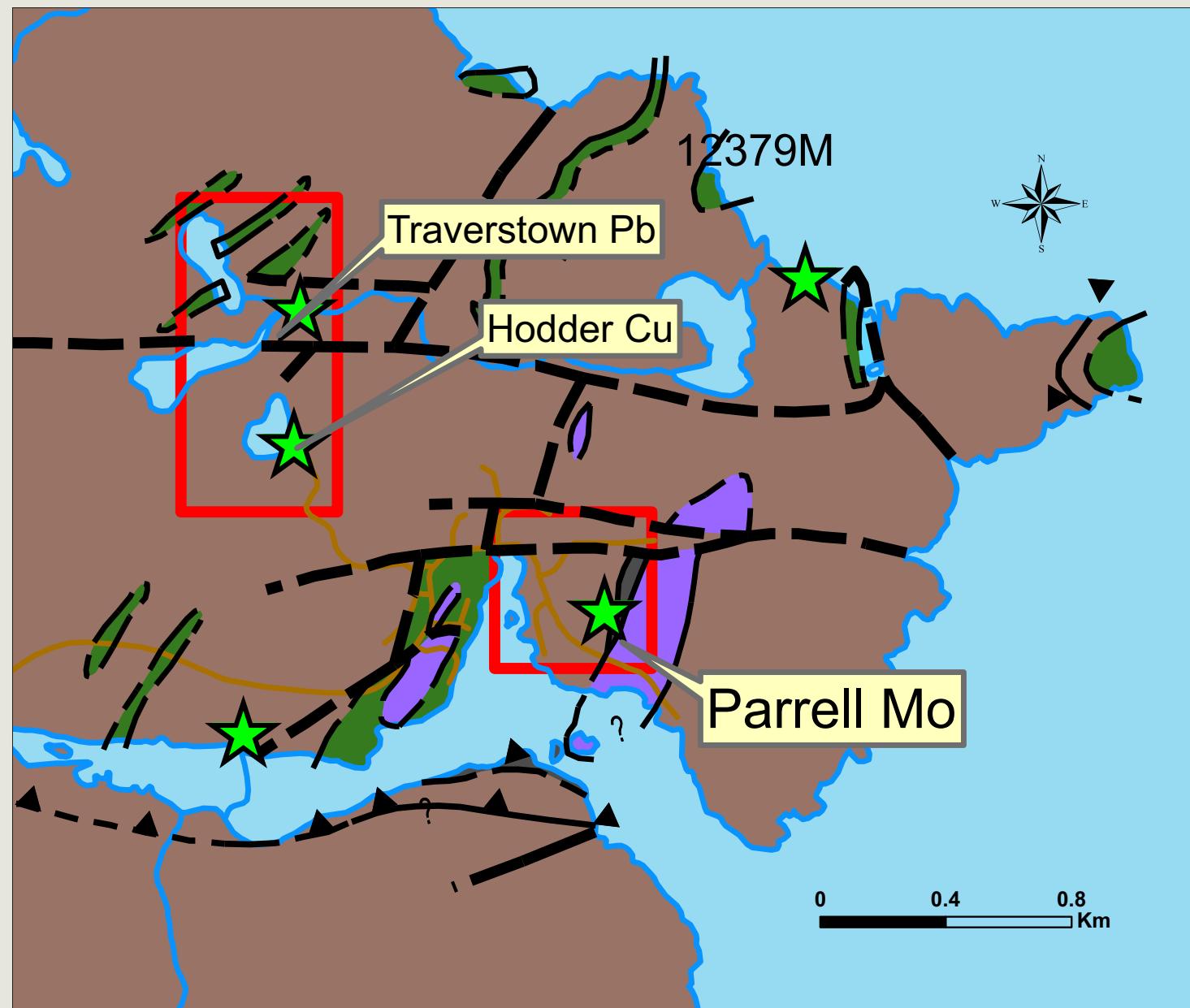


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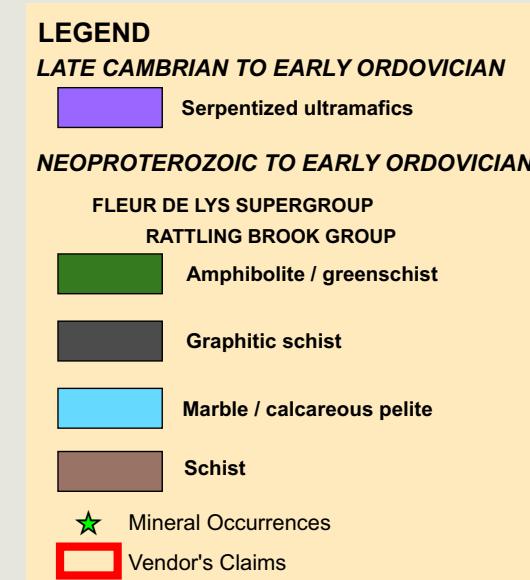
Hodder - Lead-Zinc-Copper



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>



The stockwork fractures are filled with calcite, quartz, minor sphalerite and galena. The green or brownish matrix shows a variety of silicified fragments which have been intricately fractured and then sealed by albite. The stockwork becomes more gneissic in character toward the limiting planes of the fault. A sample assayed 7.98% lead; the maximum lead content from many channel samples was 2.58% and the maximum zinc content was 1.38%. A sample analyzed by a Government Laboratory showed 0.157 oz. of silver per long ton (Fuller, 1941).

Mineralization Model

Ag-Pb-Zn vein-type mineralization spatially related to faults, such as the Traverstown Prospect, maybe the distal expression of porphyry Mo deposits (Sidex, 2007). Hibbard states that the Duck town mine of Tennessee has indistinguishable host rock as that of the Fleur De Lys area. The Duck town deposits are of the besshi-type massive sulfide deposits.(Hibbard,1983).

The **Hodder Cu-Pb Property** is located on the northern tip of the Baie Verte Peninsula, north-central Newfoundland (NTS 12I/1). The property is located approximately 600 m north of the community of Fleur-de-Lys (Map 1).

Regional Geology

The area is predominantly within the Humber Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians; however, thrust slices of ultramafic rock of the Dunnage Zone are also present.

Local Geology

The property is underlain principally by pelitic to psammite schists, amphibolite and greenschist of the Neoproterozoic to Early Ordovician Rattling Brook Group, Humber Zone (Fleur-de-Lys Supergroup, Hibbard, 1983) (Map 2).

Previous Work

Mineralized outcrop was first discovered in October, 1936 by W. Travers. G. Robinson and J. S. Pritchard examined the outcrop and the latter directed stripping and trenching activities. In all, two shafts were sunk, three small drifts and four holes drilled, the average depth of which was 46.5 m. Underground operations ceased in 1937. Work was also carried out in the area by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration in the early 1980's.

Highlights:

Two Historic Showings: Hodder Cu and Traverstown Pb
Hodder - up to 17% Cu in grabs
Traverstown - grabs up to 8 % Pb

Mineralization

At the **Hodder Prospect**, chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in two, biotite-rich lensoid marble beds within the Rattling Brook Group. The marble beds are approximately 45 m long and 1.8 m and 2.4 m thick. Chalcopyrite is the chief metallic mineral and occurs as blebs in the gangue or as veinlets following the foliation. Chalcopyrite veins up to 15.24 cm wide were observed by Hatch. In addition, magnetite, bornite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, marcasite and very minor molybdenite occurs. Minor sphalerite and galena is reported in veins and fault zones (Grant, 1956). Assays indicated 17% - 3.5% Cu, trace amounts of Au and Ag. In 1956, under the direction of Edward Grant (1956), 10

diamond drill holes tested the prospect. The results of this work indicated an **historic estimated reserve of 30,480 metric tons of ore with a minimum grade of 2% copper**. During a water and sewer project in the late 1960's, a N-S-trending Cu vein was discovered; a grab sample returned **19% Cu and 2 g/ton Au**. No follow up work was ever done on this vein.

Traverstown Pb Prospect: The galena mineralization is associated with sugary vein quartz and a silicified breccia stockwork, within gneiss of the Rattling Brook Group. Galena is the chief metallic constituent and occurs as crystals up to 0.6 cm across. Sphalerite is abundant near the footwall. Veins comprise calcite, chalcedonic quartz and vugs lined with amethystine quartz. Pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in quartz veins, either as lenses of massive sulphides or disseminations in the schistose rocks. The most highly mineralized area appears to be located at the intersection of two faults. The fault zone, from 1.8 m - 2.7 m wide, consists of a mineralized quartz-calcite vein and a green, silicified, slightly mineralized breccia forming a stockwork. The vein occasionally occurs along the footwall or hanging wall instead of being bound by the stockwork, and is composed principally of calcite and vuggy quartz, with some galena and sphalerite and it has an average width of 0.6 m.

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Map 1. Property Location Map