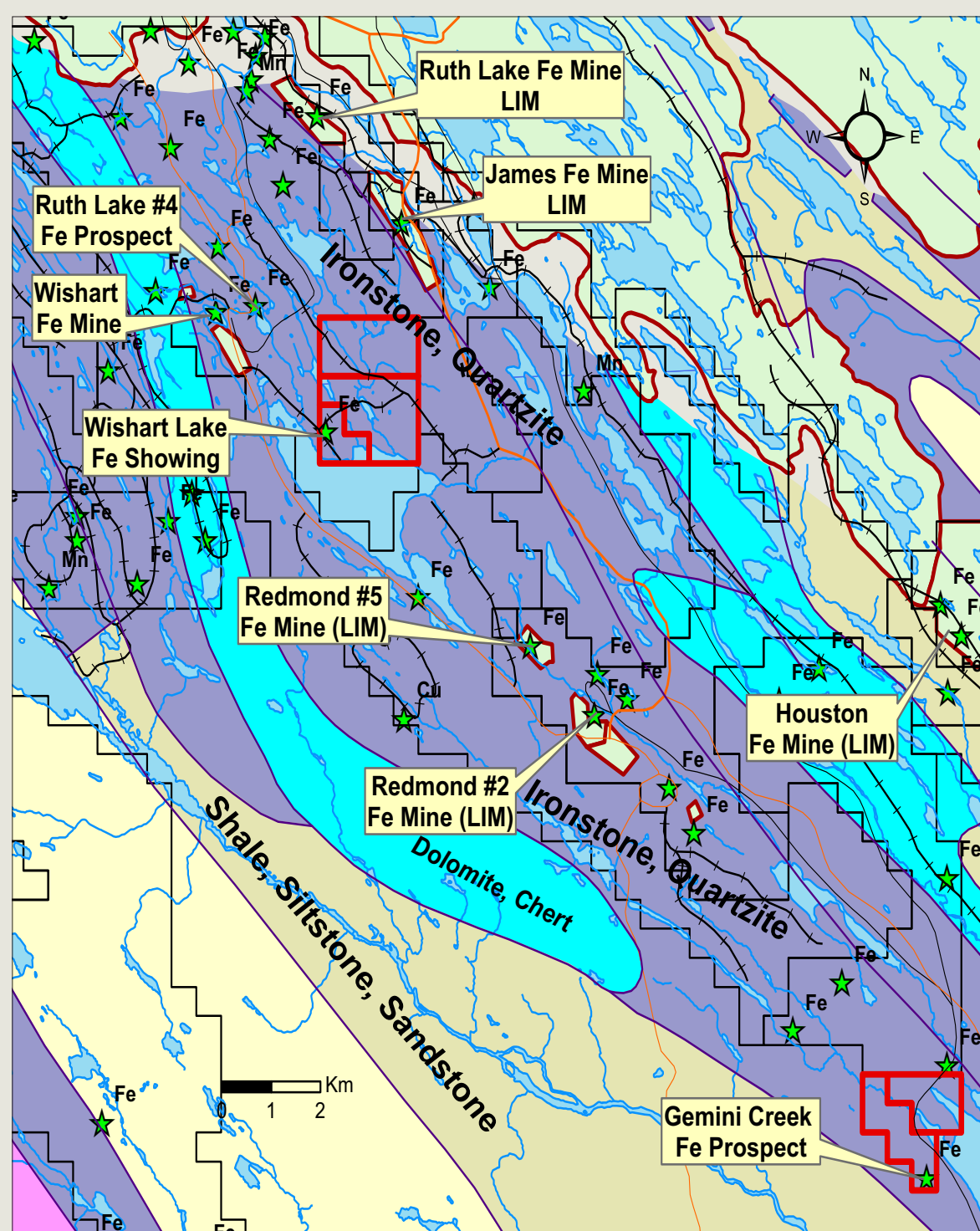


# NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

## Prospect • Discover • Develop



# Gemini Creek / Wishart Lake Fe



**Map 2: Claims Location and Geology**

Source: Mineral Occurrence Database - Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources  
Website: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines/en/geosurvey>  
P.H. Davenport, L.W. Nolan, R.W. Wardle, G.J. Stapleton, and G.J. Kilfoil, 1999 The Geoscience Atlas of Labrador.  
Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/1305, Version 1.0

### Highlights:

Two properties with significant Fe resources  
2011 trenching at Wishart Lake returned up to 74.9% Fe<sub>2O3</sub>  
2011 trenching at Gemini Creek returned up to 45% Fe<sub>2O3</sub>  
RC Drilling at Gemini Creek returned 66.7m of 37.43% Fe  
Potential tonnage at Gemini estimated at least 70-80 million tons

The *Wishart Lake/Gemini Creek Properties* are located 7 km and 20 km, respect, SW of Schefferville, western Labrador (NTS 23J/10). The 2 properties can be accessed by either road or rail networks from Schefferville. Other infrastructure in the Schefferville area includes an airstrip, hydropower and direct railway service to the Port of Sept-Iles, Quebec.

### Regional Geology

The Schefferville Mining District lies in the western, dominantly sedimentary and least metamorphosed part of the central Labrador Trough in the Churchill Province of the Canadian Shield. The oldest rocks in the area are the Archean gneisses of the basement complex on which the Proterozoic sediments of the Labrador Trough have been unconformably deposited.

### Local Geology

The sedimentary sequence, which underlies the properties is referred to as the Knob Lake Group (Kaniapiskau Supergroup), which includes the Sokoman Iron Formation (Maps 1 and 2). Most of the iron-ore deposits in the Labrador Trough are hosted in the Sokoman Formation, a 30- to 350-m-thick sequence of cherty iron-rich sedimentary rocks that can be correlated throughout the Labrador Trough.

### Previous Work and Mineralization

The Sokoman Formation hosts numerous occurrences of high-grade (>55% Fe) iron ore. These were first reported from the Sawyer Lake area in the 1930s, and recent exploration has identified significant iron-ore resources at the Joyce Lake deposit (24.3 million tonnes at 58.6% Fe) and Houston deposit (30.1 million tonnes at 57.7% Fe).

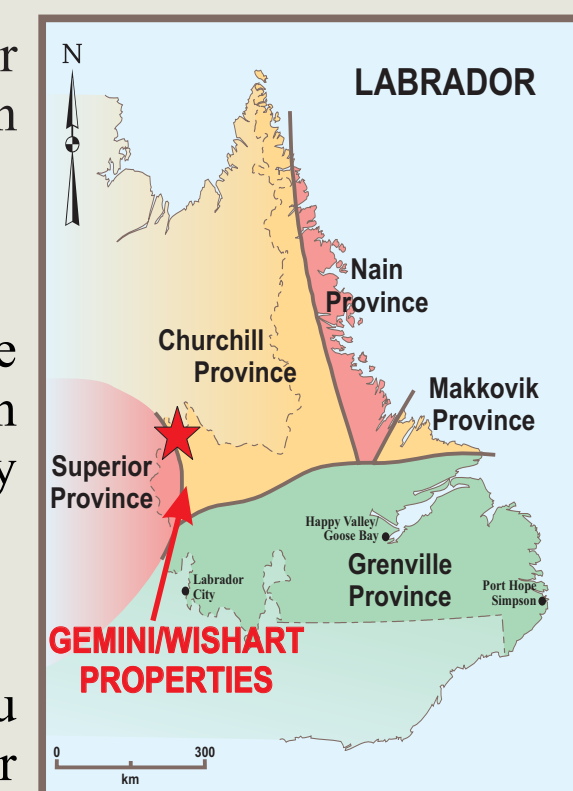
Two properties are featured here: *The Wishart Lake Fe Property* which is staked on the Wishart Fe Showing, and the *Gemini Creek Fe Property* which is staked on the Gemini Creek #2 Fe Prospect.

**Wishart Lake:** This area is covered by a very intense gravity anomaly. In this area the iron mineralization was described as purple and yellow “DSO” with the former being a mixture of goethite, limonite and hematite and the latter was dominated by alteration products of Fe silicates. Recent work was carried out in the Wishart Lake area by Schefferville Iron Ore Exploration Corp (Capex) (Walus, 2012). 2011 trenching on the Wishart Lake Property returned iron values up to 74.9% Fe<sub>2O3</sub>. Capex sampled many of the old (IOCC?) trenches in the area and the great majority of samples assayed between 30 and 50% Fe.

**Gemini:** Capex also carried out exploration in the Gemini #2 area resampling old trenches (Walus, 2012). This area witnessed an intense exploration for DSO in the 1960’s and 70’s. The great majority of historic trenches are situated in an area with a long and narrow geophysical anomaly (detected during a Fugro airborne survey in 2011). In this area, a total of 70 trenches were re-excavated. The trenches tested 2.9 km of the strike length of Gemini Creek No. 2 zone. Of those 70 trenches, 41 trenches encountered altered iron formation rocks which contain significant amounts of hematite and goethite/limonite. The barren rocks uncovered in several trenches included slate as well as bedded and massive chert. Within the iron oxides bearing

rocks the following 3 types can be distinguished: blue, purple and yellow “DSO”. This distinction is a result of different proportions of hematite, goethite/limonite and so called “yellow ore” which represent an alteration product of Fe-silicates. From the 41 trenches with iron oxide mineralization a total of 60 chip samples were collected. The iron assays ranged up to 46.62% Fe with most of the samples assaying between 20 and 45% Fe. Silica content typically ranged from 30 to 60%. All deleterious elements as Mn, P, S and Ti were very low in a great majority of samples typically assaying well below 0.01% for all those elements. A total of 14 RC holes were drilled, totaling 730

m, on the Gemini Lake Property, located along four lines roughly perpendicular to the zone. Significant mineralization was encountered in 10 holes. The results from drilling were similar to those obtained from trenching. The average iron content in those holes ranged from 30 to 40% with individual returns up to 37.43% Fe over 66.7 m. In conclusion, the trenching and drilling results from Gemini Creek No. 1 and 2 areas are encouraging. Even though the hematite and goethite/limonite bearing rocks present in these areas do not have enough iron and have too much silica to be called DSO, the Fe content is high enough to consider a beneficiation process. The potential tonnage of Gemini Creek No.1 and 2 zones is estimated to be at least 70-80 million tons, which is big enough to sustain a large scale mining operation.



Map 1. Property location map

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