GAC CORDILLERAN SECTION

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Exploration Series "Early Stage Active Projects"

Tuesday March 11, 2014

8:00 am: Registration – Networking
8:30 am: Presentation begins

Discovery Center, Geological Survey of Canada
1500 - 605 Robson Street, Vancouver, BC

Cost: $5 – Pay at Door – Coffee & muffins provided

RSVP: **space is limited; please pre-register by email at: talks@gac-cs.ca**

NOVACOPPER'S BORNITE PROJECT

Carbonate-hosted Copper in the Artic Terrane, Alaska

Discussion Leader: Erin Workman, PGeo, Director - Technical Services, NovaCopper Inc.

NovaCopper's Bornite Project is part of the Upper Kobuk Mineral Projects (UKMP) land package, consisting of approximately 352,943 acres (142,831 ha) in the Ambler mining district of the southern Brooks Range of northwestern Alaska.

Recent exploration by NovaCopper, and its predecessor company NovaGold, have included 53 drill holes totaling 29,418 m, district-wide surface mapping, airborne geophysics (DIGHEM), ground geophysics (CRIP, NSAMT, dipole/dipole IP, down-hole IP), and deep penetrating soil and vegetation geochemical surveys.

At the Bornite Project, copper mineralization is characterized by chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite as disseminations, veinlets, and breccia fillings distributed in stacked, roughly stratiform bodies hosted in dolomitized carbonate beds. Bornite has characteristics similar to a series of districts and deposits including the Kipushi deposit in the Congo, the Mt Isa district in Australia, the Tynagh deposit in Ireland, and the Tsumeb deposit in Namibia.

NovaCopper's 2013 exploration campaign was designed to expand mineralization in two discrete settings: 1) near-surface, moderate-grade (~1% copper) and potentially open-pit amenable mineralization at the Ruby Creek zone; and 2) deeper, higher-grade and potentially underground exploitable mineralization of both the South Reef and Ruby Creek zones. Highlights of the 2013 program include RC13-0224 with 236m at 1.90% Cu, RC13-220 with 126m at 1.59% Cu, and RC13-231 with 75m at 1.81% Cu. Most significantly, the 2013 drill holes appear to strengthen the likelihood that the near-surface Ruby Creek mineralization, identified by Kennecott in the 1950's, and the deep South Reef mineralization, discovered by NovaCopper in 2011, are linked.

A summary of the work and results, intended to stimulate discussion of future efforts on the project, will be presented.