

STARTREK GOLD-ANTIMONY PROPERTY

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Overview

The Startrek Gold-Antimony Property, located about 20km east of the town of Gander, Newfoundland, was optioned by White Metal Resources (WHM) on January 15, 2019 from Sokoman Iron Corp. (TSXV:SIC). The Property and immediate area has seen past mineral exploration programs since the late 1980s when the Newfoundland Geological Survey released results of lake bottom sediments (1981 and 1988) which contained a number of highly anomalous antimony results in the Goodyears Pond area.

Land Tenure

The Property consists of 260 claim units (026779M and 022588M) covering approximately 6,487 ha of which 40 claim units were optioned from the Vendor and 220 claim units were staked by WHM, in conjunction with the Option.

Location and Access

The Property is located about 20km east of Gander (pop. 11,688) and 7km east of the town of Benton, in east-central Newfoundland (NTS Map Area 2D/16). The Property is accessible along the old abandoned provincial railway bed east of Benton. The rail bed has been designated a provincial park and requires a special permit for vehicle use other than ATV or skidoo. Alternate access is possible through the McCurdy gravel operations on the Reid Lot located north of the Trans-Canada Highway at the east end of Gander Lake. The approximate centre of licence 022588M is 696492mE, 5416710mN and the approximate centre of licence 026779M 694536mE, 5419182mN (NAD27/Z21N).

Regional Geology

The Property is located in the Gander Zone, underlain by rocks of the Gander Group that are divided into early to middle Ordovician Indian Bay Big Pond Formation, Cambrian and Early Ordovician Jonathan's Pond Formation, and the Square Pond Gneiss. The Indian Bay Big Pond Formation tends to be characterized by more prevalent black pelites versus the quartz rich psammities of the Jonathan's Pond Formation. The Square Pond Gneiss occupies the eastern part of the property and is a 10 kilometre-wide belt of rocks that underlie and are considered to be metamorphosed equivalents of Gander Group rocks.

Local Geology and Mineralization

The Property is underlain by a mix of pelitic sediments and graphitic shales which are part of the Gander Group. These sedimentary rocks generally strike northeast and are often tightly folded with poorly mapped shear zones parallel to the northerly trending axial planes of these tight folds. The Devonian aged Gander Granite is located to the south and is intrusive into the Gander Group. Mineralization is hosted in the metasediments and consists of sulfide rich shear zones, quartz veins, stockwork, and breccias within the contact aureole between 400 metres and 2,000 metres north of the granite contact. Anomalous to high-

grade concentrations in gold, silver, antimony, tungsten, and arsenic have been noted from the various showings.

Work by Rubicon identified two gold/alteration trends: the Star-Trek and the Stallion. The Stallion Trend underlies licence 22588M whereas the Startrek Trend underlies two licenses (022691M and 025880M) held by other parties.

Previous Work

Initial interest in the area was the result of the discovery of a number of highly anomalous antimony-in-lake bottoms in the Goodyears Pond area (claim 022588M). The lake bottom survey results were released by the Newfoundland Geology Survey in 1981 and 1988. Gold exploration in the area dates back to 1986.

Noranda Exploration (1988-89) completed its own lake sediment sampling and followed up with a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey, which outlined 6 separate trends of antimony and gold with the largest being 300 metres wide and 2,000 metres long.

The ground was subsequently acquired by local prospectors Robert and Sandy Stares, who located a number of gold and pathfinder element showings with concentrations up to 350 g/t Au.

The claims were optioned to Rubicon Minerals Corp. who worked the ground between 2001 and 2004. Rubicon completed prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling on the higher priority gold targets and identified two gold/alteration trends: the Star-Trek and the Stallion. The Stallion Trend underlies licence 22588M. Rubicon focused on gold exploration and the antimony targets were not tested.

In 2013, prospecting (10 samples), trenching (6 trenches), rock grab sampling (68 samples), and channel sampling (8 channels) programs were completed in licence 22588M (Stallion Trend) by Mick Stares, Robert Stares, and Wayne Reid. Trenching focused on the antimony (+/-Zn and As) soil targets and proved to be quite effective in finding a bedrock source to the soil anomalies. Three of the trenches (#1, #4 and #5) outlined antimony, arsenic and zinc mineralization and were classified as “new” showings. Highlights from the trenching include:

- Trench 5: targeting a 500 metre long Sb soil anomaly, the trenching uncovered a 5.0 metre wide stibnite zone and a number of +1 metre diameter boulders, traced up to 50 metres from in-situ mineralization. Results included up to 0.64% Sb and 186 ppb Au over 5.0 metres (channel samples) from a quartz-breccia zone. A large boulders of higher grade antimony boulders were also uncovered with up to 3.93% Sb.
- Trench 1: targeting a 2,200 metre long antimony soil anomaly, trenching uncovered several areas with “ore grade” antimony. Despite overburden of up to 4 metres, excavating was successful in pulling up a number of stibnite-rich boulders with impressive Sb-Zn-As mineralization.
- Trench 4: uncovered a new antimony showing with narrow, high-grade massive stibnite (~38% Sb).

In late 2014, after acquiring the property from the Stares', Sokoman Iron Corp. carried out limited soil geochemical and ground magnetometer surveys over the Trench 1 antimony discovery made by Mike and Robert Stares in 2013, located approximately 500 metres south-southwest of Goodyears Pond. A total of 110 B-horizon soils were collected and approximately 6 line kilometres of magnetometer surveying was completed over the Trench 1 target.

In late 2015, Sokoman completed exploration trenching on four soil geochemical targets outlined by the 2014 soil geochemical program. The soil geochemical results returned multiple strongly anomalous antimony values up to 4500 ppm Sb. Four trenches were excavated and soil anomalies that were trenched are highlighted in red in the following table of Sb soil anomalies. A number of the soil anomalies remain untested.

Startrek 2015 Phase 1 Trenching Targets (NAD27)				
Sample/Trench #	UTM E	UTM N		Sb ppm
STS-11 - Trench 1	697104	5416540		1900
STS-12 - Trench 1	697125	5416530		277
STS-13 - Trench 1	697149	5416521		400
STS-15 - Not Trenched	697223	5416498		264
STS-36 - Not Trenched	697227	5416578		243
STS-37 - Not Trenched	697243	5416570		327
STS-45 - Trench 2	697149	5416390		240
STS-46 - Trench 2	697130	5416397		500
STS-47 - Trench 2	697110	5416407		500
STS-86 - Not Trenched	697044	5416215		234
STS-105 - Trench 4	697266	5416793		4500
STS-107 - Trench 3	697235	5416811		227

A total of 41 channel samples were collected from Trench 1 (STS-11, 12, 13), while 17 samples were collected from Trench 4 (near STS-105). Trenches 2 and 3 failed to reach bedrock. The highest concentrations of antimony were from Trench 1 (Red Fox Zone) where significant disseminated sulphides, specifically pyrite, stibnite, and arsenopyrite, were found hosted in fine-grained black to grey shale/slate directly beneath a 1900 ppm Sb soil anomaly. Wispy bands of sulphides were noted up to 3cm in thickness and locally appeared parallel to bedding or foliation over a 3-4 metre-wide section at the west end of Trench 1. Eight of the channel samples returned >440 ppm Sb (maximum detection limit for Sb) and over limit assaying returned up to 3.30% Sb over 0.50 metres. The best channel sample intervals returned 1.45% Sb over 3.25 metres including 3.10% Sb over 1.25 meters.

Follow up diamond drilling was completed by Sokoman in 2016 which tested the Red Fox Zone (2 holes) and the Cliff Hanger Au-Sb occurrence (1 hole) where previous workers reported grab sampling of up to 1.25 g/t Au and 3.8% Sb. A total of 302 metres of core was drilled. The best results were from drill hole ST-16-01 at the Red Fox Zone, which intersected significant disseminated sulphides, specifically pyrite, stibnite and arsenopyrite, hosted in fine-grained black to grey shale/slate directly beneath the 1900 ppm

Sb soil anomaly. Core assays included 5.0 metres of 0.38% Sb including 1.0 metre of 1.62% Sb. The drill hole at the Cliff Hanger (ST-16-03) returned no significant values.

Potential

The exploration history, host rocks, and mineralization on the Startrek Property are remarkably similar to the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine located about 70 road kilometres to the west. The mine is presently on care and maintenance (may be opening soon) and looking for new antimony opportunities in the region. The stibnite mineralization at Startrek is remarkably similar to Beaver Brook in that it is associated with silicified graphitic sediments proximal to a later granite intrusive.

Stibnite-quartz mineralization was first noted at Beaver Brook in 1989 while following up on anomalous lake bottoms and soil sediment results. The Beaver Brook Antimony main zone deposit was discovered in 1990's when, in the third drilling program, they intersected the main zone and defined a reserve of 2.3 million tonnes of 4.08% Sb; current indicated resources are 0.5 million tonnes of 4.17% Sb. The mine was put into production in 1997 by Roycefield Resources and subsequently bought by the Chinese based "Hunan Group". It has a 300 tpd antimony mill which in the past has been looking for feed.

Trenching and sampling on the Startrek Property in 2013 resulted in the discovery of three new zones of antimony (plus gold) mineralization hosted by quartz-sulfide breccias, veins and shear zones. The discoveries were made while testing soil anomalies that were defined over 20 years ago on reconnaissance grids with greater than 250 metre line spacing. The soil anomalies are 500 to 2,900 metres long and are supported by results from previous lake bottom geochemistry surveys which include the highest antimony concentrations in Newfoundland. The new showings remain completely open and have never been drill tested. Limited drilling by Sokoman (3 holes) returned 5.0 metres of 0.38% Sb including 1.0 metre of 1.62%.

In addition to antimony, the Startrek property has the potential to host significant gold, tungsten, and base metal mineralization as evidenced from the large soil anomalies and known mineralization on the Property.