

AR 2012-021

MITCHELL BAY
EL 08523

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
NTS 11D / 16D
FEBRUARY 20, 2011-FEBRUARY 20, 2012

BY : Perry T. Bezanson
880 New Chester Road,
RR#1 Box 232 B0J 2K0

DUPLICATE AVAILABLE

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PROSPECTOR'S ASSESSMENT REPORT
MITCHELL BAY, HALIFAX Co., N.S.

NTS 11D / 16D

February, 2012

BY : Perry Bezanson
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RR#1 Box 232 B0J 2K0

SUMMARY: Perry T. Bezanson and Herman R. Bezanson conducted exploration on EL 08523 in the Ecum Secum Gold District during the February 2011 – 2012 field season. Perry T. Bezanson and Herman R. Bezanson removed overburden locating nine interbedded quartz veins containing sulphides. This 1.5m wide stock work is located at Barney Point. Material was collected, crushed in a jaw crusher to -1/8, and panned in a gold pan. Perry T. Bezanson and Herman R. Bezanson located a stock work of quartz veins measuring 1cm in width to 10cm in width, some with pitch and swell, some with bending and folding. After samples were collected and crushed, they were sluiced, and then panned, in a gold pan, locating chalcopryrite, iron pyrite, and arsenopyrite. No gold was located in this stockwork.

INTRODUCTION: The goal of exploration over this district is to locate and define, targets which could be gold deposits. Due to the 1895 map sheet, there was an indication of historic workings in this area. After doing some initial boot prospecting, some waste piles were discovered, which also proved evidence of previous workings. Small quantities of gold were found in two locations. After these initial findings, a claim was taken out on these properties so further exploration and prospecting could be completed. Further exploration is required to determine the potential of this claim block with this location being very close in proximity to other, older, gold producing mines of Ecum Secum, Port Dufferin, Moosehead, and Harrigan Cove.

LOCATION AND ACCESS: The Ecum Secum Gold District is located in Halifax County, Nova Scotia approximately 145 km east of Halifax. The district is easily accessible by taking Hwy 7 via paved roads. A good secondary road 4km to Mitchell Bay is accessible.

LAND OWNERSHIP: The claim group 57 and 64 consists of privately owned property and prospecting is being conducted with landowner permission.

LICENCE TABULATION : EL #08523

10 claims

Renewal date : 20 February 2012

<u>NTS</u>	<u>TRACT</u>	<u>CLAIMS</u>
11D/16D	57	NO
11D/16D	64	BCDFGJKL

PHYSIOGRAPHY and SETTING: Licence EL# 08523 is covered entirely by second growth forest. The land is covered by, thick, immature and stunted spruce, as well as over mature trees that have been blown out by wind storms, ex: Hurricane Juan. The property is categorized by large outcrop, rolling hills and swamp.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY :

Mitchell Bay is located to the south of The Ecum Secum Gold District which is located on a NE trending (60 degree azimuth) anticlinal structure on the Harrigan Cove Anticline which is set in the Meguma Group, a set of metasedimentary Cambrian to late Ordovician aged rocks. They are intruded by late Devonian granitoid intrusions of predominately peraluminous composition and Silurian to Devonian metasedimentary and volcanic rocks scattered along the north margin.

Regionally, the Meguma Group is separated into two dominant formations. The Goldenville Formation consists of interbedded regionally metamorphosed psammites (also referred to locally as greywacke, quartzite or arenite). This is comfortably overlain by the Halifax Formation, dominated by carbonaceous pelites and semi pelites (also referred to locally as slate or argillite) which can contain abundant sulphides. A possibly regionally third formation consisting of Mn-enriched sediments which occupy the Goldenville to Halifax transition zone (GHT) has been recognized by O'Brien (1985) within the Mahone Bay area and term the Green Bay Formation. Exposure of the GHT is poor over its strike length.

The GHT is marked by a banded coticule of highly deformed calcareous rich , psammatic strata that can contain a high concentration of sulfides and spessartine garnets (Sangster, 1990). The Meguma Group is intensively intruded by peraluminous granitoids of ca. 370 Ma age. These rocks have been indentified as having a special relationship to gold within the Meguma-hosted gold deposits (Smith and Kontak, 1989). The Meguma terrane is bordered on the north by the Cobequid-Chebaducto fault, a major regional shear zone trending east-west. Northwest trending traverse faults occur as high angle brittle-ductile faults, which vary in length from tens of metres to tens of kilometres throughout the Meguma Group. They are present at many Meguma Group gold deposits and at Mitchell Bay as well. At a local scale, faults are manifested as shear and breccia zones associated with minor displacements, and zones of tension gashes and kink banding.

Two major regional metamorphic events have been descibed for the Meguma terrane (Smith and Kontak , 1989). These are a greenschist metamorphic event which was over printed by a thermal metamorphic event associated with regional granitoid plutonism. Two stages of alteration, one local and one very detailed, have also been recognized (Smith and Kontak , 1989). Local alteration occurs on a scale of hundreds to thousands of metres and is distinguished by zones of intense silicification, sericitization, carbonization and sulphide development, and may occur over wide areas. The more detailed alteration occurs as sulphide infilling in fractures, small segregated zones bleached from quartz replacement, or coarse arsenopyrite grains with pressure shadows of carbonate and chlorite. Very local color mottling in the psammites may occur with no sulphides present . These detailed alteration effects often appear to over print the less detailed ones.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

Locally, rocks of the Mitchell Bay area are dominated by relatively thick (often greater than 10.0 meters) successions of Goldenville Formation, "Bouma sequence", psammitic turbidites of the Meguma Group, sporadically broken by relatively thin (rarely greater than 2.0 meters) pelitic to semi-pelitic strata of the Halifax Formation of the Meguma Group. These, relatively thin pelitic strata, host stratabound, bedding parallel vein packages, traditionally referred to in historical documents as, "whin", or, "whin rock". These strata traditionally formed the bedding parallel ore structures at the Ecum Secum Gold District. These strata, successively juxtaposed one over the other, are in turn, folded into a relatively tight chevron style fold, as described by Horne (1997). This fold axis is oriented roughly northeast - southwest, with the fold axis oriented parallel with the bush road accessing the property, axis pointing northeast and plunges approximately 45 degrees in the same direction.

Quartz veins commonly display sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite, and less commonly, chalcopyrite and galena. Oxides such as sphalerite and wolframite may also be present, wolframite being far less common. Alteration mineral facies includes chlorite, carbonate (in the form of quartz-carbonate), phlogopyte, and sericite, and secondary iron sulphides such as pyrites and hematite. Gold may be found in veins as well, at variable ore tenor levels, up to approximately 50 grams per ton. Mineral habits may be massive to disseminated for the sulphides, chlorite, and quartz-carbonate and more commonly disseminated for the others. These veins display a variety of color, from milky white to clear and oily, and a variety of textures from microscopic bedding parallel crack seal textures to discordant bull quartz (Smith and Kontak, 1989). Although the bulk of historical production has come from the stratabound veins, all quartz veins in this area are known to carry gold.

HISTORY:

The Mitchell Bay location has very little history attributed to exploration of this area. Faribault's map of 1895 indicates pyrite at this location.

WORK PERFORMED:

Work performed during this field season consisted of removing rock that had fallen down the outcrop face. When this waste rock was removed, uncovering a stock work of interbedded quartz vein, rock was collected, crushed with the use of a jaw rock crusher, and sieved to -20mesh, put through a sluice and then panned with a gold pan.

RESULTS:

No visible gold was found in the material panned. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and iron pyrite, as well as biotite, muscovite, calcium carbonate, chlorite, oily slates, and quartz are present.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

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WORK PERFORMED:

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RESULTS:

No visible gold was found in the material panned. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and iron pyrite, as well as biotite, muscovite, calcium carbonate, chlorite, oily slates, and quartz are present.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the waste pile at No. 2 pit, small quantities of gold have been found. Mitchell Bay is in very close proximity to five historic gold sites which are: Ecum Secum East, Ecum Secum West, Moosehead, Harrigan Cove, and Port Dufferin. Because there are so many quartz veins in Mitchell Bay, and gold has been recovered from two locations, one can reasonably conclude that this area has the potential as a promising location for gold findings.

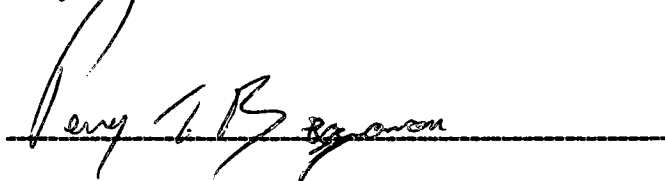
FIELD WORKERS:

Perry T. Bezanson, prospector, New Chester, N.S.
Herman R. Bezanson, Ecum Secum, N.S.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE :

This report was prepared by Perry T. Bezanson.
In 2004, Perry T. Bezanson became a registered prospector, Prospector Identification Number 1174. He is a member of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association and has attended many of the field trips hosted by DNR Geologists. Before becoming a registered prospector, Perry spent many years as a heavy equipment operator, including machines such as backhoe, bulldozer, loader, and truck driver, in gravel pits and road building and stone work.

Perry T. Bezanson

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Perry T. Bezanson", is written over a solid horizontal line. The signature is positioned to the left of the line and extends slightly above and below it.

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**Faribault, E.R.,1902:
Ecum Secum Gold District
Map# 37**

**Horne, R. 1997:
Flexural Slip Folding in the Meguma Group, southern Nova Scotia; in Abstract Volume;
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Report of Activities,1989,PartA, MacDonald, D.R.&Mills, K.A.eds.**

Ecum Secum

Guysborough and Halifax Counties

Nova Scotia

Scale 1:25 000

metres 1000

0

1000

2000 metres

feet 2000

0

2000

4000

6000 feet

6° Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection, Zone 20, Central Meridian 63°00' West

North American Datum (NAD) 1983

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IRCE

ALACT

10/10

BEZANSON P. BEZANSON

JAN 18/11

NOV. 18/10

Ecum Secum Bridge

Forges Pt

Little Is

Ecum Secum Harbour

Ecum Secum

Paces Cove

Mar

Lawsons Point

Back Cove

Jewars Cove

Sellers C

Whale Cove

Mink Island

Western Point

Batts C

Necum Point

Hardwood Island
Western Rocks

Orkney Islands

Little Puncheon Island

Jacks Island

Mitchell Bay

Tidmarsh Islands

56

Pig Island

Mitchell Point

Orkney

Crazy Kate

Steering Ledge

Bulls Gut

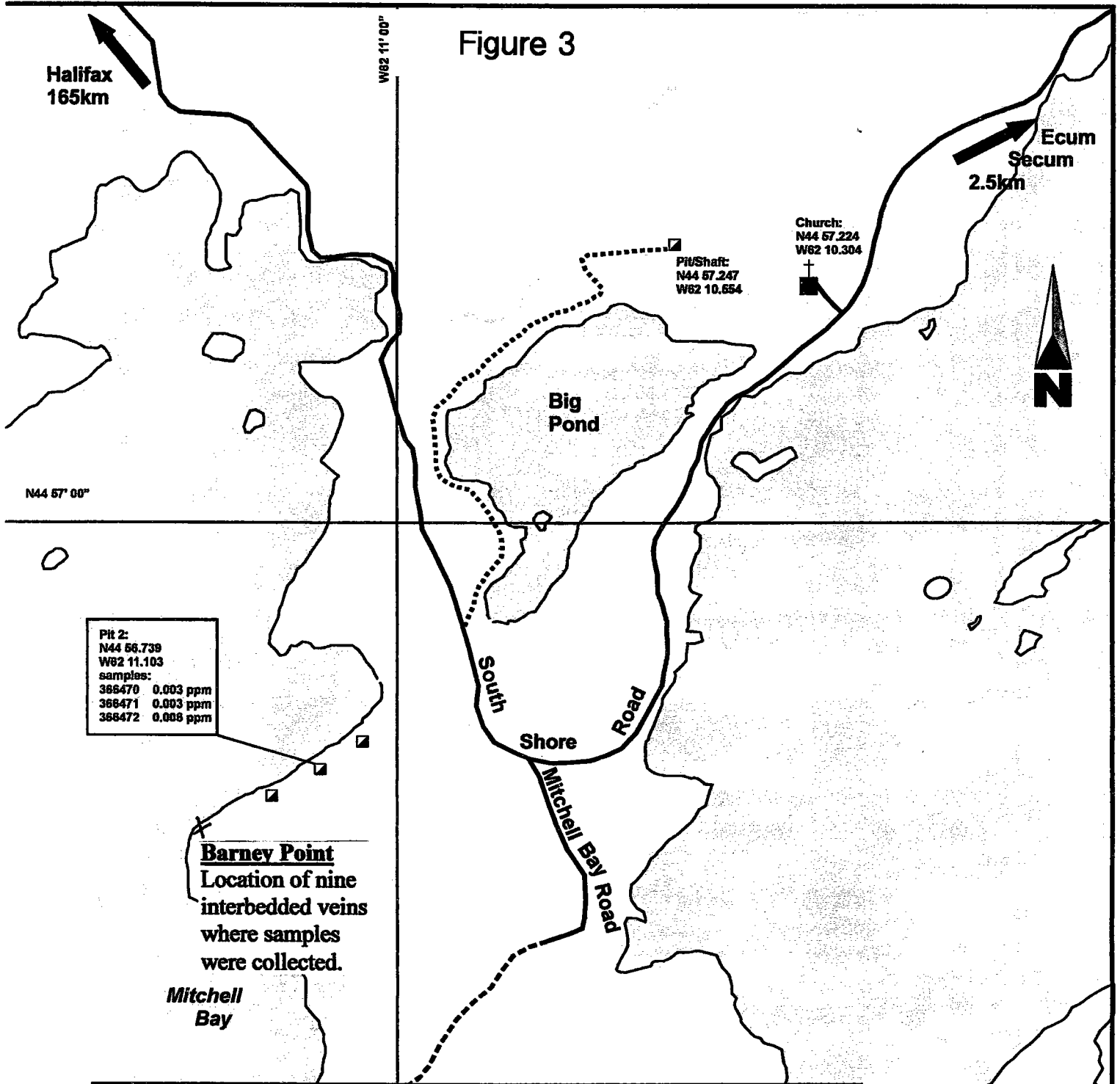
Rams Island

Net Pt

Barrigans I

Guysborough
Halifax Cou

Figure 3



Pit 2:
 N44 56.739
 W82 11.103
 samples:
 366470 0.003 ppm
 366471 0.003 ppm
 366472 0.006 ppm

Barney Point
 Location of nine interbedded veins where samples were collected.

Mitchell Bay, Halifax County
 NTS Sheet 11D/16 (D)
 Sample Map and Shafts Prospected 2010-2011
 P. Bezanson - prepared February 2012

Scale 1:10,000

0 500m 1km

pit/shaft	□	Gravel road	—
church	+	Bush trail	⋯

Form 10 - Statement of Assessment Work Expenditure
(pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act*, S.N.S. 1990, c. 18, s. 43(1))

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)

Re: Licence No. 08523 Date of issue FEB. 20, 2009

R

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting <i>1 MAN/ADAY X 150</i>	<u>12</u> days	<u>2600.00</u>
2. Geological mapping <i>1 MAN/8 DAYS X 250</i>	_____ days	
3. Trenching/stripping/refilling	_____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	_____ #	
5. Other laboratory <i>2 DAYS X 300.00</i> <i>CRUSHER, SCREEN, SLUICE</i>	_____ #	<u>600.00</u>
6. Grid:		
(a) Line cutting	_____ km	
(b) Picket setting	_____ km	
(c) Flagging	_____ km	
7. Geophysical surveys Airborne:		
(a) EM/VLF	_____ km	
(b) Mag or Grad	_____ km	
(c) Radiometric	_____ km	
(d) Combination	_____ km	
(e) Other _____	_____ km	
8. Geophysical surveys Ground:		
(a) EM/VLF	_____ km	
(b) Seismic soundings	_____ #	
(c) Magnetic/telluric	_____ km	
(d) IP/resistivity	_____ km	
(e) Gravity	_____ km	
(f) Other _____	_____ km	
9. Geochemical surveys		
(a) Lake, stream, spring	<u>DISCONT FEB 19 12 10 01</u>	
(i) Water	_____ samples	
(ii) Sediments	_____ samples	
(b) (i) Rock	_____ samples	
(ii) Core	_____ samples	
(iii) Chips	_____ samples	
(c) (i) Soil	_____ samples	
(ii) Overburden	_____ samples	
(d) Gas	_____ samples	
(e) Biogeochemistry	_____ samples	
(f) Sample collection	_____ samples	
(g) Other _____	_____ days	
10. Drilling:		
(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	_____ / _____ m	
(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	_____ / _____ m	
(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	_____ / _____ m	
(d) Auger (# holes/m)	_____ / _____ m	
(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	_____ / _____ m	
(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	_____ / _____ m	
(g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ days	
11. Other (describe) <i>LUNCH 8 X 25.00 = 200.00</i> <i>MILEAGE 144 KM X ADX = 57.60</i>		<u>257.60</u>
Subtotal		<u>3457.60</u>
Overhead costs <i>10%</i>		<u>345.76</u>
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services		
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. Legal fees		
18. Other (describe)		
Subtotal		<u>3803.36</u>
Grand total		<u>3803.36</u>

