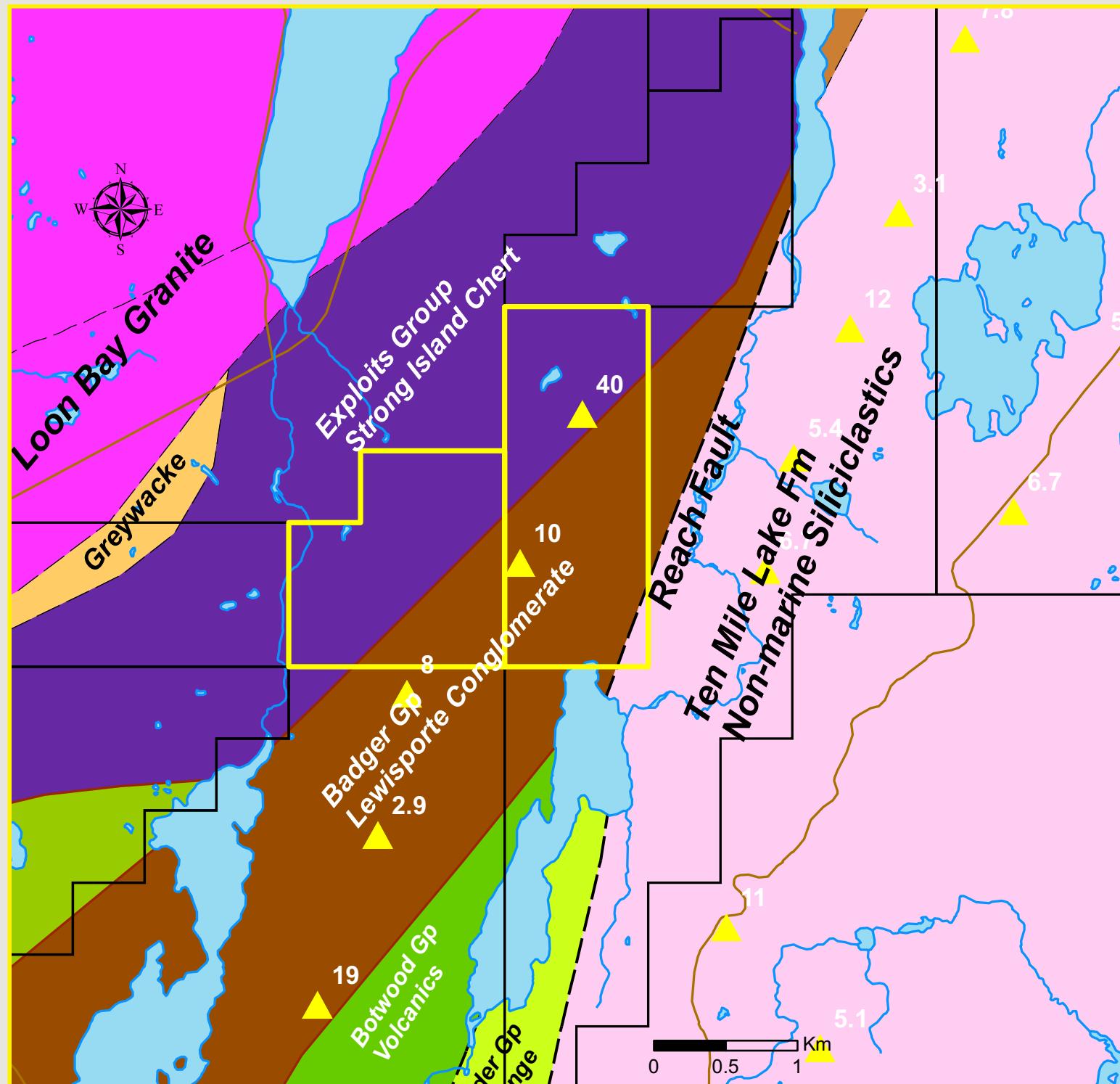


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect • Discover • Develop



Birchy Bay - Gold



Map 2: Claims Location and Geology

Source: Crisby-Whittle, L. V. J. (compiler) 2012: Partial bedrock geology dataset for the Island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/2016 version 7.0.

Highlights:

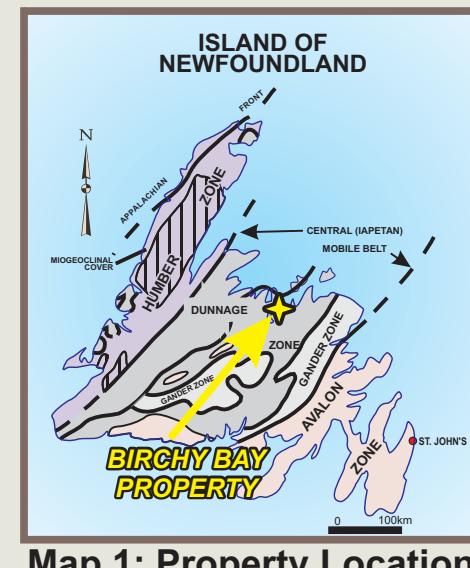
- Gold-in-till anomaly up to 40 ppb Au
- Regional faults adjacent to property
- Part of significant gold exploration belt

example, the Appleton Fault. The Birchy Bay Property requires detailed exploration to source the anomalous tills and see if they are related to local faults. Exploits Discovery Corp holds a large land package immediately adjacent to the property and are actively exploring for continuation of the significant gold discoveries made by New Found Gold on their Queensway Property to the southeast.

The **Birchy Bay Gold Property** is located in north-central Newfoundland, 5 km south of the community of Birchy Bay and less than a km east of Highway 330 (NTS Map Sheet 2E/7). Gravel roads and trails provide access to the area (Map 2).

Regional Geology:

The property lies within the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) and is underlain by Early to Middle Ordovician Strong Island Chert (Exploits Gp) and Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Lewisporte Conglomerate (Badger Gp).



Map 1: Property Location

Local Geology

The NW half of the property is underlain by the Strong Island Chert comprising radiolarian chert, siliceous chert, felsic tuffs, black shales and epiclastic sandstones and conglomerates. Interbedded with these strata are a number of pillow to massive basalt flows. Most of the SE half of the property is underlain by the Lewisporte Conglomerate, Badger Group. The latter consists of a marine turbidite sequence that comprises an upward-coarsening unit of basal greywackes containing siltstone and conglomerate interbeds, a middle unit of conglomerate and an upper unit of greywackes and siltstone (Williams, 1993). Immediately east of the property, the Late Silurian Ten Mile Lake Formation is a distinctive red sequence of shale with thin sandstone interbeds, which unconformably overlie the Duder Complex (a highly deformed unit of boudinaged gabbro in a sheared shale matrix) on the southern edge of the property. The Ten Mile Lake Fm. is in fault contact (Reach Fault - Dickson et al, 2007) with the units to the east (Map 2). The principal structure in the area is the proposed Dog Bay Line, a Silurian terrane boundary separating Indian Islands Group further east from Duder Complex and the Ten Mile Bay Fm (Currie, 1993), although this interpretation is questioned by Dickson et al (2007). The Ten Mile Bay Fm unconformably overlies the Duder Complex and also oversteps the Dog Bay Line according to Currie (1993).

Mineralization and Previous Work

Although there are no historic occurrences on the property, a government regional till survey did uncover 2 locations with anomalous Au (Map 2) at 40 and 10 ppb Au. Till surveys have been found to be highly effective in Newfoundland at helping to target areas for detailed gold exploration work. Elsewhere in central Newfoundland, major faults and associated splays have been defined as excellent conduits for gold mineralizing systems, for

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October, 2021