic top of the deposit, which is often capped by a thin unit of cherty iron formation. Where a stockwork underneath the massive sulphide body is identifiable, it is enriched in chalcopyrite relative to pyrite and sphalerite is absent (Dean, 1977, p. 13). Chalcocite, bornite, hematite, malachite and azurite mineralization occurs at the Grey Copper Mine, located in the centre of the property (Map 2 - but not part of the MUR Property). The ore deposit is underlain by the Breakheart Basalt (Fortune Harbour Formation according to Dean, 1977). Bright red syngenetic jasper locally fills the interstices between the pillows. The ore deposit is located in a breccia zone which has been developed along a small fault (Heyl, 1936). A specimen of ore consisting largely of chalcocite and calcite returned an assay of 32.96 % Cu. The veins are sharply defined and fragments of ore found on the dumps indicate that the veins range up to several inches in width. The branching and irregular veins are located in marked breccia zones consisting of angular fragments of chloritized basalt and some jasper, cemented by calcite, in the pillow lavas.

Some prospecting work was carried out by Epoch Capital Corp., in 1988, but results were inconclusive and the adit was not examined. The adit was located by the present owner of the Grey Copper Mine Property (now lapsed) in 2008 and several grab samples were taken from mineralized rubble.



Map 2. Property Geology and Claims Location Map

Source: Geoscience Resources Atlas - Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources
Website: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey>

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

Highlights:
• 8100 hectares in central belt
• Au in lake seds 4ppb, 3ppb
• Multiple high As in till to 200ppb
• Great access to property
• Deposit Model: Epigenetic veins
• Nearby historic Cu mine; massive chalcocite
• Up to 32% Cu from dump samples

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