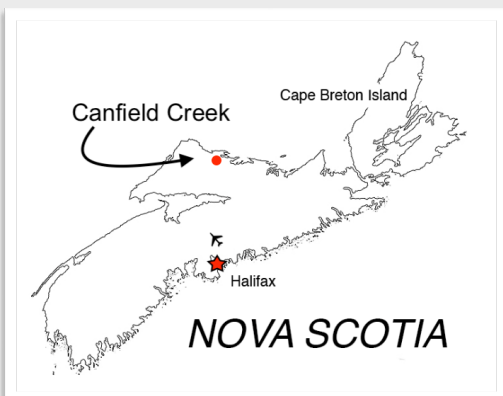


COPPER

Canfield Creek, Nova Scotia

FOR SALE OR OPTION - Redbed Copper Deposit

Highlights



- 300,000 tons of 1.2% copper and minor silver defined by drilling
- Open along two horizons and at depth.
- Hosted in sediments, redbed copper deposit.
- 29 Drillholes defining the deposit are available for viewing and sampling at the Nova Scotia core library.
- Government funding under the Mineral Resources Development Fund available for application, up to \$100K under 50/50 shared funding stream.

The Canfield Creek Copper Deposit, located in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, is a notable example of a redbed copper deposit with a **historical resource estimate of 300,000 tons grading 1.2% copper**. Despite being discovered in the 1960s and explored further in the 1980s, the deposit remains underexplored, with significant room for expansion. Given the global interest in copper as a critical metal for infrastructure, electrification, and renewable energy technologies, Canfield Creek represents an opportunity for further development and economic evaluation.

The deposit was first identified in 1966 when Scurry Rainbow Exploration drilled the area in search of potash. Although potash was not encountered, later analysis by Esso Minerals Canada in the 1980s revealed copper mineralization in archived chip samples. This led to a systematic diamond drilling program that ultimately delineated a copper-bearing zone hosted in grey, gritty sandstones, which are interbedded with redbed sandstones and mudstones. The mineralization occurs at depths between 35 and 110 meters and is closely associated with carbonaceous detritus, suggesting a strong redox-controlled deposition model.

Redbed copper deposits, such as Canfield Creek, form when oxidized copper-bearing fluids interact with reducing environments, causing the precipitation of copper minerals like chalcocite and malachite. This geological model is comparable to world-class redox-controlled copper systems such as the Nacimiento Cu-Ag deposit in the western United States and the Dzhezkazgan Cu-Ag deposits of Kazakhstan. Given that several other copper occurrences have been identified in the Cumberland Basin, Canfield Creek may be part of a broader, regionally significant mineralizing system.

Economically, the deposit presents a highly attractive opportunity for exploration and development. Despite having a well-defined copper-bearing zone, the deposit remains open along strike. Furthermore, there has been minimal deep drilling beyond the currently delineated resource, leaving the potential for discovering additional ore zones at depth.

Contact

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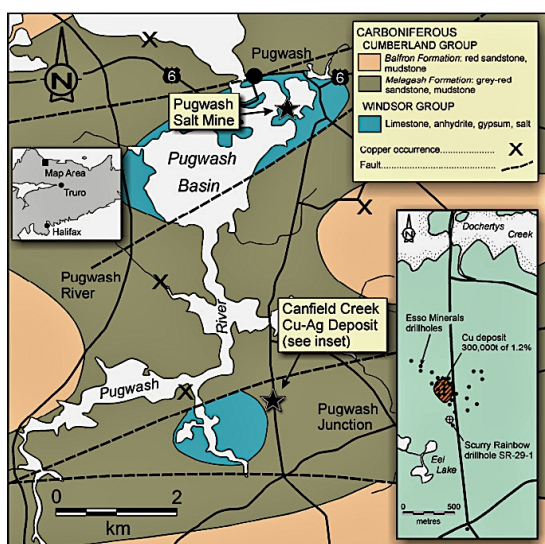


Figure 1. Geology of the Cumberland Basin between Pugwash and Canfield Creek, showing the location of the Canfield Creek Cu-Ag deposit.

Canfield Creek Copper

Mineralization:

Mineralization occurs as disseminated chalcocite, chalcocite nodules up to 3 cm in diameter, and wispy infilling along parting planes:



Image: Core sample from ESO drilling at Canfield Creek with disseminated chalcocite.

