

Owner/Operator	Property	(Zone) Resource/Drill Intersection
REPRESENTATIVE CURRENT AND PAST PRODUCERS		
Rambler Metals and Mining Plc.	Rambler (P)	(Ming) 20,760,000 t measured and indicated* @ 1.49% Cu, 0.35 g/t Au, 2.51 g/t Ag and 0.08% Zn
Teck Resources Limited	Duck Pond (P)	4,100,000 t @ 5.7% Zn, 3.3% Cu, 59 g/t Ag, and 0.9 g/t Au
Asarco Inc. (1)	Buchans (PP)	16,196,876 t @ 14.5% Zn, 7.6% Pb, 1.3% Cu, 126 g/t Ag and 1.4 g/t Au
Atlantic Coast Copper (2)	Little Bay (PP)	180,000 - 545,000 t @ 2.5% Cu; 2,571,964 t @ 0.8-2 % Cu + 6,271 oz. Au
Consolidated Rambler Mines Limited (3)	Rambler (PP)	(Main) 399,000 t @ 1.3% Cu, 5.1 g/t Au; (Ming) 1,991,592 t @ 3.7% Cu, 22 g/t Ag and 2.4 g/t Au
First Maritime Mining Corporation (4)	Tilt Cove (PP)	8,160,000 t @ 1-12% Cu + 42,425 oz. Au

SELECTED DEPOSITS WITH RESOURCE ESTIMATES		
Calibre Mining Corp.	Point Leamington	12,300,000 t inferred* @ 1.92% Zn, 0.28% Cu, 0.88 g/t Au and 16.94 g/t Ag
Celtic Minerals Inc.	Great Burnt Lake	800,000 short tons historic resource @ 2.48% Cu
Messina Minerals Inc.	Boomerang	1,364,600 t indicated* @ 7.09% Zn, 3.00% Pb, 0.51% Cu, 110.43 g/t Ag and 1.66 g/t Au
Messina Minerals Inc.	Long Lake	407,000 t indicated* @ 7.82% Zn, 1.58% Pb, 0.97% Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 0.57 g/t Au; 78,000 t inferred* @ 5.77% Zn, 1.24% Pb, 0.70% Cu, 34 g/t Ag and 0.48 g/t Au
Paragon Minerals Corporation	Lemarchant	1,240,000 t Indicated* @ 5.38% Zn, 0.58% Cu, 1.19% Pb, 1.01 g/t Au and 59.17 g/t Ag; 1,340,000 t Inferred* @ 3.70% Zn, 0.41% Cu, 0.86% Pb, 1.00 g/t Au and 50.41 g/t Ag
Minco Plc	Buchans	(Lundberg) 20,700,000 t inferred* @ 1.68% Zn, 0.72% Pb, 0.38% Cu, 5.92 g/t Ag and 0.07 g/t Au; (Engine House) 1,120,000 t inferred* @ 2.04% Zn, 0.85% Pb, 0.82% Cu, 9.79 g/t Ag and 0.12 g/t Au
Mountain Lake Resources Inc.	Bobby's Pond	1,095,000 t indicated* @ 4.61% Zn, 0.86% Cu, 0.44% Pb, 16.6 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au; 1,177,000 t inferred* @ 3.75% Zn, 0.95% Cu, 0.27% Pb, 10.95 g/t Ag and 0.06 g/t Au
Thundermin Resources Inc. / Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc.	Little Deer	1,911,000 t indicated* @ 2.37% Cu; 3,740,000 t inferred* @ 2.13% Cu

SELECTED VMS PROSPECTS WITH DRILLING RESULTS		
Canstar Resources Inc.	Mary March	DDH: 9.23 m @ 10.33% Zn, 118.1 g/t Ag, 1.62% Pb, 4.1 g/t Au and 0.66% Cu
Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc.	Colchester	DDH: 5.8 m @ 2.81% Cu and 3.91 g/t Au; 4.5 m @ 2.30% Zn and 5.60 g/t Au
Regiment Zinc Corp.	Buchans North	DDH: 2.38 m @ 124.85% Zn, 10.75% Pb, 2.65% Cu, 212.9 g/t Ag and 1.48 g/t Au

KEY: P=Producer PP=Past Producer *43-101 compliant Resource Estimate
Current holder (1) Buchans Minerals Corporation (2) Manitor Minerals Inc.
(3) Rambler Metals and Mining Canada (4) Metals Creek Resources Corp.



Duck Pond Mine – Teck Resources Limited.

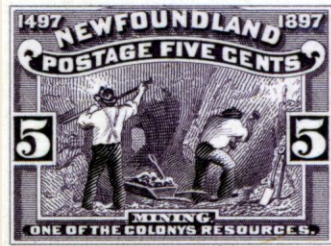
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Well-preserved volcano-sedimentary terranes that constitute much of Central Newfoundland comprise a highly prospective, base-metal-rich greenstone belt of early Paleozoic age. This part of Newfoundland includes well-known mining camps dating back to the mid-19th century, as well as deposits in or nearing production, and an array of advanced base-metal exploration projects.



Production has been derived from volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits (VMS) formed in a variety of paleotectonic settings. Polymetallic (Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag) deposits occur in calc-alkalic rocks in more mature arc environments, whereas copper-dominated deposits are hosted by primitive ophiolitic and tholeiitic rocks. Although, by their nature, VMS deposits are relatively small, there are two world-class VMS mining camps in the northeast Appalachians; the giant Bathurst camp and the very high-grade Buchans orebodies. Many of those in Central Newfoundland are high-grade and/or gold-rich (e.g., Rambler camp). Thus, they are attractive exploration targets, especially at today's metal prices. Newly identified resources are being defined in these prolific volcanic terranes, and active exploration projects are yielding impressive drill results.



The Appalachian Orogen in Newfoundland comprises four tectonostratigraphic zones, having distinct geological histories that record the formation and destruction of the early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean. Well-preserved relics of that ancient ocean occur in the Central Newfoundland Dunnage Zone, and elements of its opposing continental margins are preserved in Paleozoic rocks of the Gander and Humber zones. Proterozoic rocks of the Humber and Avalon zones are remnants of larger, unrelated Proterozoic terranes that once bordered Iapetus.

VMS deposits in Newfoundland are predominantly located in the Dunnage Zone, and hosted by a series of Cambro-Ordovician arc and back-arc basin assemblages and ophiolites. The deposits are classified based on their tectonic setting and host-rock types into two broad groups: deposits hosted mainly in ophiolitic rocks, which are generally Cu-dominated (e.g., Little Deer and Betts Cove); and those hosted by bimodal volcanic sequences, which are generally polymetallic (Zn, Pb, Cu, Au and Ag). The bimodal volcanic sequences can be dominated by either mafic (e.g., Rambler) or felsic rocks (e.g., Buchans, Duck Pond). Deposits elsewhere on the Island are either in ophiolites thrust onto the Humber Zone platformal rocks or in Proterozoic arc complexes within the Avalon Zone.

Central Newfoundland VMS deposits can be readily described in terms of a four-fold geographical framework; grades and tonnages of many of these deposits can be found in the table overleaf.

BUCHANS AREA

The Early Ordovician Buchans—Roberts Arm belt, is characterized by bimodal calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of mature-arc character. It contains the former-producing Buchans Mine (1928-1984), one of Canada's richest base-metal mines, as well as recently defined resources and a number of prospects.

The world-class Buchans deposits were very high-grade polymetallic (Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag and Au) orebodies. Most of the mineralization is associated with submarine felsic volcanic rocks, and conforms to the classic 'Kuroko' model for VMS deposits. Three distinct ore types, termed in-situ, transported and stockwork, have been mined at Buchans. The historic Lundberg Prospect has recently been delineated and is now in the early stages of development. In addition, prospects like Clementine West and Buchans North have revealed potential for Buchans-style orebodies.



Zn-Pb-Cu breccia (transported) ore with clasts of massive sulphides (Buchans Mine).

RAMBLER AREA

Significant VMS deposits in this region occur within the Early Ordovician Pacquet Harbour Group, a strongly deformed mafic-dominated volcanic sequence of primitive-arc affinity. This area is host to the Rambler mine camp, which produced Cu ± Au from five mines between 1964 and 1982. Some of the deposits are stratiform massive sulphide lenses associated with a felsic dome, whereas others are of stockwork or disseminated character. Deep exploration has revealed down-plunge extensions to the previously mined Ming and Ming West deposits (Ming Mine Project). New production from the Ming Mine is planned for 2011. Exploration for new deposits is ongoing.

VICTORIA LAKE AREA

The Victoria Lake area contains two large volcano-sedimentary terranes termed the Tulks and Tally Pond belts. The Cambrian Tally Pond belt hosts the newest base-metal producer in Newfoundland—the Duck Pond Mine. This development includes the Duck Pond and Boundary deposits, which were discovered in the 1980's. Mineralization occurs as laminated massive sulphide, sulphide debris flows and replacement sulphides and is hosted in quartz-phryic tuffs. Most of the resources are in the underground Duck Pond deposit, which started production in 2007.

Promising new exploration results are being obtained at the historic Lemarchant Prospect, approximately 20 km southwest of the Duck Pond Mine. Recent drilling has intersected high-grade semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization over significant widths. To date, the mineralization has been outlined over a 300-metre strike length and is open in all directions.



Zn-Cu-Pb-pyrite breccia ore (Duck Pond Mine).



Zn-Pb-Cu massive sulphides (Lemarchant)

The Early Ordovician Tulks belt contains a number of historic resources including the Tulks Hill, Tulks East and Long Lake prospects and the recently discovered Boomerang Prospect (see table). This prospect includes a cluster of high-grade sulphide lenses (Boomerang-Domino-Hurricane) hosted in altered felsic volcanic rocks.



High-grade banded Zn-Pb-Cu sulphides (Boomerang Deposit).

WESTERN NOTRE DAME BAY

In this area, VMS deposits are hosted by ophiolitic rocks of the Middle Ordovician Betts Cove Complex and the Cambro-Ordovician Lushes Bight Group. These Cyprus-type deposits are characterized by Cu ± Zn mineralization in stringer and stockwork zones and in massive sulphide lenses. Examples of historical producers in the Betts Cove Complex include the Tilt Cove and Betts Cove mines. Tilt Cove (1864-1917; 1957-1967) was the largest deposit of its type in the Appalachian Orogen. Early producers in the Lushes Bight Group include Little Bay (1878-1892; 1952-1969) followed by Whalesback and Little Deer in the 1960's. Little Deer is currently being explored for additional resources.



Cu-rich stockwork mineralization (Little Deer).

Other examples of VMS deposits in Central Newfoundland include the large but low-grade, Cu-Zn-dominated Point Leamington deposit hosted in volcanoclastic rocks of the Wild Bight Group; and the Zn-Pb-rich Strickland deposit, which occurs in felsic volcanic rocks along the southern margin of the Dunnage Zone.

