

Geologic Map of the northern part of White Gold Corp's Black Hills Creek project area, likely structural controls for Au mineralization and recommendations for further work.

For Ground Truth Exploration

By

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Seven field days were spent on the Black Hills Creek project area mapping outcrops, subcrop and float rocks for lithology, structural data and prospecting accompanied by Jean Pautler, James Anderson, Jessica Roberts and Connor Messler. Additional geological and geophysical discussions were carried out with Amir Radjaee.

The resulting geologic map of the northern part of the study area is presented in Figure 1. If viewing this document on a computer with Adobe Reader, the .PDF map in Figure 1 contains a clickable legend that allows the reader to turn layers on and off, which can help to display how the final geologic map is constrained by aeromagnetic data, aeroradiometric data and DIGHEM data.

The main area of recent exploration focus by White Gold Corp. (infill soils and GT Probe lines) lies within a 4 km by 2.5 km, northwest-trending elliptical body of mafic metavolcanic rocks consisting mainly of actinolite garnet gneiss (northwest corner of Figure 1). Portions of this metavolcanic are interpreted to have resisted tectonic strain and remained less foliated, preserving primary igneous textures indicative of flows including flow contacts, flow banding, flow breccia and possibly relict amygdules (Figures 2A, B, C and D, respectively). The relatively non-foliated character of parts of this unit suggest that it acted as a rigid body or mega-boudin during flattening of the surrounding strongly foliated rocks, causing it to behave more brittly and making it a better potential host for subsequent fault dilation, fluid flow and mineralization. The rigid body may also have caused the deflection of faults around its margins, forming dilation zones. A detailed close-up map of the mafic metavolcanic unit (Figure 3) shows the geochemical results of gold in soils and GT Probe samples collected thus far in this area.

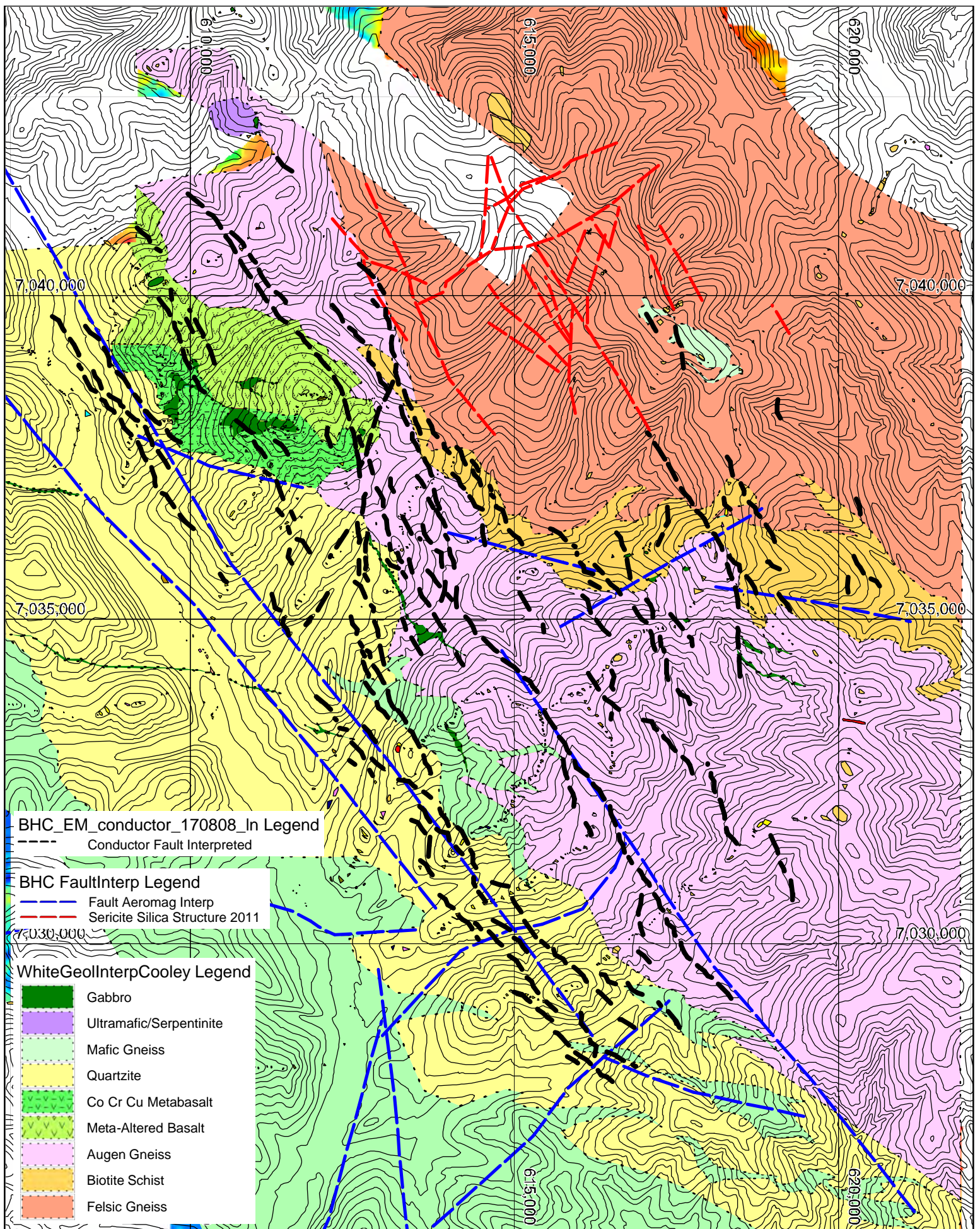


Figure 1. Geologic map of the northern part of the BHC property,

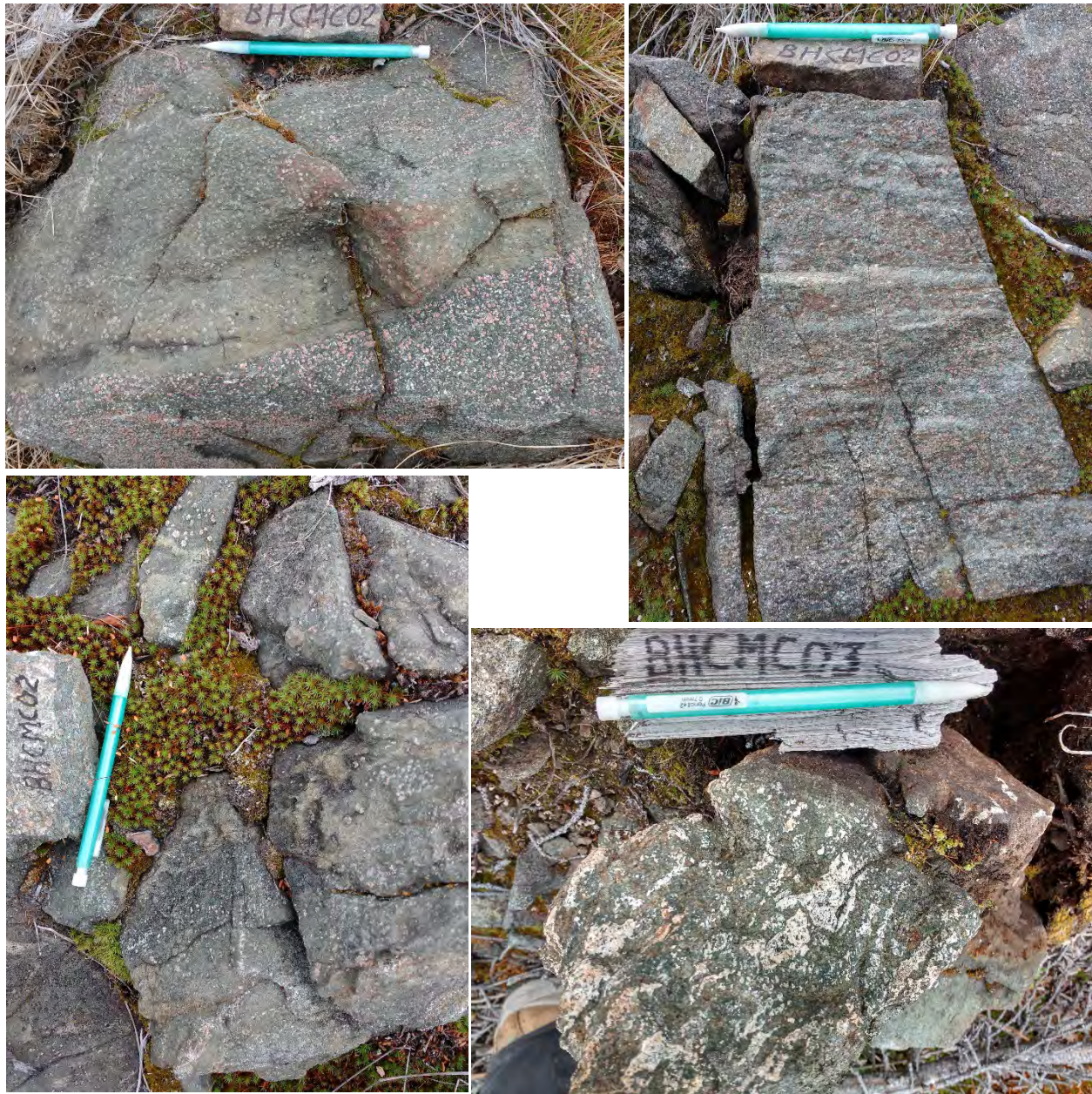


Figure 2. Textures preserved by actinolite + garnet gneiss that suggest that grain size of garnets and presence /absence of garnet may be preserving relict mafic volcanic flow textures. **A** shows grading of metamorphic garnet possibly in inverse-relation to original igneous crystal size along a chilled margin of a flow. **B** shows alternating bands of light and dark actinolite and presence/absence of garnet possibly reflecting original flow banding textures. **C** shows possible flow top breccia by garnet-rich and garnet poor relict clasts. **D** shows white feldspar(?) shapes that resemble amygdules. Geologic Station BHCMC02; 611871E, 7038453N, Station BHCMC03; 611764E, 7038486N.

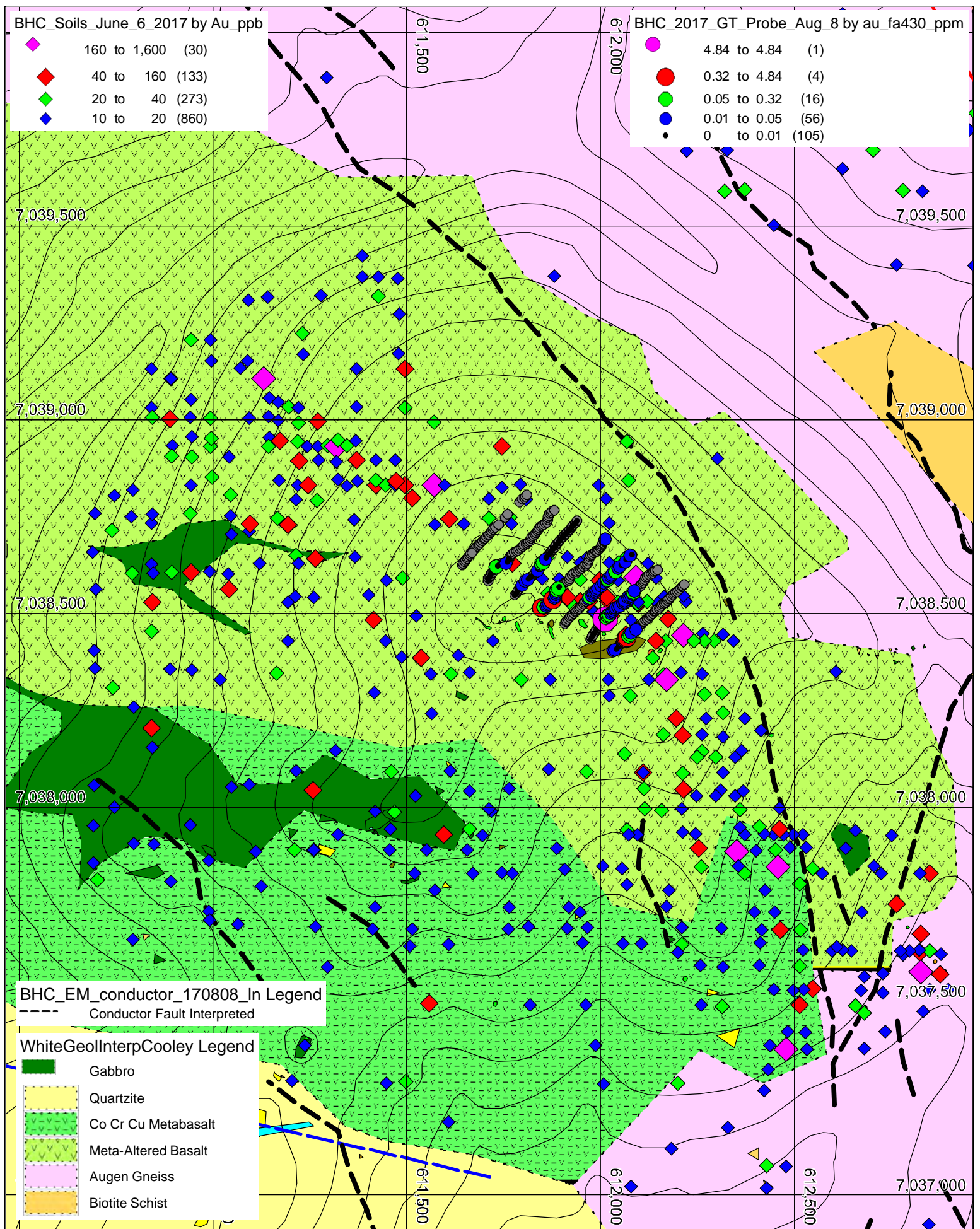


Figure 3. Area of anomalous gold in soils and in recent GT Probe results in the north part of the BHC project area.

The assemblage actinolite + garnet may be an indication that the mafic volcanic rocks were hydrothermally altered prior to metamorphism. Most mafic gneiss elsewhere is commonly hornblende feldspar. Syn-depositional hydrothermal activity and mineralization could have occurred in this area. A relatively high percentage of sulfides within quartzite immediately west of the metavolcanic (Figure 4) which includes notable pyrrhotite, pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite and rare galena, could be related to syn-depositional mineralization of the host rocks which has been remobilized along the foliation during metamorphism. Additional geophysical data could be collected over this area to search for a possible hydrothermal centre to the anomalous sulfides. Extending the DIGHEM survey to cover the area shown by the red ellipse is warranted to help map the extent of chargeability that may be associated with the high sulfide content. Sulfide content in the quartzite was observed to diminish gradually southward along the belt, implying the hydrothermal centre may be more to the north.

The DIGHEM data recently acquired over the northeast part of the BHC project area shows linear strong conductive zones that correspond with topographic lows and locally anomalous silver +/- gold in soils (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The black dashed lines in all map figures are interpreted centres of conductors picked from DIGHEM data curves by Amir Radjaee. The correlation of gold with silver may suggest that additional exploration work in BHC consider targeting high silver anomalies with the expectation that gold may also be present in economic amounts.

Displayed in Figure 6 are quartz vein measurements collected from outcrops along the Black Hills Creek valley, an area of extensive placer mining activity, both recent and historic, and an area that is unsuitable for grid soil sampling due to the disturbed ground and presence of alluvial gold. A major NW-striking set of structures is interpreted to occur along this valley as interpreted from the aeromagnetic data. Coupled with the presence of north-trending quartz adularia +/- sulfide veins with adjacent sericitic to potassic alteration halos this implies that the Black Hills Creek valley fault zone is a potential host to mineralization and deserves additional work. DIGHEM coverage along this valley as well as soils along the margins of the valley to the east and west of placer working are definitely warranted.

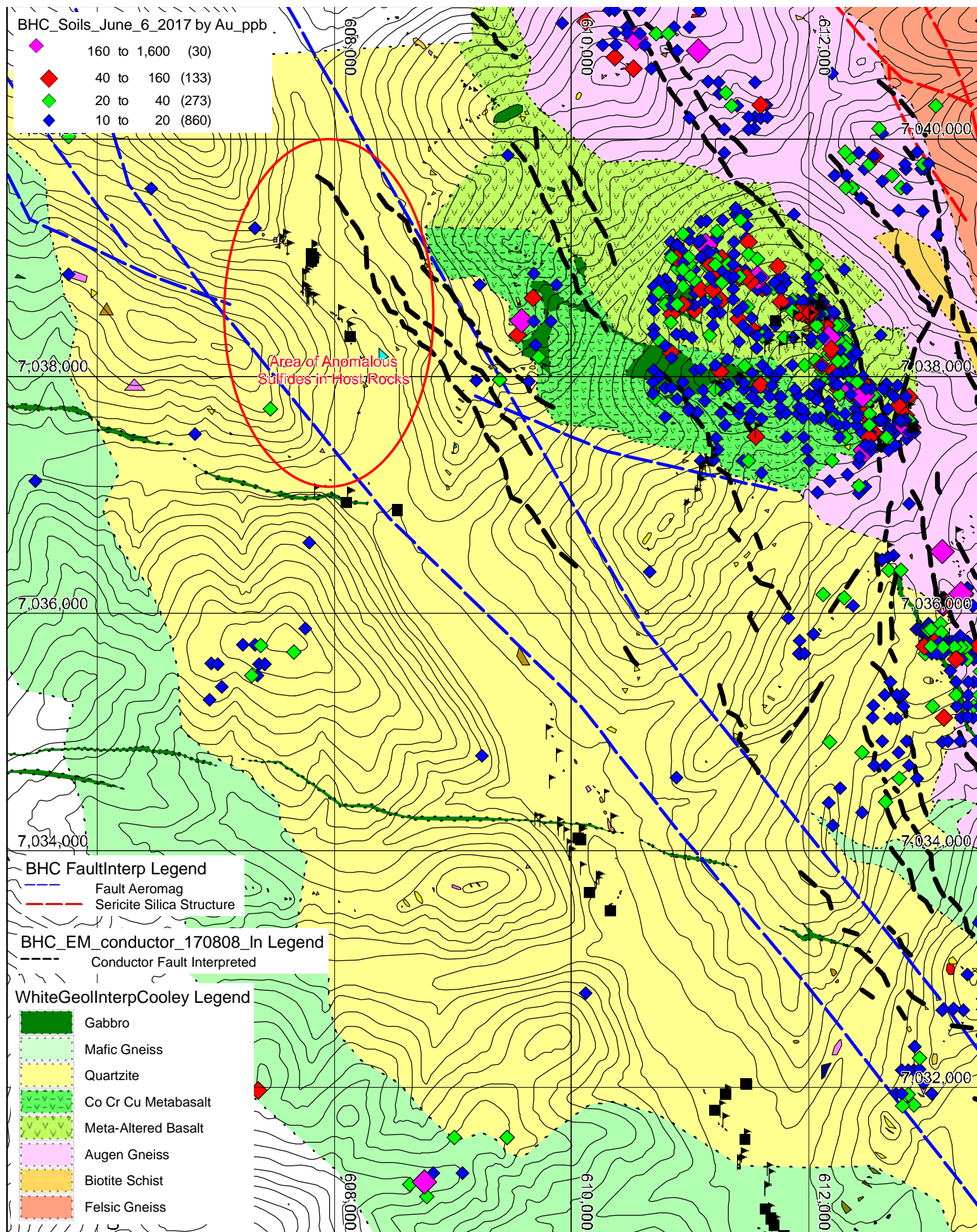


Figure 4. Area of abundant sulfides observed within host rocks. Sulfides pyrrhotite, pyrite, trace chalcopyrite and rare galena occur embedded and strung out along foliation suggesting possible syn-sedimentary mineralization near the adjacent mafic metavolcanic centre.

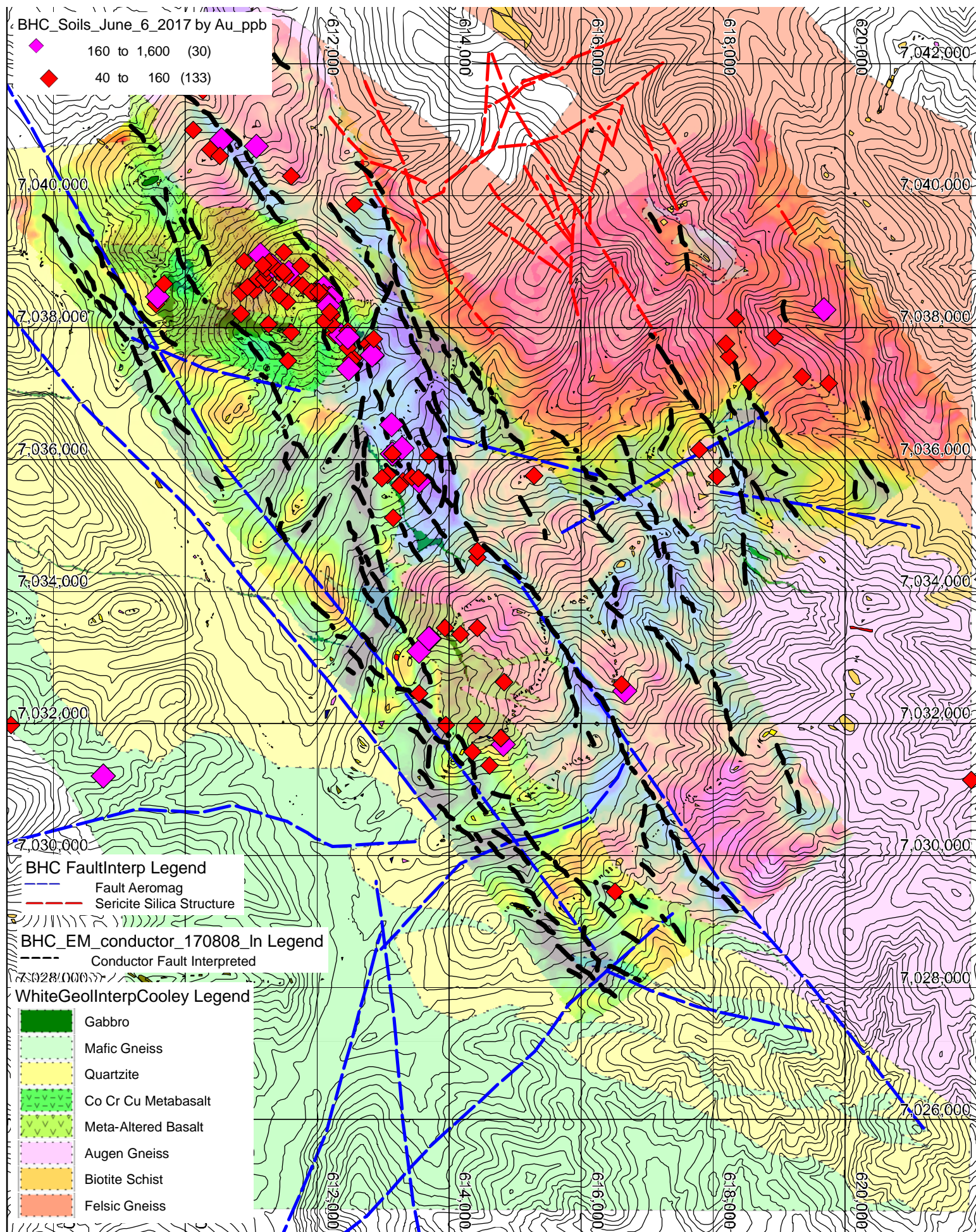


Figure 5. DIGHEM apparent resistivity data shown under semi-transparent geologic map with gold Au in soils, showing a coincidence of anomalous gold mineralization near an inferred north-trending highly conductive relay structure or dilation zone linking northwest-striking faults with high conductivities.

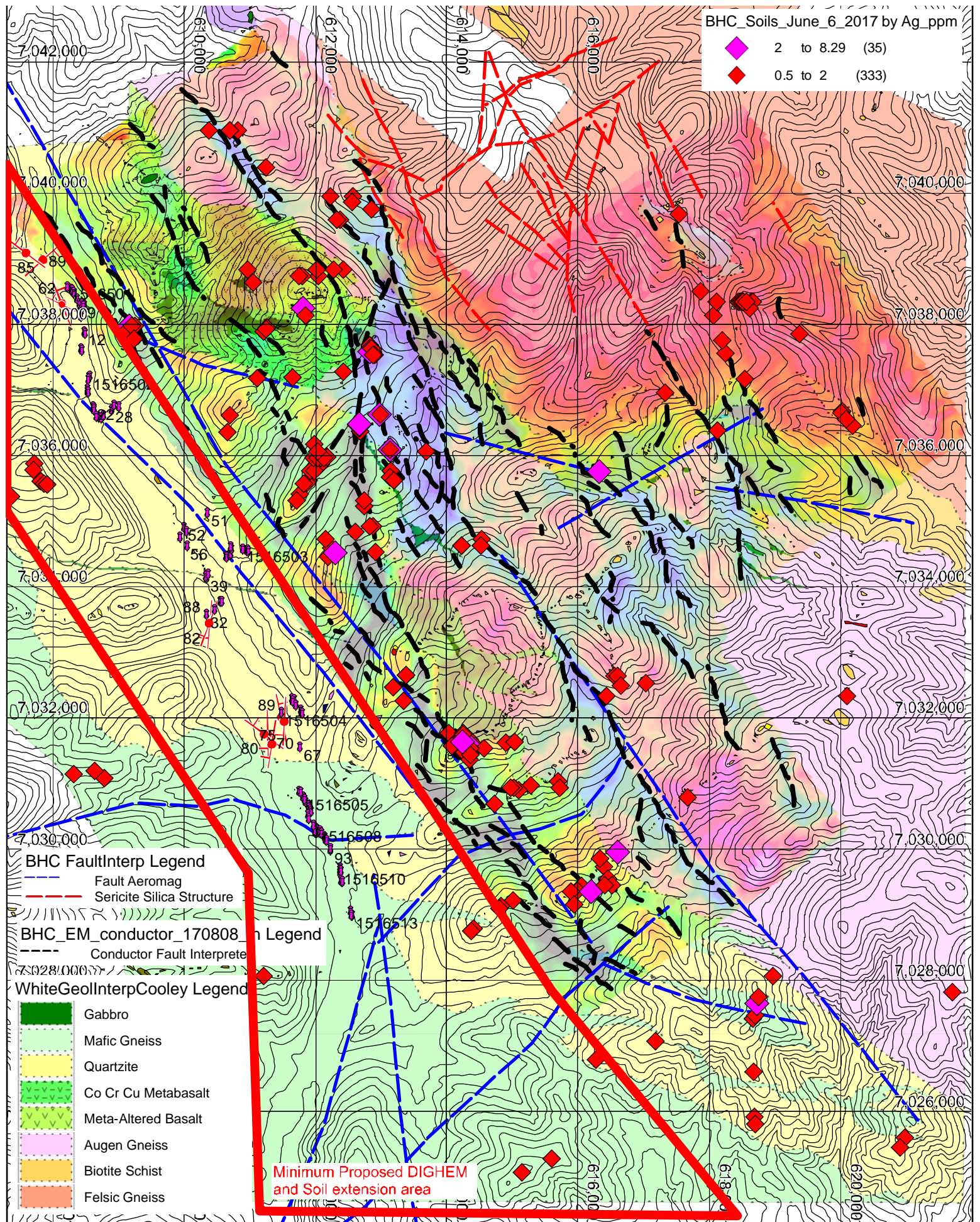


Figure 6. DIGHEM apparent resistivity data shown under semi-transparent geologic map with Silver Ag in soils, which shows a stronger correlation with silver mineralization occurring along both the north-trending highly conductive relay structures and the northwest-striking faults with high conductivities. Additional exploration work focusing on the silver may lead to associated gold mineralization.

RECIOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- Target the silver anomalies as vectors for associated gold mineralization. Use additional soil grids, GT Probe lines and prospecting to better evaluate these Ag anomalies.
- Extend the DIGHEM survey to cover both sides of the Black Hills Creek valley. The survey would target both the northwest-striking fault system (conductivity lineaments) interpreted to underlie the valley, and as well target the potential disseminated sulfide mineralization (chargeability highs) of the proposed syn-sedimentary hydrothermal system at the north part of the creek area.
- After the DIGHEM survey is flown, do some north-south oriented soil lines with close sample spacing (25 metres) over observed DIGHEM anomalies or interpreted aeromagnetic lineaments along both sides of the Black Hills Creek valley, taking care to avoid sampling areas of placer mining disturbance and thick colluvium black muck.