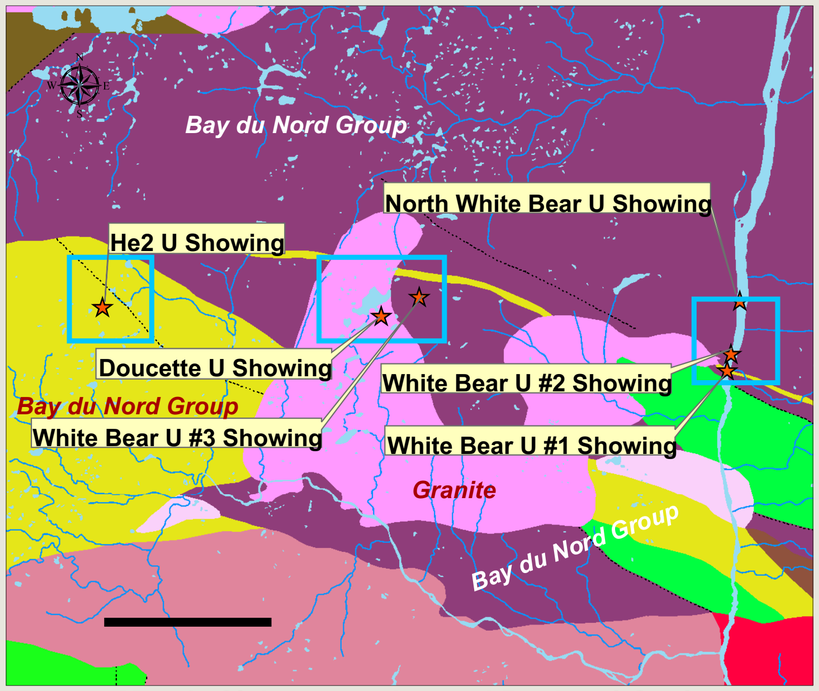
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Prospect · Discover · Develop

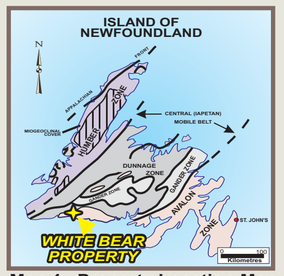
White Bear - U



Map 2: Claims Location and Regional Geology

Source: Crisby-Whittle,L. V. J. (compiler) 2012: Partial bedrock geology dataset for the Island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/2616 version7.0. Mineral Occurrence Source: Mineral Occurrence Database - Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources Website:http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey

The ***White Bear U Property*** is located in southern Newfoundland, 40 km NW of the town of Burgeo (Maps 1 and 2: NTS 11P/14). A paved road, the only land access route to Burgeo, runs N-S about 20 km west of the White Bear River property.



Map 1. Property Location Map

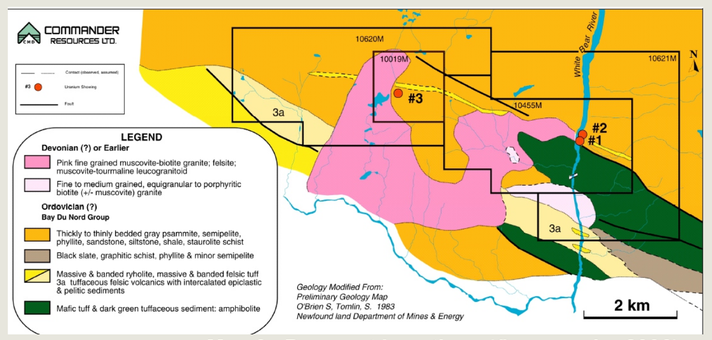
Regional Geology: The White Bear River area lies on the northern re-entrant of the Hermitage Flexure and contains geological elements of the Gander and Dunnage Zones of the Newfoundland Appalachians. The northern segment of the area is underlain mainly by an east to east-southeast trending belt of polydeformed metasedimentary, metavolcanic and ophiolitic meta-igneous rocks, which is continuous westward with, and in part correlative to, the Ordovician La Poile and Bay du Nord groups. The group is bounded to the north and south by fault zones of regional extent (O'Brien, 1983). The White Bear property lies within a feature known as the Hermitage Flexure, which is one of the major important structural elements defined by the island arc assemblages.

Local Geology: The Bay du Nord and La Poile groups together with the underlying ophiolitic rocks, are intruded in the south by syn- to late-tectonic granitoids of the Burgeo batholith. The Bay du Nord group is also intruded by the North Bay Granite in the NE and by several smaller syn- to late-tectonic granites confined to the volcano-sedimentary belt. The geology comprises mafic tuff and dark green tuffaceous siltstones and sandstones of amphibolite grade; massive volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of felsic composition; massive and banded rhyolites and tuffs; tuffaceous felsic volcanics with intercalated epiclastic and pelitic sediments (including mineralized staurolite schist and ash tuffs); black slate, graphitic schist, phyllite and minor semipelite; thickly- to thinly-bedded grey psammite, semipelite; fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite granite and pink fine-grained muscovite-biotite granite; felsite and muscovite-tourmaline leuco-granitoids.

Mineralization

There are 6 U occurrences on the White Bear Property – Doucette, He2, North White Bear, White Bear Uranium 1, 2 and 3 showings (Maps 2 and 3). Three uranium occurrences (two in outcrop and one in float) were discovered on the White Bear River property in the early 1980's by Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey personnel. The showings occur over a 3 km trend. These showings are considered to be stratabound in nature. Two showings, White Bear 1 and 2, exposed in White Bear River are hosted individually by ash tuff and staurolite schist, respectively, within a volcaniclastic / metasedimentary package. The third, White Bear 3, consists of highly mineralized angular float of volcaniclastic metatuff. Pitchblende appears to be the primary uranium mineral, with minor associated **uraninite, autunite, uranophane and brannerite**.

In 2005, Commander Resources Ltd entered into an option agreement with several prospectors for the Blue Hills and White Bear U properties. Commander – 2005 work: Focus on the White Bear River property was the Doucette Prospect, a new U discovery by Commander. Situated approximately 500 m from the No. 3 Prospect, the Doucette consists of two clusters of quartz-biotite-muscovite schist, quartzite and felsic volcanic angular boulders spread over a distance of several hundred m. The results of sixteen composite rock chip samples returned values ranging from **0.13% to 1.32% U3O8; six contained in excess of 0.67% U3O8.** Uranium minerals **uraninite, vandendriesscheite and autunite** were identified. A uranium soil sample cluster anomaly, approximately 450 x 500 m in extent over the Doucette Prospect area, has a high correlation with Th, V, La and to a lesser degree with Cu, Se and Mo. Quartzite and schist lithologies, the specific uranium minerals and pathfinder elements U, V, Mo, Se, and Cu are considered to be diagnostic of tabular sandstone-hosted uranium mineralization.



Map 3. Prospect Locations (Commander 2006)

2006: In the White Bear River area U mineralization closely corresponds to areas of high radiometric and low to moderate total magnetic intensity units within the Bay du Nord Group. Results from anomalies He2, He1a, He18a and the Doucette Prospect have shown highly encouraging uranium assays in a favourable geological setting. Significant U minerals such as autunite were identified as coatings and fracture fillings with radiometric counts ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 cps. Several lower count radioactive boulders with 800 cps were recorded on Anomaly He1. The radiometric boulders consist mainly of impure meta-quartzite. Iron-rich minerals comprise 10-15% of the quartzite. Noteworthy 2006 assays include **2.79% and 1.64% U3O8** from boulders on the He-2 prospect.

A high uranium assay of **3.1% U3O8** from a buried boulder at the He-2 prospect, White Bear River Area.

At anomaly He-1a, three samples assayed **0.20%, 0.24%, and 0.28% U3O8 and four others returned values from 0.06% to 0.14% U3O8.** Ten rock chip samples had values ranging from **0.39% to 1.32% U3O8**. Rock chip samples from boulders on the He-2 prospect assayed from **0.15% to 0.28% U3O8**. Other isolated outlying targets included one in the White Bear River having 1610 U3O8 ppm. A number remain unexplained as no anomalous counts were found with follow-up prospecting. A number of targets remain to be visited. Majority of targets are within the Bay du Nord Group metasediments and the remainder occur within the Burgeo Intrusive Suite.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Stockley

Tel: (709) 424-5333

E-Mail: stockleysteve@hotmail.com

Model

The uranium occurrences are considered to be mainly stratabound volcanic-related and show evidence of both syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization, occurring mainly in felsic tuffs and less notably in metasediments where they are in contact with the volcaniclastic units.

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