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<td>7</td>
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Number of Volumes: 1

Digital Copy Only: Yes

Enclosures (indicate number of each):
CD: 
DVD: 
Flash drive: 
Paper Maps: 
Other:

Received: 2015-02-11

Comments:

Signed: [Signature]
Date: June 30, 2016
First Year Assessment Report of

Prospecting Activity on

License 21775m

The New World Island Property

NTS map Sheets 2E/10

Zone 21 NAD 27

Work Conducted Between

January 2014

And

January 2015

Total Expenditures $5,108.29

By

Roland Quinlan

February, 2015
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The New World property at the time of writing consists of a number of mineral licenses. Due to escalating assessment work credits most of the original claim blocks have been dropped. Some of these have been restaked while others remain outside of the present property.

From the original find in the winter of 1998 the Quinlan Brothers have discovered many new gold occurrences. Consequently surrounding areas continue to be staked, worked, retained or dropped. This process continues to the present day.

As it sits now though the New World project covers a 30km belt along a major structural corridor in north eastern Notre Dame Bay. Based on mineralization and lithologies, two different trends have been defined by Rubicon Minerals Corporation:

1) The New World Trend (NWT): This is a 15km long structural-stratigraphic contact zone between siliciclastic turbidites (Caradocian and Badger Group) and the Dunnage Melange. The NWT is exposed along the southern shore of New World Island and in the many small islands within the Dildo Run itself. Mineralization is often found as arsenopyrite, pyrite, and gold, related to alteration of the sediments, mafics volcanics, and felsic dykes of the area. Also, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and visible gold are found within quartz-carbonate veins, which crosscut all three lithologies.

2) The Dunnage-Coaker Corridor (DCC): This is a 2km long, shallow ocean channel between Coaker Island and northern Dunnage Island which exposes Coaker Porphyry and Dunnage Melange. Gold is often found associated with pervasive alteration of the Coaker Porphyry. Mineralization includes, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and gold.

While the property has a number of licenses this report will focus only on license #21775m.
Location and Access

The New World property (Figure 1) is located on New World Island (central Newfoundland) on NTS sheets 2E/07 and 2E/10. Geographic coordinates of Parkview near the center of the property are approximately 49° 35’ N and 54° 45’ W. Paved highway #340 to Twillingate provides ready access to the property and coastal parts of the property can be reached by boat from Parkview or Boyd’s Cove. Most of the outcrop on the property is located along the coastline within the intertidal zone; hence it is best exposed during low tide. The communities of Summerford, Virgin Arm, and Parkview are located nearby or partially within the map staked property.

Physiography

The property includes a large area of shallow coastal waters between New World Dunnage and Coaker Islands. The extensive flat lying shoreline provides excellent rock exposure, particularly at low tides and caution is required navigating by boat because of numerous shoals between these islands. Generally the topography is quite flat for some distance inland along parts of the south side of New World Island with poor outcrop exposure. Dunnage Island as well as Coaker is also flat inland with again poor outcrop exposure. The interior portion of eastern New World Island though is quite rugged and reaches elevations of 250m.

The coast on the east side of Virgin Arm (north side of New World Island) is more rugged than the south shore. Vegetation as is over most of the property consists mainly of scrubby mixed deciduous and coniferous trees scattered between wet, boggy areas.

*** Taken from Rubicon Minerals report 2006
Previous Work

Regional lake sediment samples collected by the government during the 1980s were analyzed for a wide range of elements including Au, As and Sb. A jointly sponsored Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy (NDME) airborne magnetic survey provides a magnetic base map for the area. The only industry exploration for gold in the area of the property (that the writer is aware of) was conducted by Noranda in 1987 following the discovery by a Noranda prospector near the community of Virgin Arm of a small fleck of visible gold. Follow up work on this occurrence was not encouraging and the exploration program came to an end soon thereafter.

1987: Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. – Brian Rowsell a prospector for Noranda discovered visible gold in outcrop northwest of Dildo Run Provincial Park. Seven claim blocks were staked and a fall exploration program included mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. 1187 soil samples were collected on two recce. grids in the vicinity of the Dildo Run gold showing. Prospecting resulted in the discovery of several new gold occurrences (mainly less than 1 g/t Au) and the soil sampling survey identified several gold anomalies. There is no indication of any follow-up on the results of the 1987 work.

1999-2001: The Quinlan brothers began working the area in the winter of 1998. A small gold occurrence with values in the two-gram range was identified through a ski-doo reconnaissance trip. Work began in earnest in the spring of 1999 and after finding numerous gold occurrences throughout the area the more promising ones were staked in late 1999-2001 within two licences. These were 7497M, 7923M respectively.

2002: Rubicon Minerals Corporation optioned the New World property from the Quinlan’s in the early spring of 2002 and expanded the property to cover most of the southeast side of New World Island. An intensive prospecting program was carried out in the summer of 2002 that included 1017 rock samples. The sampling documented extensive gold mineralized areas over a 30-kilometer strike length (28% of the samples contained greater than 500ppb gold). Visible gold was discovered in 6 widely separated areas.

2003: Rubicon Minerals Corporation carried out additional prospecting and sampling (283 samples) on licences 8678M and 8670M in May and June of 2003 to meet assessment requirements on these licences.

2003: (August-November) Rubicon Minerals Corporation: During the summer and fall of 2003 a prospecting, channel sampling and geological mapping program was carried out by Rubicon Minerals Corporation. The prospecting program resulted in 98
grab samples of various outcrop, subcrop and float. 91 of these samples (93%) were anomalous while 41 samples (42%) assayed greater than 500ppb.

**Channel sampling**

An intensive channel sampling program was carried out during the summer and fall of 2003. The channel sampling totalled 553.75m that included 525 samples. Of these samples 451 (86%) were anomalous (>5ppb Au) while 170 samples (32%) assayed greater than 500ppb Au. In total twelve, previously prospected, gold anomalous areas were channel sampled and mapped. See Table 2 for a complete list of sample locations, descriptions, Au and As values. Samples were analyzed for gold at Eastern Analytical (Springdale, NL) and for multi-acid digestion ICP at ALS Chemex in Vancouver, B.C. Certificates of gold results from Eastern Analytical and multi-acid ICP from Chemex are in Appendix IV along with a summary of the analytical techniques. The results from channel sampling are summarized below:

**New World Trend**

**Dark Hole**

Dark Hole is the most westerly of the gold occurrences within the New World Property. It is located along the shoreline behind the community of Park View (formerly Dark Hole). In this area there is a fine-grained felsic dyke, cutting thinly bedded shales and siltstones. The dyke is altered, mineralized and is slightly quartz veined. It is elevated in gold, but not necessarily associated with the quartz veining. At the contact of the dyke and sediments are vuggy quartz veins with spectacular visible gold. The VG bearing veins are trending north and are predominantly restricted to the sediments. Twenty-one channel samples were taken from this area which returned gold values ranging from 0.010 g/t to 44.3 g/t. Some of the best results are from samples RNF21432 and 433 (felsic dyke), which returned 6.1 g/t gold over 1.20m and 0.9g/t gold over 1.00m respectively, and sample RNF21436 that returned 44.3 g/t gold over 0.50m at the dyke/sediment contact.

**Little Island**

Little island is situated 2.5km northeast of Dark Hole, just outside the boundaries of the Dildo Run Provincial Park. It is a very small island of massive mafic intrusives, which have been hypothesized as large blocks within the Dunnage Melange (Williams, H., 1978). They are massive; epidote - sericite – iron-carbonate altered mafic intrusives(? in contact with black shales on the north side of the island. The mafics are cut by small, northwest trending, VG bearing quartz-carbonate veins. The veins on the east side of the island contain impressive visible gold (See Plate 2 A & B). Four channel samples were taken from this island, which returned gold values ranging from 5ppb to 13.2g/t. The two best samples were from the gold bearing, quartz-carbonate veins on the east side of the island. Samples RNF21573 and RNF21574 returned values of 10.7g/t gold over 1.40m and 13.2g/t gold over 1.10m.
Gina

Gina is located 2.6 km northeast from Little Island and it consists of three different sampled areas within a 75m area. Area one was the furthest west along the southern shore of New World Island. It was a fine-grained quartz-carbonate altered mafic(?). Sixteen channel samples were taken returning gold values ranging from 5ppb to 465ppb. The best result from this map area was sample RNF21362 which resulted in 0.47g/t Au over 0.80m. Area 2 is approximately 50m further east along the New World Island coastline from Map 1. The mafics here are very similar to the mafics of Little Island, epidote – sericite and iron-carbonate altered. Eight samples were taken, none of which were anomalous (>5ppb). Area 3 is a small island 10m south of area 1. This was a less altered, massive mafic intrusive (?) cut by small, north to northwest trending, visible gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins. Six channel samples were taken across this zone returning gold values ranging from 5ppb to 49.0g/t. Samples RNF21568, 569 and 570 returned values of 2.04 g/t gold over 0.50m, 18.8 g/t gold over 0.30m and 49.0 g/t gold over 0.30m respectively.

Trap Island

Trap Island is a small island of mafic volcanics(?) located 420m east of Big Island. The mafics here are fairly massive and fine-grained, however on the east side of the island (less than 10m away), are well-formed mafic pillows. This island could be a mafic block within the Dunnage Melange. Eight channel samples were taken returning gold values ranging from 5ppb to 4.9g/t. Samples RNF21403, 404, and 406 were taken from a heavily mineralized shear zone and returned the best gold values of 0.9g/t over 0.70m, 0.9g/t over 1.00m and 4.9g/t over 0.50m respectively. Visible gold has been discovered within this mineralized zone since channel sampling.

Big Island

Big Island is a boot shaped island located 575m east of Gina. This gold occurrence is located within altered and quartz veined sediments, which may be part of the Dunnage Melange. After exposing a 20m long section of quartz veined shales, spectacular visible gold was found in outcrop. The VG was found within a quartz vein less than 30cm wide and was trending northwest for 15m. Previous to this, gold was only found in large amounts when panned from adjacent sediments. The eastern section of outcrop was not favourable for channelling due to heavily fractured to gravelly outcrop, so controlled chip samples were taken instead of channels. Thirteen chip samples and seven channel samples were taken along the 20m long section of altered sediments and the mineralized quartz vein. These samples returned gold values ranging from 31ppb to 52.7g/t. Some of the highlights from this area include RNF21440, and 441 returning results of 18.1 g/t gold over 2.30m, and 50.2 g/t gold over 1.1m. The length-weighted average of all twenty channel and chip samples is 4.7 g/t gold.
Red Fox

Red fox is a visible gold discovery in a strongly altered and silicified dyke within the Dunnage Melange. Locally the surrounding sediments and mafics are altered, veined and mineralized so three areas near Red Fox were selected and channelled. Area 1 was 120m directly west from Red Fox and four samples were taken within slightly quartz veined and mineralized (py and aspy) black shales. These four samples ranged from 208ppb to 693ppb. Sample RNF21407, 408, 409 and 410 returned gold values of 0.7g/t over 0.70m, 0.2g/t over 0.90m, 0.3g/t over 1.0m and 0.3g/t over 0.80m respectively. Area 2 was 80m southwest of Red Fox. Nine samples were taken from Map 2 ranging from 269ppb to 1.6g/t. These samples were taken from a mineralized, iron-carbonate altered, heavily quartz veined, fine grained mafic(?) or black shale(?). Samples RNF21411, 412, 416, and 418 returned gold values of 0.9g/t over 0.90m, 0.6g/t over 0.7m, 1.6g/t 0.6m, and 0.7g/t over 0.75m respectively. Area 3 is 70m to the east of the Red Fox showing. Five samples were taken of heavily quartz veined and mineralized black shale which resulted in gold values ranging from 171ppb to 0.9g/t. Sample RNF21361 returned .9g/t gold over 0.30m.

Big Vein

Big Vein is located 125m northeast from Red Fox. This is a section of silicified, quartz veined mineralized and altered gritty sandstone similar to rocks seen at Big Oz. This may be a continuation of the mineralized Silurian turbidite sequence from further east on New World Island (personal communication with Crispin Pike). Twenty-eight channel samples were taken and they returned gold values of 20ppb-1.3g/t. Highlights include RNF21523, 1.0g/t over 0.40m; RNF21530, 0.7g/t over 0.80m; RNF21538, & 539, 0.9g/t over 0.9m, 0.7g/t over 0.80m respectively, and RNF21546, 547, and 548, 0.9g/t over 0.7m, 1.3g/t over 0.60m and 0.8g/t over 0.90m respectively.

Hard Rock

Hard Rock is a small island of mafic intrusives(?) located 540m east from Big Vein. Like all of the mafics seen within the NWT this island is potentially a mafic block within the Dunnage Melange. Hard Rock mafics appear to be a less altered version of the Little Island and Gina mafics. However, this unit is still iron-carbonate altered, mineralized and contains quartz-carbonate veins and breccias. Twenty-four channel samples were taken returning gold values ranging from 10ppb to 2.0g/t. Some of the best values from this area are: Samples RNF21501, 502 returned 0.8g/t over 1.0m, 0.9g/t over 1.1m respectively, RNF 21421 returned 1.8g/t over 0.65m and samples RNF21518 and 519 returned gold values of 1.5g/t over 0.65m and 1.1g/t over 1.0m respectively. Also samples RNF21487, 488, 489, 490 and 491 (3.65m total length) had a length weighted average of 1.6g/t Au.

Big Oz
Big Oz is situated along the southern shore of New World Island, 400m east of Hard Rock. It is the structural-stratigraphic contact zone between siliciclastic turbidites and the Dunnage Melange. There are highly silicified, quartz veined and gold-mineralized conglomerates, sandstones and shales that are irregularly exposed over a strike length of 250m. The entire width of the zone is never totally exposed and most of the quartz carbonate veining is at variable angles to the strike of the zone. The length-weighted average of all 135 channel samples taken over a strike length of 250 meters is 1.1 g/t with an average sample length of 0.80m. The most easterly 35m of outcrop sampled contained abundant arsenopyrite and quartz veining and returned a length-weighted average of 2.6 g/t gold in 44 channel samples. Sample RNF21625 was within this zone and returned the highest gold value of the whole program, which was 87.0 g/t gold over 0.80m.

Through Crispin Pike’s honour thesis, it is postulated that this area of mineralization may be associated with F1 fold noses. When F1 folding occurred, the overlying Dark Hole shales would have folded but due to competency differences between the silicified gritty sandstone (greywacke) and the shales the gritty sandstone would have fractured allowing space for fluids to flow. (Personal communication with Crispin Pike)

**Dunnage-Coaker Corridor**

**High Grade**

High Grade is located on the northern shore of Dunnage Island, approximately 8.7km east of Dark Hole. At this location Coaker Porphyry (quartz feldspar phryic) has intruded black shales of the Dunnage Melange (See Plate 6). Both the shales and the porphyry are quartz veined, mineralized and iron-carbonate altered, which appears to increase towards the contact. Thirty-five channel samples were taken from this area and they returned gold values ranging between 36ppb and 14.0g/t with the average grade being 2.9g/t. Samples RNF21462 to 471 (8.95m total length) had a length-weighted average of 2.1g/t Au. Other highlights from this area include sample RNF21474 10.3g/t over 1.00m. Other significant results include RNF21474 10.3g/t over 1.20m, RNF21504-506, 8.6g/t over 0.65m, 6.2g/t over 0.60m, 7.1g/t over 0.8m; RNF21510 9.7g/t over 0.8m RNF21514 and 515, 7.4g/t over 0.8m and 14.0g/t over 1.00m.

**Mispickle Island**

Mispickle Island is located 750m east of High Grade. The island is dominantly quartz feldspar porphyry (Coaker Porphyry) with a small exposed contact with the Dunnage Melange on the far east. The porphyry is heavily iron-carbonate, and sericite altered with minor local quartz-carbonate veining. One hundred and nineteen channel samples were taken around the island returning gold values ranging from 5ppb to 2.0g/t. Samples RNF21128-30 had a total length of 5.80m and returned a length weighted average of 1.8g/t Au, this is within the broader interval of samples RNF21107-RNF21142, which had a combined length of 68.00m and a length weighted average of 0.65g/t Au. Other significant results include RNF21185 and RNF21201, which returned 1.0g/t over 1.20m and 0.90g/t over 1.20m respectively.
**Quinlan Island**

Quinlan Island is located 800m northeast of Mispickle Island. Quinlan Island has a similar style of mineralization as Mispickle Island, however quartz-carbonate veining has increased in size and amount. There are two large (<50cm wide), quartz-carbonate veins/breccias on opposite ends of Quinlan Island. These veins/breccias are northwest trending and contain arsenopyrite, and sulfosalts. Eighty-three channel Samples were taken from Quinlan Island which resulted in gold values ranging from 5ppb to 3.2g/t. RNF21275, 276, 278, and 279 have a total length of 4.8m and returned a length weighted average of 1.2g/t Au. These samples were taken from the most westerly point of Quinlan Island, across a large brecciated quartz vein and adjacent altered and mineralized porphyry. Other significant results from Quinlan Island include RNF21290 and RNF21295, which returned 2.4g/t over 0.60m and 2.2g/t over 1.40m respectively.

**Geological Mapping**

During the channelling program, twenty-two small-scale sample location and geology maps were prepared by the Crystal Hoffe and Amy Newport. These maps included the local geology and covered all locations that were channel sampled throughout the New World Property. These maps were created using a grid system then digitized with ArcView 3.2.

As part of Crispin Pike’s honours thesis, a detailed geology and structural map at a 1:2,500 scale will be made of a 2.5km section of the southern New World Island coastline (NWT). This will include the Red Fox Big Vein, Hard Rock and Big Oz gold occurrences. John Walther’s honours thesis will include a 1:2,500 geology and structure map of a 2km long section of the DCC. This map will include the High Grade, Mispickle and Quinlan Island Gold occurrences. Both of these maps will be an important part to understanding the geology and structural history of the entire New World Property.

**2004: (August-November) Rubicon Minerals Corporation:** During the summer of 2004 a structural consultant was hired to complete mapping at various localities throughout the New World Property. The localities were decided on by their importance to a proposed drill program for 2005 and to help with the regional understanding of gold mineralization.

**2004: (November) Rubicon Minerals Corporation:** During November Roland Quinlan was carrying out some minor prospecting and discovered a new visible gold showing. He took five samples from the southwestern portion of licence 7923M and all of which returned anomalous to highly anomalous gold values. The highest value was for sample RNF 31477, subcrop?, which returned a gold value of 109.11g/t.

During the summer of 2004 a structural consultant was hired to complete mapping at various localities throughout the New World Property. The mapping localities were
decided on by their importance to a proposed drill program for 2005 and to help with the regional understanding of gold mineralization. Paul McNeill (consultant) has assessed and prioritized the drill targets by creating very detailed structural geology maps and cross sections.

2006: (April) Rubicon Minerals Corporation: During April 2006 Rubicon completed a high resolution magnetic and frequency domain electromagnetic helicopter borne geophysical survey over the New World Property. Exploration by Rubicon and the property vendors has defined two east-west trending gold mineralized zones; the “New World Trend” in the north property area and the “Dunnage Coaker Trend” in the south property area. Seventeen gold occurrences have been discovered along the New World Trend (9 with visible gold) and three gold occurrences along the Dunnage-Coaker Trend. The New World Trend is a 15 kilometre long structural-stratigraphic contact zone between siliciclastic turbidites and the Dunnage Mélange. Mineralization is exposed along the southern shore of New World Island and on small islands within the waterway of Dildo Run. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, and gold mineralization are typically associated with moderate to strong, crosscutting quartz-carbonate veining within the variably altered sedimentary and mafic rocks and felsic intrusive units. Highlights from channel samples collected from various gold showings along the New World Trend are:
- Dark Hole showing – 44.3 g/t gold over 0.5 metres and 6.1 g/t gold over 1.2 meters;
- Little Island showing – 10.7 g/t gold over 1.4 meters and 13.2 g/t gold over 1.1 meters;
- Gina showing – 49.0 g/t gold over 0.3 meters and 18.8 g/t gold over 0.3 metres;
- Big Island showing – 18.1 g/t gold over 2.3 meters and 50.2 g/t gold over 1.1 meters; and
- Big Oz showing – 87.0 g/t gold over 0.8 meters.

The Dunnage-Coaker Trend is exposed over a 2-kilometre strike length between Coaker and Dunnage Islands. Gold mineralization occurs in pervasively altered and variably quartz carbonate veined Coaker Porphyry and has higher-grade mineralization at the contact of porphyry and adjacent Dunnage Mélange. Highlights from channel samples collected from occurrences along this trend are:
- Hy-grade showing – 7.3 g/t gold over 2.05 meters, 4.73 g/t gold over 1.6 meters, 8.3 g/t gold over 1.9 meters, 7.1 g/t gold over 1.2 meters;
- Mispickel showing – 1.03 g/t gold over 25.9 meters; and
- Quinlan showing – 0.68 g/t gold over 12.8 meters.

2007: (April) Paragon Minerals Corporation: During April of 2007, two days of B horizon soil and humus sampling was carried out on the New World Property (Licence10981M) in an attempt to assess the potential of the property to host gold mineralization. A total of 190 soils samples were taken. Access was gained via helicopter form Gander and several soils samples anomalous in gold up to 91 ppb were taken. Three other samples form the western end of the recce grid assayed 40 ppb gold. Exploration work on the property occurred between July 2007 and December 2007. A diamond drill program on the Cheneyville Peninsula area of the project, consisting of two
holes for a total of 291.5 meters, started on November 16, 2007 and was completed on November 21, 2007. The mineralized structure exposed at Big Oz has had repeated success during previous channel/rock sampling programs and is interpreted to continue eastward towards the Cheneyville Peninsula.

Drillhole Collar Locations

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A total of 85 samples were submitted for analysis; 77 samples were of drill core, 4 were blanks (assay <5 ppb Au) and 4 were standards with a known gold content (inserted by Eastern Analytical) to ensure quality control. Control samples were included within each sample shipment. Highlights for the drill program are:

New World Drilling Highlights

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<th>To (m)</th>
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Drill hole NW07-01 (azimuth 340o, dip -45o) was drilled to intersect the eastward extent of the Big Oz mineralized trend that has returned gold grades of 87.0 g/t gold over 0.80m (29.2 g/t Au over channel sample length of 2.5m). The hole intersected two significant quartz veined zones, one weakly stylolitic from 1.4 meters to 20.0 meters (18.6 meters) and another strongly stylolitic from 52.6 meters to 55.0 meters (2.4 meters). The best intercept from the upper zone was 0.53 g/t Au over 1.0 meter and 0.90 g/t Au over 0.5 meters in the lower zone. The zones are weak to strongly sericite/carbonate altered locally.

Drillhole NW07-02 (azimuth 340o, dip -45o) was drilled on the same setup as NW07-01 to intersect the down dip extension of the quartz veined zones intersected in NW07-01. The hole intersected two significant quartz veined zones, one weak to moderately stylolitic locally at 2.3 meters to 17.95 meters (15.65 meters) and another strongly stylolitic quartz veined zone from 64.0 meters to 69.86 meters (5.86 meters). The best intercept from the upper zone was 1.47 g/t Au over 1.1 meters, including 1.8 g/t Au over 0.55 meters and the lower zone was weakly anomalous. Another narrow strongly stylolitic quartz veined zone was intersected from 23.4 to 24.0 meters and returned a weakly anomalous gold value. The zones are weak to moderately sericite/carbonate altered locally.

The quartz veined zones intersected in the two drillholes look quite similar to the mineralized zones exposed along the Big Oz trend. Although the largest gold value returned was 1.8 g/t gold over 0.55 meters, it does appear that the Big Oz trend does continue eastward for at least a distance of 1 kilometer.

*** Taken From Rubicon report 2006
Local Geology

The area has been the focus of many geological studies over the past 40 years and has been the subject of numerous doctoral dissertations. The potential for economic gold mineralization in this intensely studied area has generally gone unrecognized until recently.

The property lies within a fault-bounded wedge of rocks defined by the Red Indian Line to the northwest and the Reach Fault to the east. The rocks within this wedge are referred to as the Badger Belt and the Bay of Exploits Slice (Currie 1995) (Figure 4). The oldest rocks of the Badger Belt are Summerford Group basaltic volcanic rocks (non-arc chemistry) with intercalated limestones. Fossils indicate a broad time range from Lower to Mid-Ordovician. The Summerford Group rocks are conformably overlain by Caradocian black chert and shales that are in turn conformably overlain by coarsening-upward turbiditic greywacke and conglomerate formerly termed “Sansom Greywacke” and “Goldson Conglomerate” (Currie 1995). As emphasized by Currie (1995), the nomenclature, deposition and deformation of the Badger Group are very controversial.

The Badger Belt is in contact with the Dunnage Mélange on its southeast contact that runs along the southeast coastline of New World Island (Figure 4). This contact (movement zone), interpreted as a D1 thrust fault (Van Der Pluijm, 1986), is the focus of extensive alteration, quartz veining and gold mineralization over a significant strike length. The Dunnage Mélange includes a chaotic diversity of fragment lithologies, contains internal bedded sections and is intruded by the multi-phase Coaker Porphyry (Lorenz, 1984). Currie (1995) refers to this unique fault-bounded lithological section as the “Bay of Exploits Slice”. A second major area of alteration, veining and gold mineralization is related to the Coaker Porphyry and contact zones of the porphyry between Coaker and Dunnage Islands in Dildo Run. The Coaker Porphyry is partly a very high level sill (or flow?) evidenced by dramatic mud-magma interaction textures (Lorenz, 1984). One phase of the Coaker incorporates numerous ultramafic xenoliths and contains garnet and muscovite phenocrysts (Lorenz, 1984).

Van Der Pluijm (1986) describes 4 generations of deformation on Eastern New World Island. First generation structures are referred to as D1 rather than F1 because of their heterogeneous progressive nature. Movement zones (such as the Badger Belt- Dunnage mélange contact) with evidence of thrusting seem to best preserve F1 folds. F2 folding with a well-developed S2 axial planar cleavage are prominent throughout the area, but apparently best developed near D1 movement zones. F3 fold types are spatially restricted and are linked to north-northeast trending major strike-slip faults that are approximately parallel to S3 axial surfaces. Some alteration zones appear to be linked to these structures (e.g. the Virgin Village fault and Burnt Arm fault). F4 kinking was previously classed as F3 By Karlstrom et al (1982). No large-scale F4 structures have been recognized. Deformation is considered to span a period of time from Early Silurian that continued into the Devonian. No Ordovician deformation is present (Van Der Pluijm, 1986).

**Taken from Rubicon Minerals 2006**
Regional Geology

The property is located on New World Island in the northeastern part of the Dunnage Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians (Figure 4). Rocks of the Dunnage consist of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of island-arc and back-arc affinity interpreted to represent vestiges of the Iapetus Ocean.

The Dunnage Zone is divided into the Notre Dame and Exploits subzones, separated by the Red Indian Line. The evolution of the Dunnage is divided into a pre to syn-accretionary and a post-accretionary stage. The initial Cambrian to Mid-Ordovician pre to syn-accretionary phase is marked by a periods of volcanism and sedimentation in island-arc and back-arc basins. The syn-accretionary phase (initial closure of Iapetus Ocean) resulted in the structural emplacement of Notre Dame Subzone rocks over the continent of Laurentia and the Exploits subzone rocks over the Gondwana continental margin.

Continued closure of Iapetus during the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian corresponds to a period of sedimentation in fault bound basins. Postaccretion activation and reactivation of large strike-slip faults led to the deposition of Silurian fluviatile sedimentary and terrestrial volcanic rocks (Botwood Group). Siluro-Devonian deformation (Salinic orogeny) resulted in crustal thickening that caused regional greenschist and amphibolite grade metamorphism and crustal melting that resulted in widespread plutonism.

The Red Indian Line which divides the Dunnage zone into the Notre Dame Subzone to the northwest and the Exploits Subzone to the southeast is shown by Currie (1995) to pass through the northwestern part of New World Island (Figure 2). This places the property entirely within the Exploits Subzone but proximal to the interpreted location of the Red Indian Line.

***Taken from Rubicon Minerals assessment report 2006
Conclusions and Recommendations

Original work by the Quinlan brothers and later with the aid of Rubicon and Paragon Minerals have identified a number of moderately to intensely mineralized areas within the New World property. Work continues from the initial find in the winter of 1998 to the present day.

The latest work on the property consisted of a general prospecting program and a couple of days spent soil sampling along and inland from the coast. The program was not successful in identifying any new areas of interest.

It is uncertain if work will continue in the area until the exploration climate improves substantially. Decisions will be made later in the season as to any future work.
Fig 1
Location
The New World Property
License # 21775m
NTS Map Sheet 2E/12
Zone 21 Nad 27
Statement Of Expenditures  
License #21775m

Prospecting $2850.00
Meals $275.00
Transportation (4x4, boat and motor) $520.00
Geochemical analysis (21 soils, gold +ICP-34) $696.99
Report writing $100.00

Subtotal $4441.99

Administration (15%) $666.38

Total $5108.29

All excess expenditures to applied to future year requirements

Signature:

Personnel
Roland Quinlan  4 days  Genuine prospector
Marilyn Quinlan  4 days  Genuine prospector
Tony Quinlan  3 days  Genuine prospector
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<th>Sample</th>
<th>Results apply to samples as submitted.</th>
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### Au Fire Assay / ICP Geochemistry Certificate

**Client:** Roland Quinlan  
**Geologist:** R. Quinlan  
**Sample:** Soil  
**DiskFile:** 456-1508762  
**DateIn:** December 22, 2014  
**DateOut:** December 31, 2014  
**Email:** info@easternanalytical.ca  
**Phone:** 709-673-3909 / Fax: 709-673-3408

#### Results apply to samples as submitted.  
Concentrations in assay range may cause interferences in associated elements.  
ISO 17025 * Accredited Procedures

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**Data Quality**

- Results apply to samples as submitted.
- Concentrations in assay range may cause interferences in associated elements.
- ISO 17025 * Accredited Procedures

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Sample results for various elements are listed above, with concentrations ranging from below detection limits (BL) to specific values. Each sample is identified by a unique number (S1419, BLANK, etc.) along with associated concentrations in ppm, ppb, or %.
### Au Fire Assay / ICP Geochemistry Certificate

**Client:** Roland Guinan  
**Geologist:** R. Ganvan  
**Project:** Bunkau  
**Sample:** 352  
**Date:** December 23, 2014  
**Email:** info@easternanalytical.ca  
**Address:** 403 Little Bay Road, Springdale, NL A0J 1T3  
**Phone:** 709-673-3900 / Fax: 709-673-3408

| Sample Number | Au (ppb) | Ag (ppb) | As (ppb) | Be (ppb) | B (ppb) | Ca (ppb) | Cd (ppb) | Co (ppb) | Cr (ppb) | Cu (ppb) | Fe (ppb) | Hg (ppb) | In (ppb) | K (ppb) | Mg (ppb) | Mn (ppb) | Na (ppb) | Nb (ppb) | Ni (ppb) | P (ppb) | Pb (ppb) | S (ppb) | Sr (ppb) | Ta (ppb) | Ti (ppb) | U (ppb) | V (ppb) | W (ppb) | Zn (ppb) |
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**Results apply to samples as submitted.**  
Concentrations in assay range may cause interferences in associated elements.

**ISO 17025**  
**Accredited Procedure**

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References

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