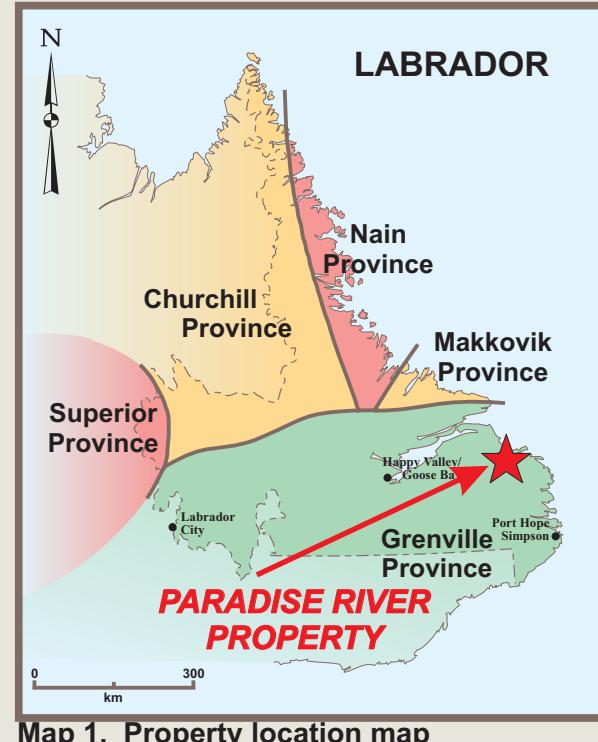


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect • Discover • Develop



Paradise River - Copper



The **Paradise River Property** comprises several individual properties spread over 30 km. The northernmost property is located approx 25 km SW of the town of Paradise River and is best accessed by float plane and helicopter from Goose Bay. The southernmost property is 33 km from Paradise River community and several hundred m west of the Goose Bay to Cartwright section of the Trans Labrador Highway. Paradise River and the other small communities along the Labrador coast are serviced by scheduled flights operating out of Goose Bay and by coastal vessels which operate during the summer shipping season (Maps 1 and 2, NTS 13H/04,05).

Regional Geology

This region is located within the Grenville Province, south eastern Labrador, and straddles three major lithostructural terranes: Hawke River, Lake Melville and Mealy Mountains (Gower et al., 1987). The properties are underlain by the Gilbert River Shear Belt (part of the Laek Melville Terrane), which is a 30-wide zone comprising ortho- and para-gneisses, megacrystic granitoids and mylonitized equivalents. A unique unit of the Melville terrane is the Alexis River anorthosite, a severely deformed, distinctive layered intrusive body of anorthosite and leucogabbronorite just to the SW of the Property.

Local Geology

The various individual properties are underlain predominantly by psammitic schist/gneiss, meta-greywacke, meta-gabbros, biotite granite and granodiorite and sheared rocks.

Mineralization

Brinex carried out intermittent exploration from the 1950's to the 1970's in the area for U, Cu, Ni and Au. Numerous pyritic zones associated with pelitic and mafic supracrustals occur within the area (Gower et al., 1984 to 1997). The area was staked in 1995 by Columbia Yukon Resources exploring for Voisey's Bay type mineralization. Airborne EM and magnetics, stream sed sampling, prospecting and mapping was conducted. Tripple Uranium Resources staked property in the Paradise River area in 2007 (Cole and Janes, 2008) and carried out exploration including an airborne magnetic and gamma ray spectrometry survey. The data suggest that a wide zone of shear and/or deformation is present throughout the claims that may provide possible conduits for mineralizing fluids. The authors did note a broad zone of high K:Th ratios that may indicate some alteration.

Eagleridge Resources staked a large property in this are in 2011 and carried out geophysical surveys consisted of helicopter borne VTEM and horizontal magnetic gradiometer survey. Several EM/Magnetic anomalies were outlined in the survey and were the basis for staking the present licenses of the Paradise River Property (Map 3). Anomalous features from that survey are described in the following.

26184 and 26185M licenses:

Crooked Lake NW Cu #1 Showing - samples collected by prospector employed by Brinex returned 0.005 oz/ton Au, 0.005 oz/ton Ag, 0.35% Cu, and 0.02% Ni (Kranck, 1966). Crooked Lake NW Cu #3 Showing: The northermost licenses - samples collected by prospector employed by Brinex returned **0.03%** Cu (Kranck, 1966).

26180M: Feature H has a strike length of approximately 600 m. The strength of the conductor varies considerably along strike. On several lines there is a late time response, channel 40. The conductor dips to the west. There is a magnetic correlation. Feature H is given a high priority. It occurs on or near a thrust fault and is a good conductor. It should be checked on the ground, and the tested by ground geophysics or drilling.

26186M: Several pyrite showings have been recorded in this area. Feature F has a strike length of approximately 600 m. It is a weak conductor, possibly massive sulfides. The conductor appears to be very shallow, probably sub-cropping. There is little to no late time response. It is in an area of low magnetic response. It is associated with mapped P3adr and pyrite is shown on the map. This feature is given a low priority for Cu-Ni, but other massive sulfides or minerals are possible. It should be ground checked for a viable target testable by ground geophysics and/or drilling.

26179M: Feature E is a strong conductor with a strike length of approximately 700 m. The conductor is near vertical and plunges to the southeast. A possible conductor lies at the north end, line 6000 at a depth of 20 m, and, at L6025 the depth is 50 m. The increased strength of the EM colors toward the north end is because the target is shallower. The width of the conductor is uncertain; on the order of 20 m, perhaps more. Feature E is a high priority target; the response may be due to massive sulfides. It should be checked on the ground; the northern end may sub-crop.

26188M, 26189M: Feature A has a strike length of about 1000 m. It is a weak conductor probably due to a structure or alteration. It is unlikely to be massive sulfides. The VTEM conductor appears to have a gentle dip to the west. The conductor picks are displaced from the VTEM Ch17 color map because of the dip. Of particular interest is the broad increase in

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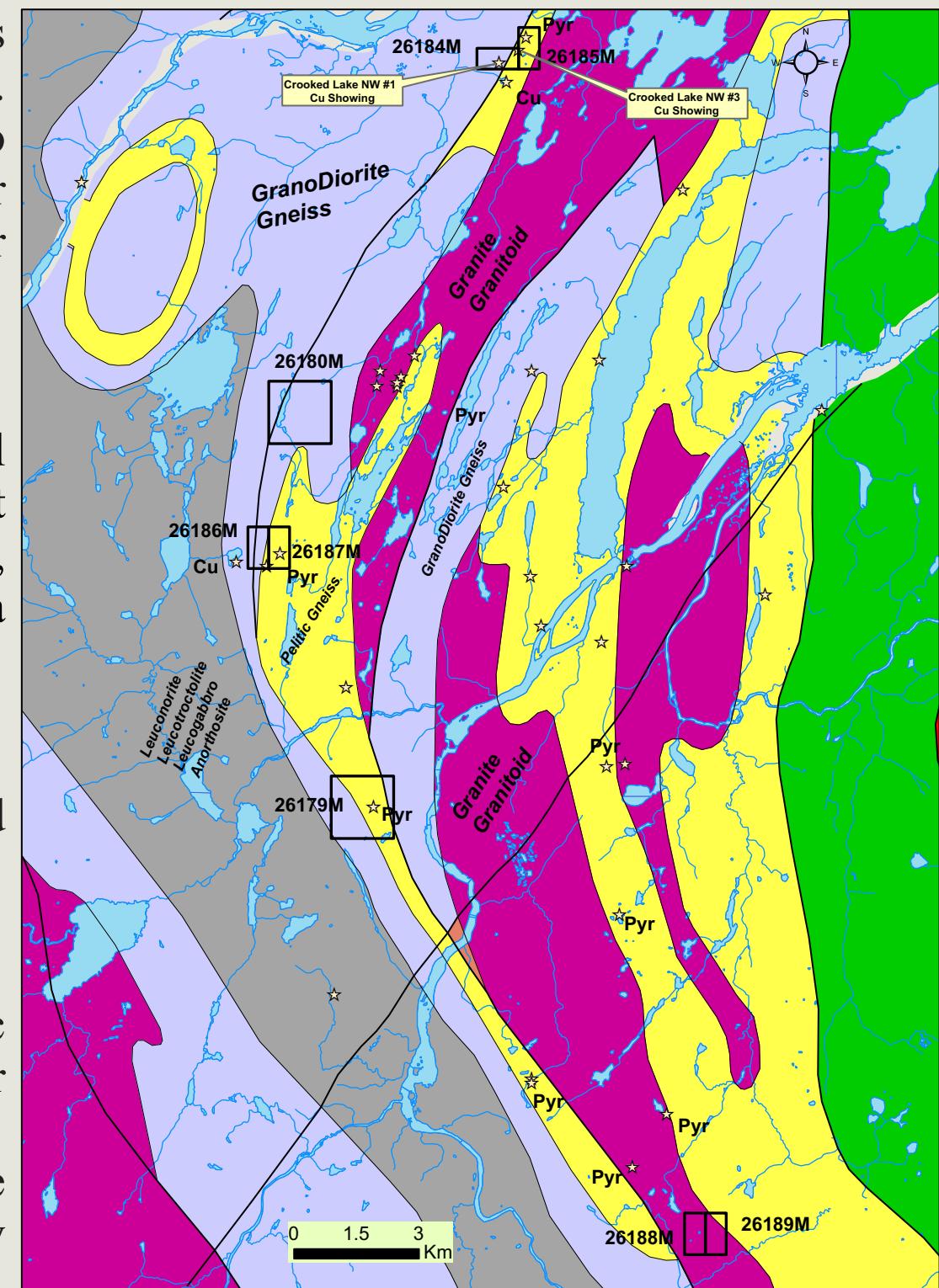
[E-mail: cbmartin73@live.ca](mailto:cbmartin73@live.ca)

Wayde Guinchard

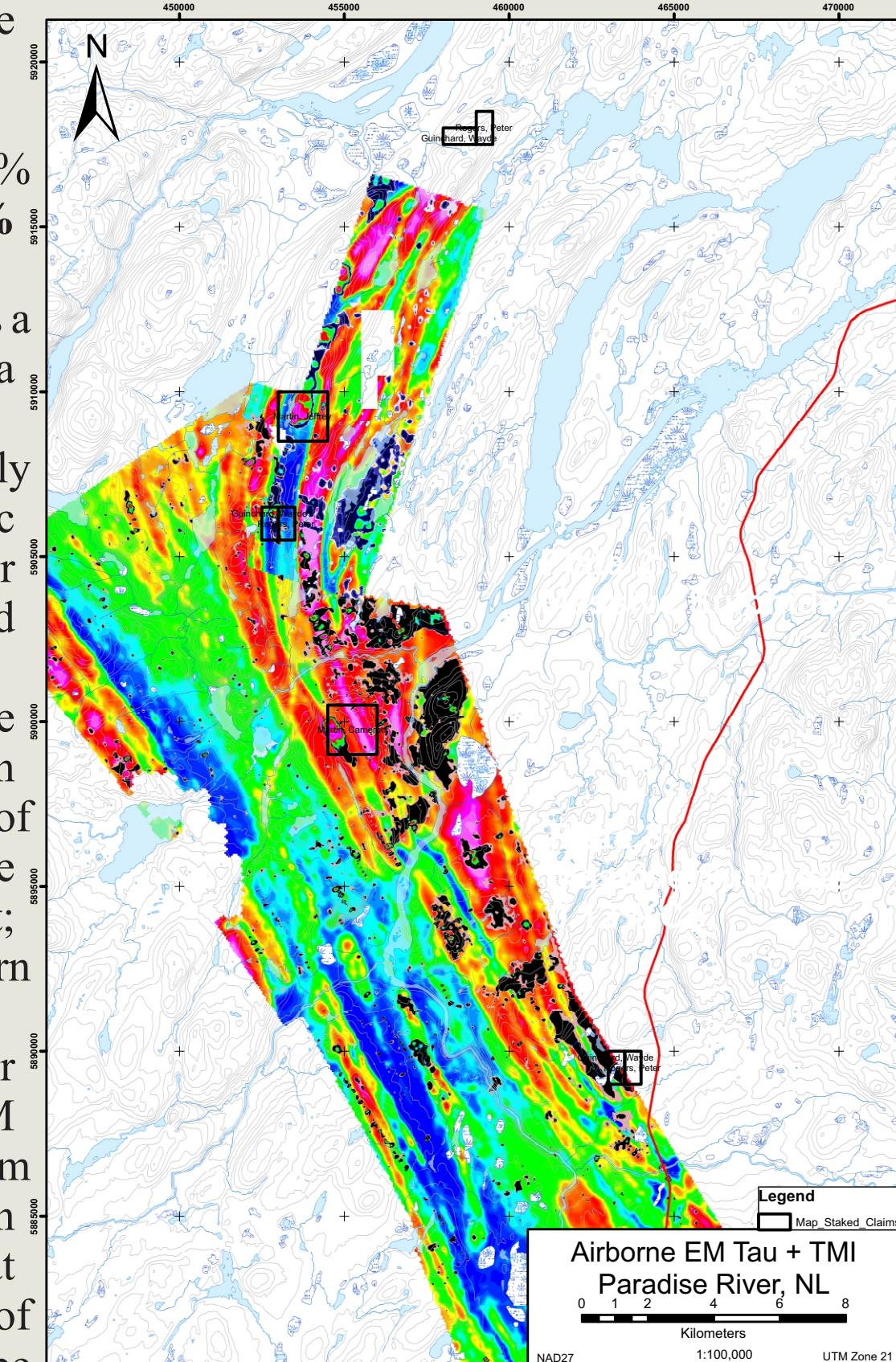
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VTEM response due to lower resistivity, 600 m wide. The line on the profile below are 200 m apart. There is nothing showing on the topographic map that would cause this type of a response. This feature should be ground checked to determine the reason. It would not be massive sulfides, but other types of mineralization are possible. Computer modeling of the VTEM response is recommended if the feature is of interest. It is close to the road and should be ground checked.



Map 2. Claims and geology map



Map 3. Airborne EM anomalies and Total Magnetic Field

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