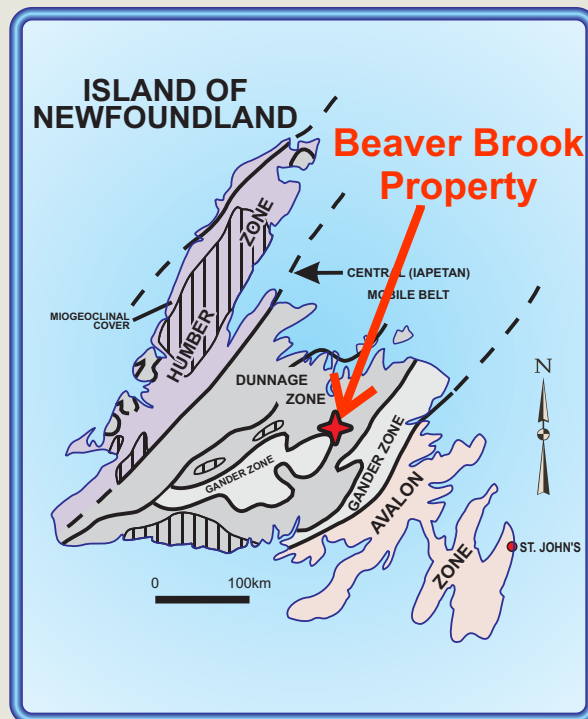


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Beaver Brook Au - Sb



Map 1. Property location map

The **Beaver Brook Property** comprises two separate licenses adjacent to the Beaver Brook Sb Mine, located 40 Km south of Glenwood, Central Newfoundland, (NTS sheet 2D/11, Maps 1 and 2). Ready access to the property is provided by a road to the Beaver Brook Sb mine site and a system of logging roads.

Regional Geology

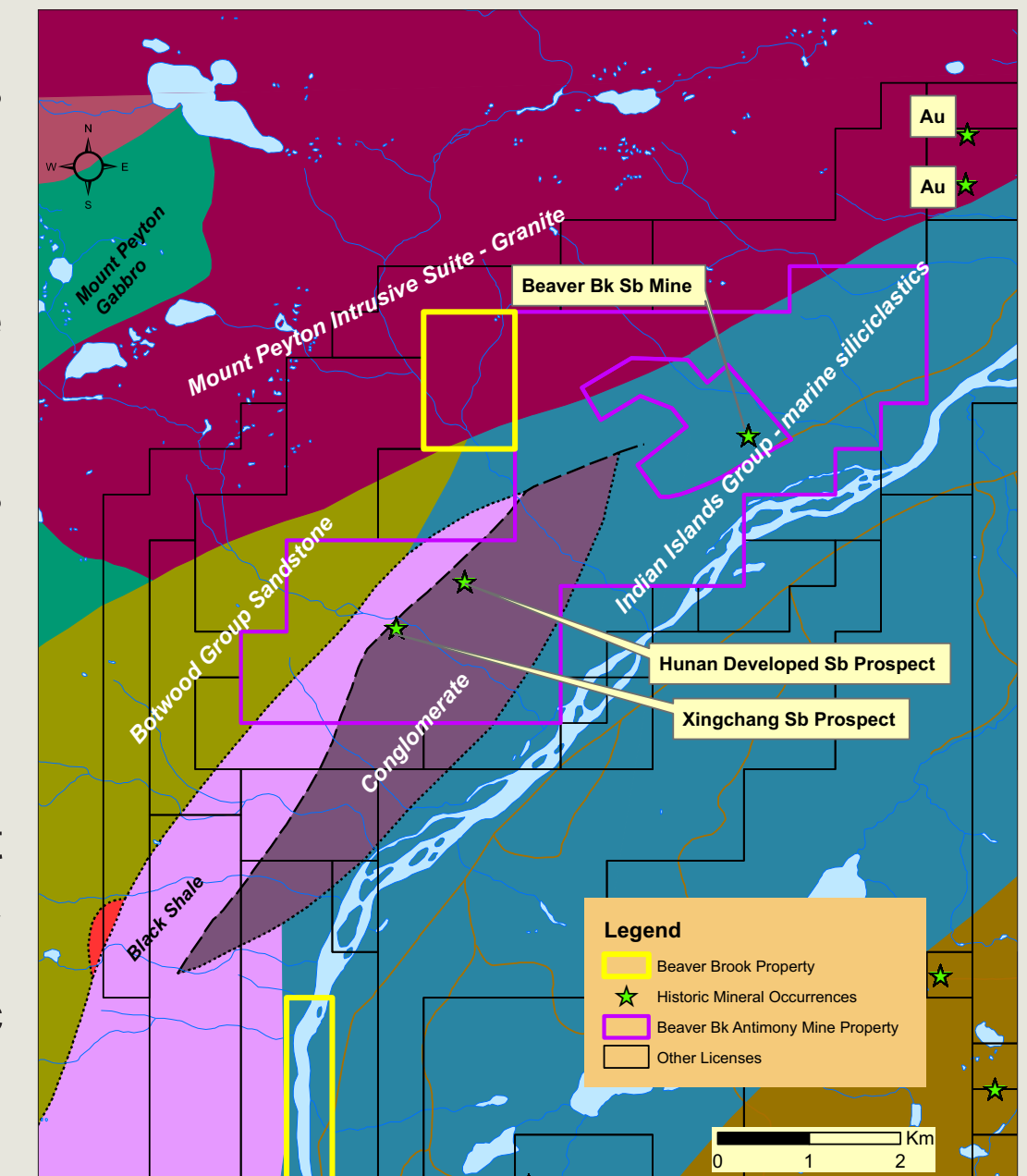
The property lies within the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) and is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Botwood, Davidsville and Indian Islands groups, intruded to the west by the Siluro-Devonian Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite, comprising a variety of gabbro, granodiorite, tonalite and granite phases. The Late Silurian to possible Early Devonian Indian Islands Group consists of several formations of variably calcareous sedimentary rocks and rare massive limestone. The Botwood Group is an extensive, thick, subaerial volcanic and sedimentary sequence thought to have formed in an epicontinental tectonic setting in subaerial to shallow marine conditions.

Highlights:

Property lies adjacent to the producing Beaver Bk Antimony Mine
Favourable geology extends onto the property
Geophysical/geochemical surveys suggest mineralized units extend onto property

Local Geology

The regional lithologic succession consists of a unit of rhythmically-bedded siltstone underlying a distinctive pebble greywacke lithology, which in turn is overlain by a thick unit of black graphitic shale. Tallman and Evans (1994) outlined a general stratigraphic succession for the Hunan area, which



Map 2. Claims and property geology map

P.H. Davenport, L.W. Nolan, A.J. Butler, H.A. Wagenbauer and P. Honarvar, 1999. *The Geoscience Atlas of Newfoundland*. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/2687, Version 1.1

includes rhythmic-bedded siltstone (footwall sequence), pebble greywacke (Hunan sequence) and graphitic shale (hanging-wall sequence). The mineralized zone (referred to as the Hunan Line) on the Beaver Brook Sb Mine Property comprises distal turbidites and epiclastic strata, exhibiting lower greenschist facies metamorphism. The Szechuan prospect is hosted by the siltstone unit.

Mineralization

The **Beaver Pk Property** lies within the Botwood Basin, a NE-trending, > 100-km regional belt of rocks containing numerous gold showing. Locally, the property is part of the Mustang Trend, which extends from the NW side of Gander Lake to south of the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine, approximately 45 km SW of the Trans Canada Highway. Gold showing include Road Breccia, Barite, Jasperoid, O'Reilly, Cherry Hill, Clarke's Brk, Aztec, Greenwood and Pauls Pond. Some of these showings are the focus of active exploration. New gold discoveries include the Williams and Little Joanna showings, recently optioned to White Metals Resources.

The favorable geology, which hosts the Sb Mine extends onto the northern claims. Geophysical and geochemical surveys also suggest that mineralized units extend beyond the mine area into adjacent claims.

The Beaver Brook Sb Mine together with the Hunan and Xingchang prospects (collectively referred to as the Hunan Line prospects) were discovered by Noranda Exploration Company prospectors in 1989 during follow-up work on an 8 km long stream, silt and 4.5 km long soil Sb anomalies (Tallman, 1989; 1990). The mine mineralization occurs within two, main, closely-spaced mineralized NE-trending fault zones that are believed to be offsets of one original zone. The mineralization occurs mostly as massive stibnite and as vug fillings within dilational fractures adjacent to and within the fault zones. Later unmineralized faults are present, some of which truncate the ore intersections (Squires, 2005).

The Xingchang prospect, approximately 1.5 km on strike from the Beaver Brook property, is hosted by a 150 m wide graphitic shale (Tallman and Evans, 1994), which is fractured, brecciated and faulted proximal to the prospect.

At the Hunan Developed Prospect (proven reserves 159,000 tonnes grading 4.08% antimony using 1.5% cut-off, 2004), the mineralization intersected in a drilling program is hosted by deep-water argillaceous sedimentary rocks that contain local debris-flow beds containing a variety of exotic fragments. The stibnite is hosted by a strongly sericitized, chloritized and locally carbonaceous pebbly wacke, bounded by impermeable hornfelsed siltstone and graphitic shale on each side (Sparkes, 1991). In 2019, the Mine reopened.

Quartz and stibnite veins in the Beaver Brook area bear marked similarity to those seen in the low-sulphidation, epithermal gold occurrences elsewhere in the region. They also share the same host rocks, have a common Sb-Au association, and both are adjacent to the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (Squires, 2005).

Geophysics: An IP survey conducted by Beaver Brook Antimony Mine Inc in 2009 (Reeves, 2009) successfully identified an east-west trending chargeability anomaly from the West Zone, through the Central Zone and intersected a second NW-SE trending chargeability anomaly immediately to the west of Cooper's Brook. The anomaly is thought to be the western extension of the structure that hosts the mineralized zone at the mine and appears to be offset by a NW-SE trending fault. The IP anomaly may project into the Beaver Bk Property.

Lithostratigraphy, structure and geophysics of the Beaver Bk Sb Mine continue into the Beaver Brook Property.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wes Keats

Tel: (709) 424 6037

E-Mail: keatsw@hotmail.com

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