NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect Discover Develop



291, 292, 5332, 877

2009, 970, 5640, 2100

1820, 121, 14, 18.9

132, 1180, 846, 3700

4, 22.3, 30.3, 168.5

2, 40.3, 39.3, 420

813, 56.3, 10, 15.8

898, 16, 19, 27

346, 28.6, 75, 39.9

285, 25.1, 29.4, 6.2

Dykes River Property

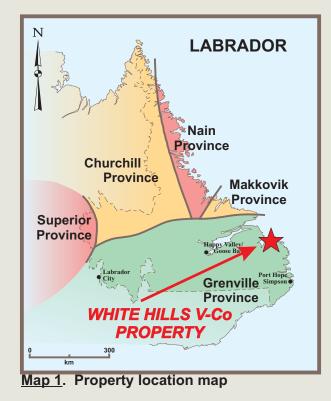
Co-Ni-Cu rich

Massive Sulphid

V Co Cu Ni ppm

Legend

White Hills - Vanadium



The White Hills Property is located approximately 22 km SE of Cartwright and 12 km east of the all season road (to Cartwright), part of the Trans Labrador Highway (Maps 1 and 2, NTS 13H/10). A gravel road, which was built for the Long Range Radar Site, passes right through the property. Cartwright has a deep sea port.

Regional Geology

This region is located within the Grenville Province, south eastern Labrador, and straddles three major lithostructural terranes: Hawke River, Lake Melville and Mealy Mountains (Gower et al., 1987).

Local Geology

Much of the property is underlain by massive to strongly foliated gabbro and norite, commonly layered, subophitic and locally coronitic The NW part of the property is underlain by foliated to gneissic diorite to quartz diorite, and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss, in part derived from leucogabbronorite. On the eastern margin of this latter rock, a small unit of foliated to gneissic granodiorite and compositionally equivalent well-banded gneiss

also occurs. In the centre of the property, massive, weakly or strongly foliated ultramafic rocks, commonly layered and locally showing cumulate texture occur.

Mineralization

Although the area has been staked historically 3 times, no assessment reports were filed. Little previous exploration has been done in this area due to poor exposure and inaccessibility. However, with the construction of the new highway to Cartwright, the area has been opened up to exploration. The area was mapped by Charles Gower, NL Survey Geologist who noted rusty-weathering metagabbro that was abnormally heavy and probably contained sulphides (Gower, field notes). A grab sample returned 1037 ppm V (Gower, 2010) and was termed the Dykes River V Showing. The property was staked in 2017 by the present owners to investigate the occurrence. They have uncovered significant new areas of V-Co-Cu (Ni) mineralization associated with mafic to ultramafic <u>+</u> magnetite-bearing rocks. Prospecting on the White Hills property was conducted over the past Spring and Fall of 2018. An EM-16 was used and over 3 km of lines were completed, which show a good conductor. In the conductive zone, a soil sample returned 113 ppm Co; a bedrock sample returned 0.125% Co, 0.33% Ni and 0.56% Cu. Two other

Highlights

Significant new discoveries associated with historic V showing

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- Grabs up to 0.25% V, 1250 ppm Co, 0.99% Cu and 3800 ppm Ni.
- Little previous exploration
- **Open in all directions**

samples had > 1000 ppm V. The best bedrock mineralization

returned up to 0.25% V, 1250 ppm Co, 0.99% Cu and 3800 ppm Ni. Several rusty gossans have been located within the claim as well and have yet to be investigated.

The Dykes River Vshowing is hosted within a magnetite-rich metagabbro, which may also be enriched in sulphides locally (rusty weathering, dense rock, noted by C. Gower).

This gabbro is readily recognized on regional aeromagnetic surveys, as having anomalously high magnetic intensities, even compared to the moderate to high magnetic intensities of its host geology. The gabbro is elongated E-W and with a 8 km dimension based on the magnetic pattern. The aeromagnetic map clearly shows broad banding with the WNW-ESE strike of geological units. A prominent magnetic break, oriented 070° and extending for >30km, exists just 3 km to the south of the gabbro

(N dipping thrust fault?), defined by local magnetic enhancement on the north side of the break. A series of more subtle magnetic FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: linear features (dykes?), oriented 015° to 020°, appear to pass through the eastern end of the gabbro, as well as the 070° magnetic linear.

> A highly variable magnetic pattern (Figure 1) is observed associated with the gabbro, indicating a probable (and typical)

magnetite zoning within it. The V occurrence is situated on the flank of one of the local magnetic highs. The observed magnetic variability may limit the use of magnetic modelling to determine depth extent. However, the large magnetic low flanking the north side of the gabbro feature suggests that this gabbro has significant depth extent, and has a steep dip/plunge to the north, consistent with its situation within moderate to steeply dipping local geology (Gerry Kilfoil, pers comm., Oct. 16, 2018)

Map 2. Claims and geology map 291, 292, 5332, 877 2009, 970, 5640, 2100 204, 138, 2222, 536 Dykes River Vanadium 186.5, 4.48, 19.55, 9.38 178.5, 73.1, 11.1, 10.9 128, 8.48, 30.5, 16.35

131, 653, 6030, 1690

267, 28.7, 101, 62.9

122.5, 6.56, 35.3, 11.1

186.5, 4.48, 19.55, 9.38

178.5, 73.1, 11.1, 10.9

128, 8.48, 30.5, 16.35

Gabbro, Norite

587, 390, 2540, 1080

695, 122, 195, 557

799, 249, 1350, 711

Dykes River Vanadium

204, 138, 2222, 536

545, 48.3, 154, 69.6

199.5, 19.6, 21.4, 17.2

Figure 1: Aeromag



Plates 1-4: Grabs from property

Mineralization Model

The occurrence of othocumulate layering in the host gabbroic rocks and elevated V, indicates the potential for VTM-type deposits. These are V-Ti rich deposits associated with magnetite rich horizons in the host gabbro. VTM deposits host the largest V resources globally.