11 April 2022

High-Grade Gold Prospects Staked in Alaska

Key Highlights

- White Rock has been able to stake a contiguous block of new tenements in a new high-grade gold project, the White Gold Project, identified within the Tintina Gold Province, Alaska, host to giant gold deposits including Donlin Creek (45 Moz Au), Pogo (10 Moz Au) and Fort Knox (13.5 Moz Au).
- The White Gold Project encompasses 8 mineralised prospects connected by a 16-kilometre network of northeast trending geological structures. Historic surface geochemistry and core drilling completed by two previous explorers highlights the potential of the district, with White Rock staking 38 contiguous mining claims over 24km² (5,900 acres).
- Highlights from historic exploration include:
  - **Goldberg Prospect**
    - **18.0m @ 9.1g/t gold** including **4.0m @ 33.8g/t gold** in surface trenching
  - **Shalosky Prospect**
    - **19.0m @ 4.0g/t gold** including **2.6m @ 11.2/t gold** in surface trenching
    - **27.1m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 88.3m including **1.2m @ 23.1g/t gold** (WG11-02)
  - **Low Prospect**
    - **9.8m @ 8.6g/t gold** including **3.8m @ 14.3g/t gold** in surface trenching
    - **20.0m @ 2.5g/t gold** from 34.4m including **2.2m @ 17.4g/t gold** (WG11-05)
  - **Hunter Prospect**
    - **28.0m @ 3.0g/t gold** including **3.3m @ 16.4g/t gold** in surface trenching
- The mineralised prospects appear to be controlled by a series of northeast trending structures within an orogenic setting that is distal to the Cretaceous granitic intrusions linked to mineralisation in the Tintina Gold Province. Within orogenic gold systems, fault-controlled mineralisation often persists for extensive strike lengths and depths.

White Rock's Managing Director & CEO Mr Matt Gill commented:-

"White Rock is committed to building a quality portfolio of high-grade precious metal assets in the world class Tintina Gold Province, to stand alongside our high-grade zinc-silver rich VMS deposit at Red Mountain, now measuring over **21 million tonnes at 8.5% Zinc Equivalent or 393 g/t Silver Equivalent grades**[1].

"Generative exploration work by our first-class team in-country is continuing to highlight significant prospectivity where limited historic exploration has been undertaken when compared with similarly endowed terrains on a global scale. In this instance, White Rock has been able to stake a contiguous block of new tenements over 8 quality high-grade gold mineralised prospects that are structurally linked.

"I and the Team remain impressed and encouraged by the rich mineral endowment and high exploration prospectivity that the geology of Alaska offers. Overlaid by this geological prospectivity is the fact that Alaska is ranked by the Fraser Institute in the Top 5 jurisdictions in the world for overall Investment Attractiveness, which takes both mineral and policy perception into consideration.

1 Refer ASX Announcement 17th February 2022 "Significant Increase in Zinc-Silver Resource, Red Mountain VMS Project, Alaska."

“This project is at the early stages of discovery with several >10g/t gold intercepts across this sparsely drilled property offering tantalising upside potential.”

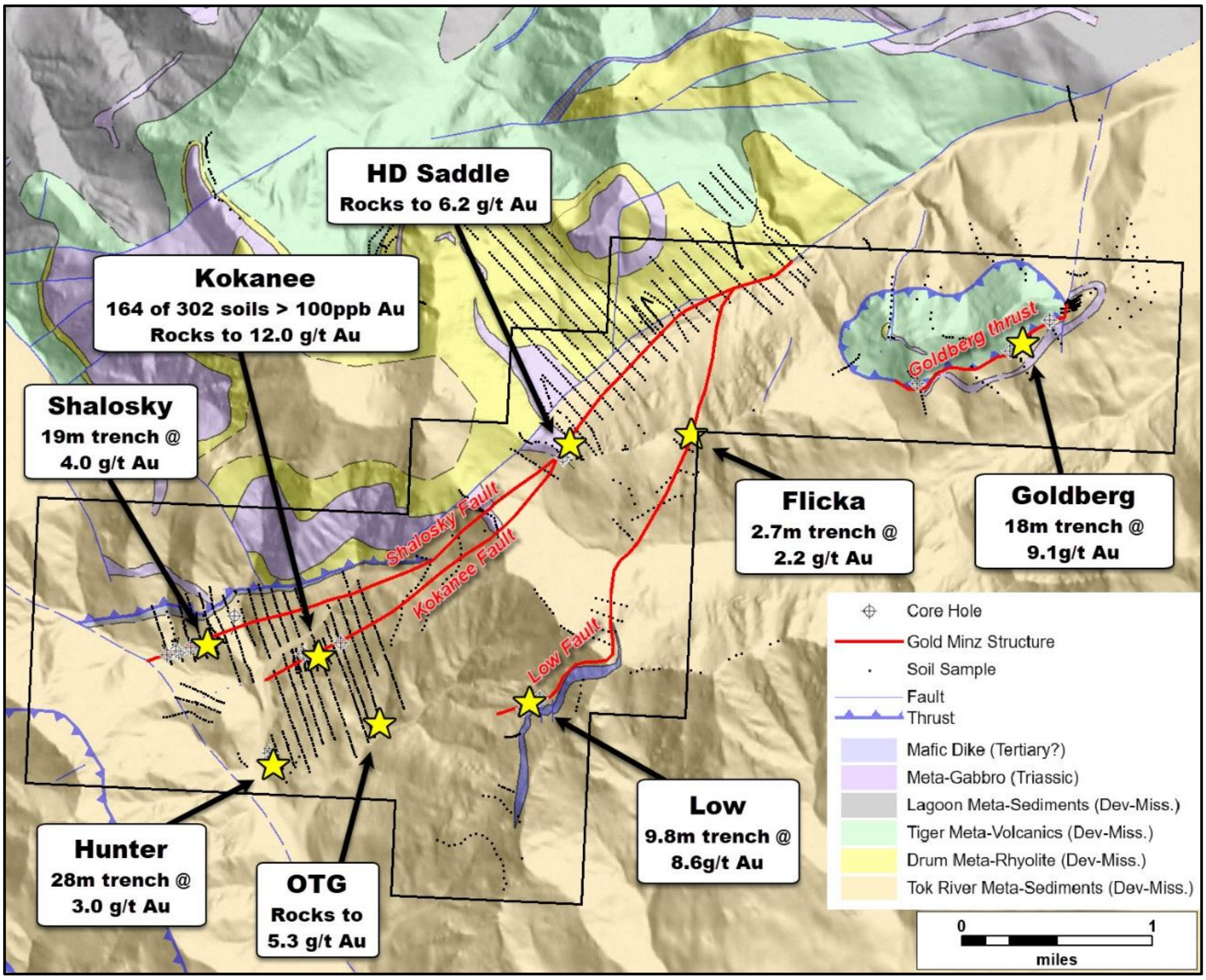
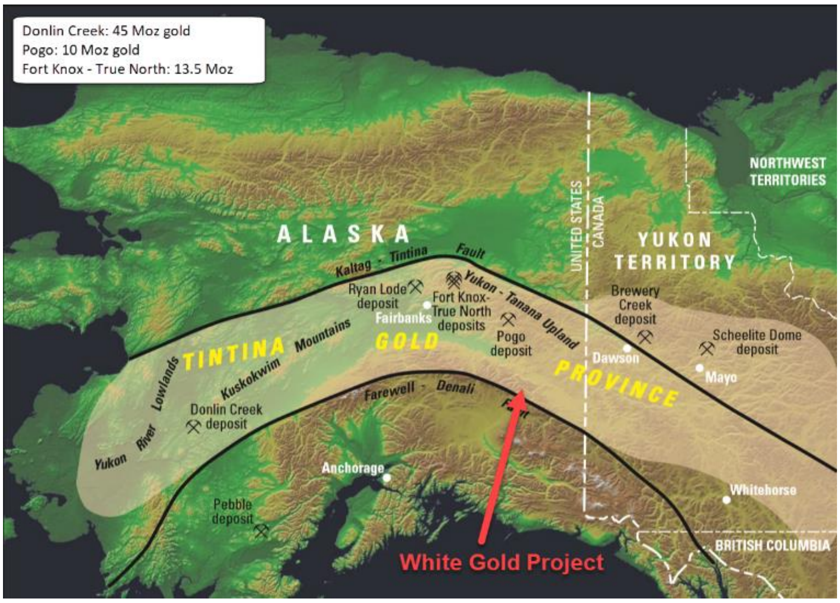


Figure 1: *Map of prospect locations of prospects and surface exploration highlights on geology.*

THE WHITE GOLD PROJECT

The White Gold project (the “Project”) is located in central Alaska, 265km southwest of Fairbanks and only 25km south of the Alaska Highway. The Project is approximately 150km south-east of White Rock’s district-scale Red Mountain VMS and Last Chance IRGS Gold Project. The tenement package comprises 38 State of Alaska mining claims over a total area of ~24km², covering eight early-stage high-grade gold prospects: Shalosky, Kokanee, Hunter, HD Saddle, Goldberg, Low, Flicka and OTG.



Geology

The Property is located within the Delta Schist Belt, a sequence of Devonian-Mississippian metavolcanic and metasedimentary phyllite and schist, with quartzite, marble, hornfels and cataclasite rocks, that have undergone middle to upper greenschist facies metamorphism. The Delta Schist Belt is intruded by a suite of mid-Triassic gabbroic sills and then early Tertiary mafic dykes. Cretaceous-age felsic intrusive rocks are also evident in the district.

On the Property the Delta Schist Belt rocks are mostly pelitic metasediments (quartz-sericite-chlorite schists), with some intrusive gabbroic sills as well as evidence of mafic dykes that appear to intrude along some of the mineralised structures.

Historical Work Programs

The gold prospects were originally discovered in the mid-1990's while Inco was exploring for base metal mineralisation through their subsidiary American Copper & Nickel Company ("ACNC"). Little follow-up work on the gold prospectivity proceeded until Grayd Resource Corporation ("Grayd") controlled the project (1999-2001). Surface exploration including soils, rock chip sampling and trenching was followed by a single drilling campaign funded by Placer Dome in 2001. A total of 11 diamond drill holes for over 1,700 metres was completed at 5 prospects: Shalosky, Kokanee, Hunter, HD Saddle and Goldberg.

Rhyolite Resources staked the property in 2007 and following cursory due diligence sampling, undertook a second drilling campaign in 2011. A total of 14 diamond drill holes for over 2,200 metres was completed at three prospects: Hunter, Low and Shalosky.

Recent desktop work has compiled and validated all the historic surface sampling and drilling into a digital database. Drill highlights for each prospect are presented in Figure 2 and Table 1 & 3. Soil results are presented in Figure 3. Trench assay results are summarised in Table 2. Drill collar locations and mineralised intersections for all the drilling are presented in Table 4 and 5.

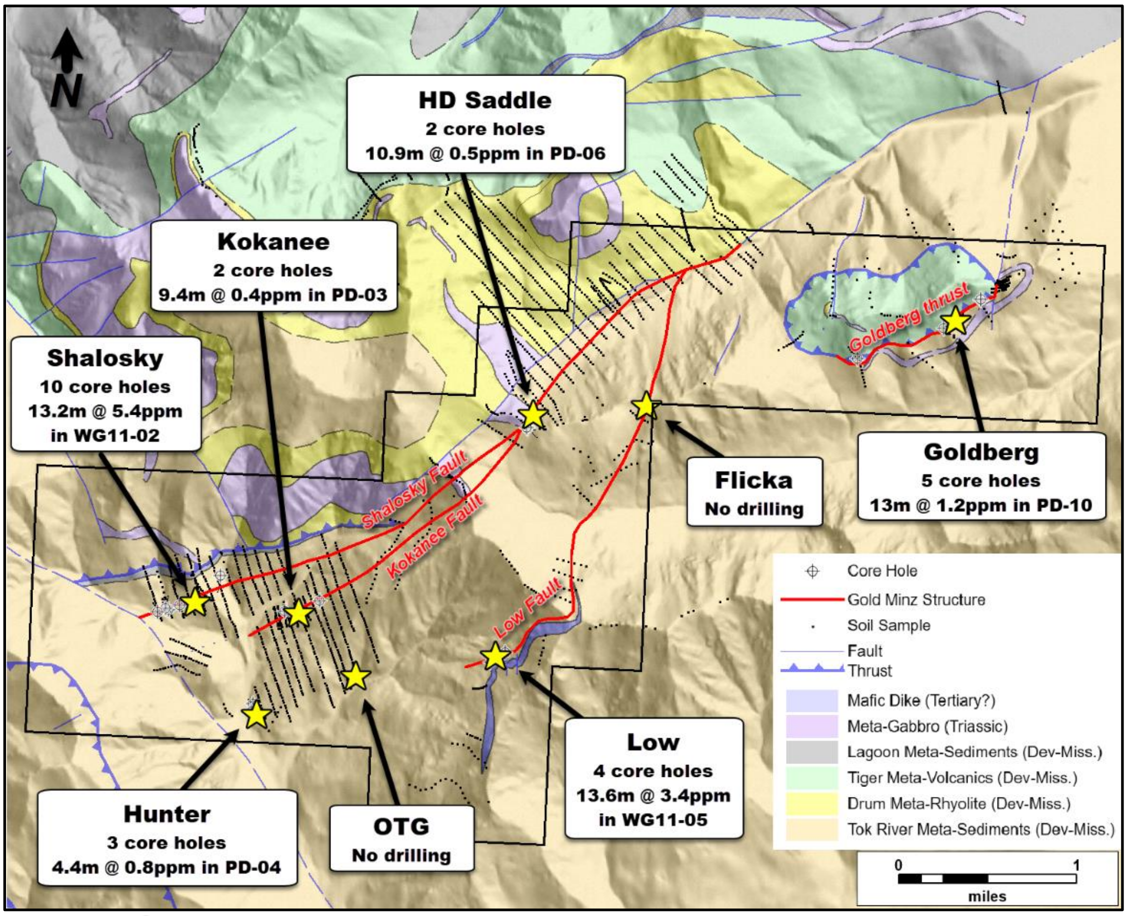


Figure 2: Location of prospects and diamond core drilling highlights.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
PD-01	99.06	107.23	8.17	1.37
incl	*105.61*	*106.68*	*1.07*	*5.27*
PD-01	117.47	118.75	1.28	12.21
PD-02	95.65	113.08	**17.43**	**1.20**
WG-11-01	56.08	64.92	**8.84**	**2.84**
incl	*56.85*	*59.05*	***2.20***	***8.44***
WG-11-01	70.10	76.20	6.10	2.62
incl	*70.10*	*71.48*	*1.38*	*8.12*
WG-11-02	88.30	115.39	**27.09**	**3.05**
incl	*98.15*	*99.37*	***1.22***	***23.10***
WG-11-03	131.37	149.66	18.29	0.96
incl	*142.34*	*148.29*	*5.95*	*2.05*
WG-11-03	166.35	175.80	9.45	1.31
WG-11-03	191.11	210.77	**19.66**	**1.73**
WG-11-03	221.00	231.50	**10.50**	**2.52**
WG-11-04	82.40	99.06	**16.66**	**1.79**
incl	*85.84*	*91.00*	***5.16***	***4.48***
incl	*85.84*	*86.93*	*1.09*	*13.70*
WG-11-11	76.05	81.69	5.64	2.27
WG-11-12	106.55	185.62	**79.07**	**1.50**
incl	*146.00*	*148.74*	*2.74*	5.88
WG-11-13	177.39	192.63	**15.24**	**1.48**

Table 1: *Assay highlights from historical drilling at the Shalosky Prospect*

Prospect	Trench ID	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Shalosky	Shalosky1	**19.0**	**4.01**
	incl	***2.6***	***11.17***
Shalosky	ShaloskyEast	9.5	0.99
Shalosky	Shalosky2	7.0	2.47
Low	Low1	**9.8**	**8.61**
	incl	***3.8***	***14.26***
Goldberg	GoldbergRib2	**18.0**	**9.11**
	incl	***4.0***	***33.78***
Hunter	Hunter1	**28.0**	**2.98**
	incl	***3.3***	***16.41***
Kokanee	Kokanee64	4.5	0.86
Flicka	FlickaLower	6.0	0.63

Table 2: *Assay results from historical trenching (intercept cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au; maximum internal dilution of 3m).*

Mineralisation and Prospectivity

Gold mineralisation on the Property is largely controlled by fault structures and host rock lithology and is spatially associated with the intense zones of silicification and quartz vein development. The Shalosky and Kokanee prospects have extensive sericite and silica alteration envelopes associated with gold mineralisation in variably healed and reactivated fault zones. Mineralisation at Hunter and Low have strong gold and associated sulphide mineralisation distributed out into the sericite-altered carbonaceous schist host rocks. Relatively thin Tertiary mafic dykes are found along the Low and Goldberg mineralised structures.

Overall sulphide content varies from less than 1% to more than 10%. There is a strong correlation between gold, arsenic and antimony. Individual sample results show a strong gold-arsenic association, but a weaker gold-antimony correlation. Copper, lead, zinc, bismuth, mercury and tellurium values are all typically low and silver values are generally only weakly to moderately anomalous. The gold mineralisation is dominantly metasediment hosted and likely represents an orogenic gold system or possibly a distal end-member of the Intrusion Related Gold System ("IRGS") mineralisation classification of the major gold deposits in the Tintina Gold Province.

Shalosky Prospect

The Shalosky prospect is a 3km long altered and mineralised structure of which only a 600-metre section has been drilled to date (Figure 3). The original prospect consists of a bedrock exposure in a creek bank in which hand trenching returned **19.0m @ 4.0g/t gold including 2.6m @ 11.2/t gold**. The structure is mostly covered by tundra, brush and talus accumulation from higher slopes and is only partially defined by anomalous soil sampling and very sporadic rock-float sampling. Most of the drilling has occurred within a 250-metre zone surrounding the original discovery trench. All drill holes intersected broad zones of mineralisation (Table 1) including WG11-02 which returned **27.1m @ 3.1g/t gold including 1.2m @ 23.1g/t gold** (Figure 5). A further 350 metres east, another hand trench returned 9.3m @ 1.0g/t gold with a further two drill holes intersecting the mineralised structure, including WG11-13 which returned 15.2m @ 1.5g/t gold.

Mineralisation is hosted by a fault zone that cuts a quartz-chlorite schist. The fault contains quartz-sulphide veining within a zone of silicification and a thick chlorite-to-sericite alteration envelope. Fault gouge is present in places. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant sulphides with lesser stibnite.

An extensive soil survey over the Shalosky structure identifies additional strongly anomalous gold upslope and along a parallel trend to the Shalosky structure (Figure 3). This soil anomaly is coincident with a graphitic-schist and inferred thrust fault. Almost no work to date has been completed in exploring along this gold anomaly and coincident thrust fault, presenting a target for immediate follow-up.

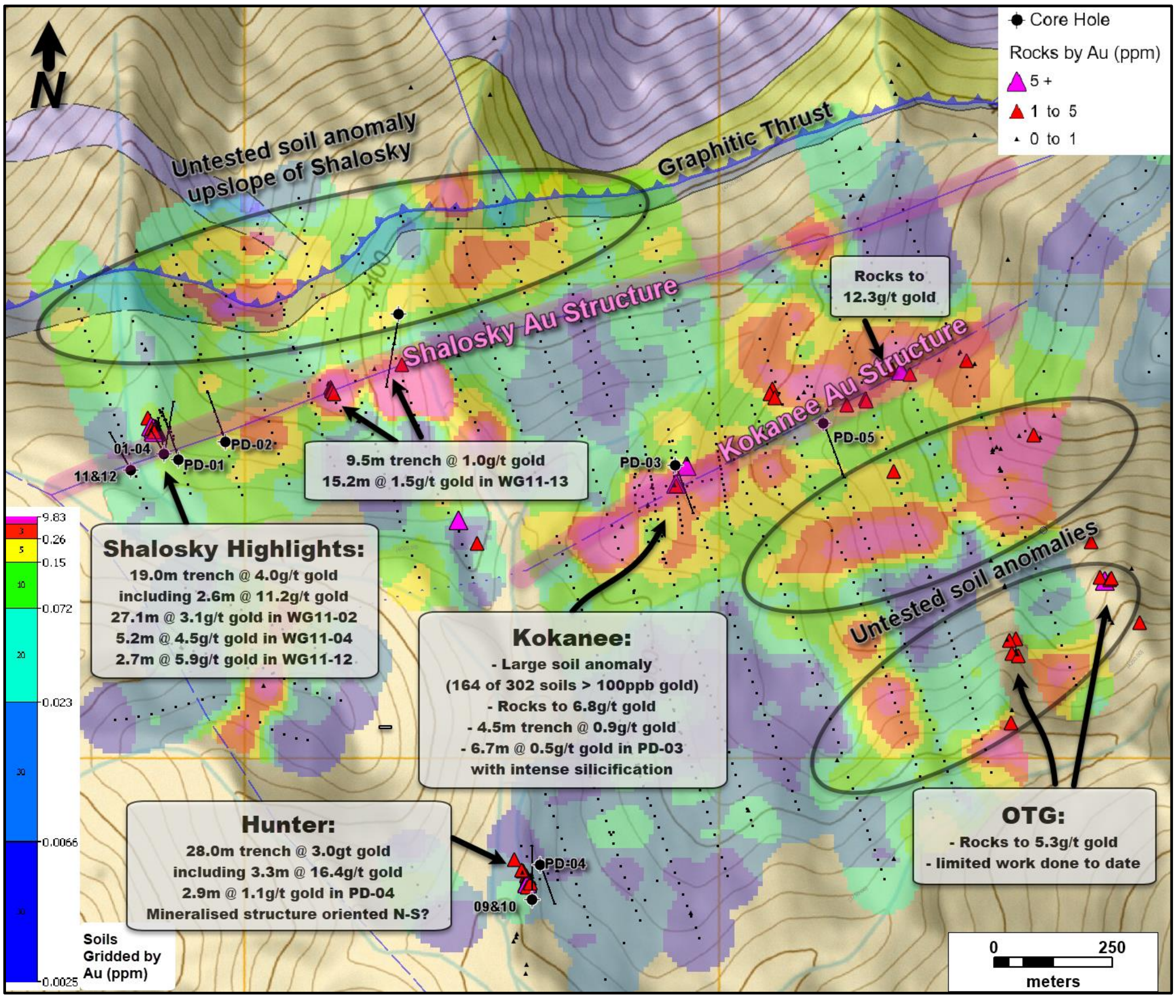


Figure 3: *Map showing location of drill holes and anomalous gold in rock chips on an image of gridded gold soil geochemistry with the location of gold mineralised structures.*

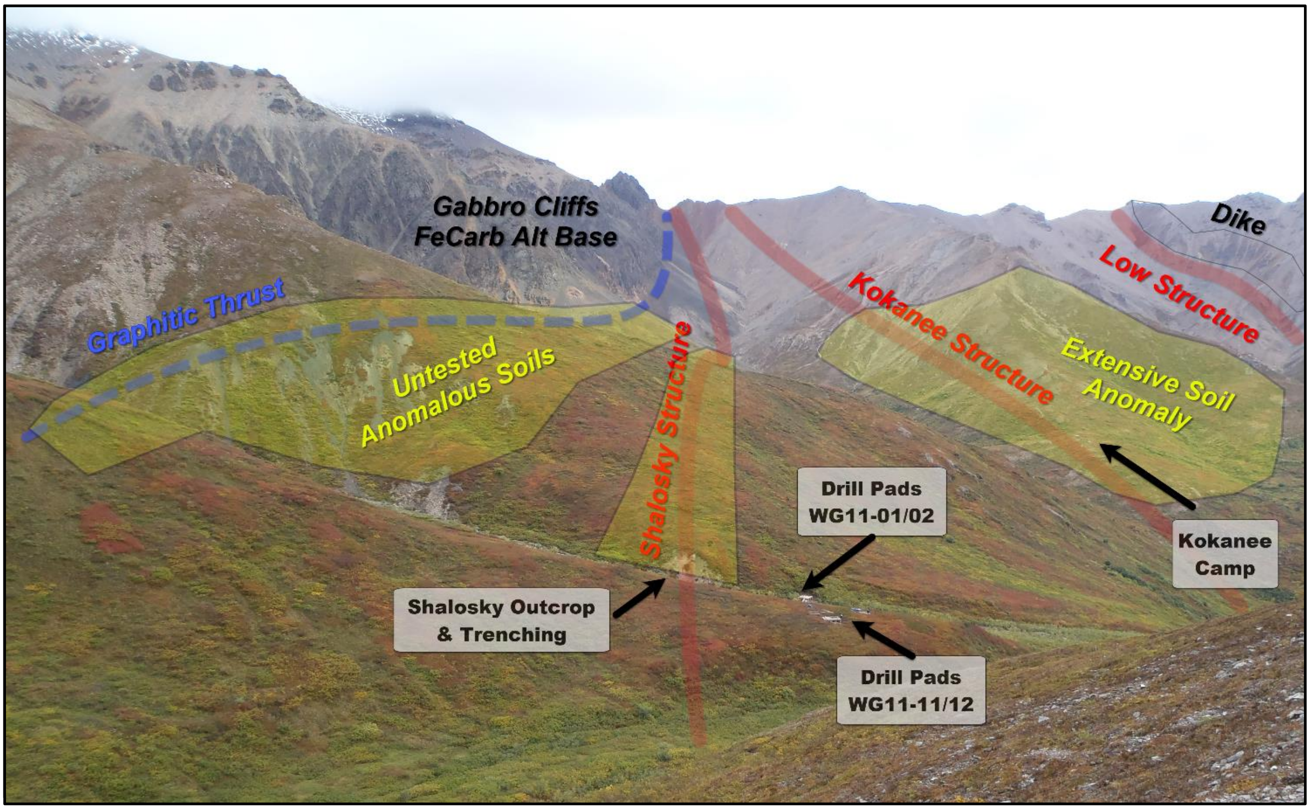


Figure 4: *View to the east showing the location of mineralised structures and gold in soil anomalies.*

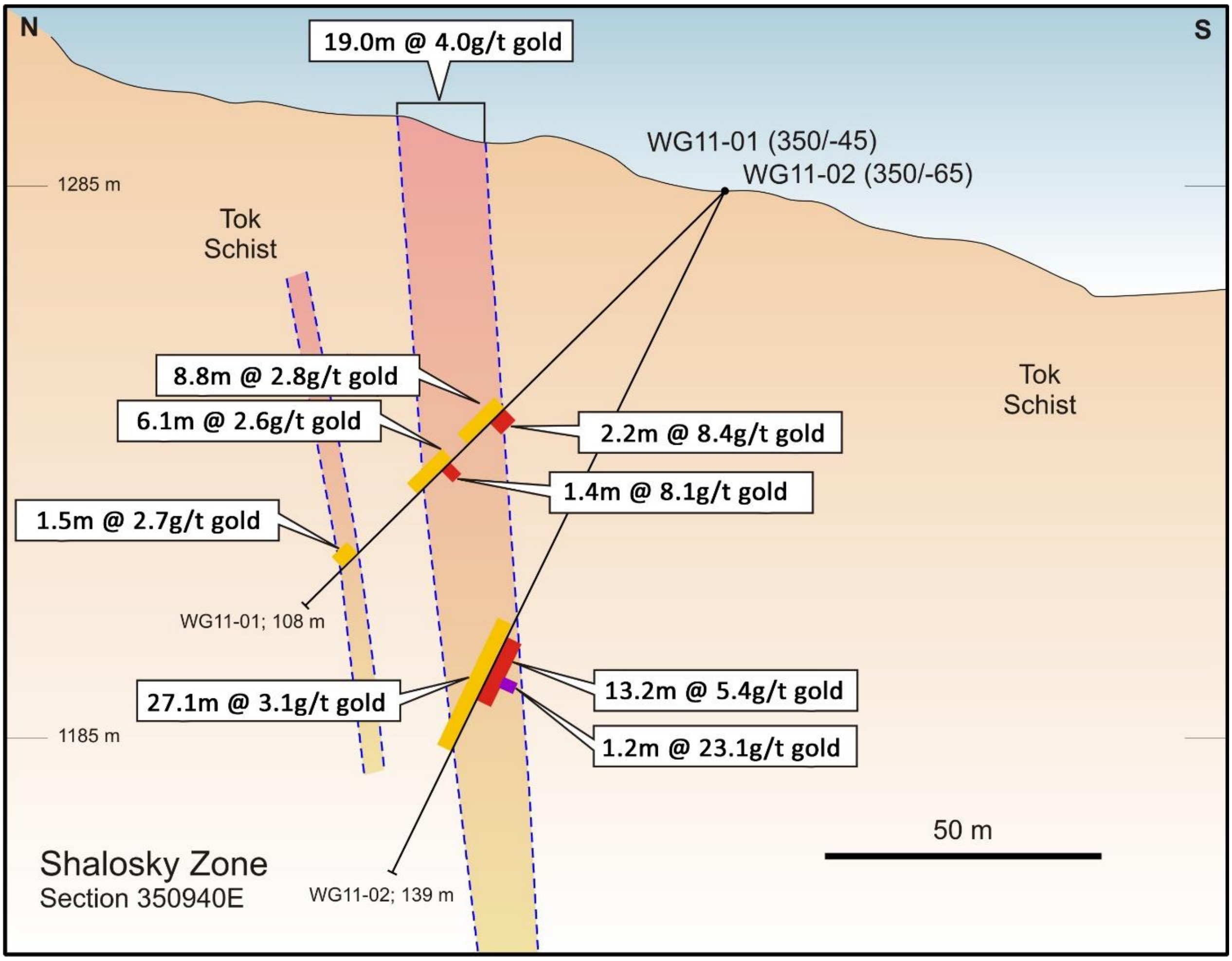


Figure 5: *View to the east showing the location of mineralised structures and gold in soil anomalies.*

Kokanee Prospect

The Kokanee prospect is defined by a 1km long, strong gold-in-soil anomaly that parallels the Shalosky structure 350 metres to the north (Figure 3 & 4). The strength of the gold anomaly is pronounced, with 164 of 302 soil samples returning over 0.1g/t gold. Along the trend of the robust gold soil anomaly a few small exposures of silicification and quartz-sulphide veining are evident in an area otherwise concealed by tundra, brush, and talus cover. Two core holes were drilled in 2001, with PD-03 intersecting 6.7m @ 0.5g/t gold associated with quartz veining within an extensive zone of strong silicification. Surface hand trenching identified a similar structural zone of silicification that indicates the structure is sub-vertical.

An additional strong gold-in-soil anomaly is found just to the southeast and forms a similar parallel trend to the Kokanee and Shalosky structures (Figure 3). The OTG prospect is found further south again where additional rock chip sampling containing up to **5.3g/t gold** together with patchy gold-in-soil anomalies. None of these additional gold anomalies have yet been drill tested.

Low Prospect

The Low prospect consists of a 200m long zone of sheared, silicified and strongly sericite altered carbonaceous schists exposed through hand trenching with results up to **9.8m at 8.6g/t gol**d. Mineralisation includes massive stibnite and disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite associated with strong silicification. An early Tertiary mafic dyke appears to follow the structure, with mineralisation typically found on the northern hanging wall side of the dyke. Drilling suggests the dyke cross-cuts mineralisation. Significant drill intercepts include 20.0m interval containing 2.5g/t gold including **2.2m at 17.4g/t gol**d (WG11-05) and **5.5m at 4.0g/t gold including 2.2m @ 8.6g/t gold** (WG11-06). More work is required to understand the controls to mineralisation and test the potential of the system.

Table 3: Assay highlights from historical drilling at the Low Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Prospect
WG-11-05	34.35	54.30	**19.95**	**2.52**	Low
incl	*38.73*	*48.40*	***9.67***	***4.66***	
incl	*40.84*	*43.00*	***2.16***	***17.39***	
WG-11-06	31.70	37.19	**5.49**	**4.04**	Low
incl	*35.02*	*37.19*	***2.17***	***8.57***	

Hunter Prospect

Surface prospecting at the Hunter prospect returned encouraging results from trenching with **28.0m @ 3.0g/t gold including 3.3m @ 16.4g/t.** Surrounding soil sampling did not identify any anomalous trends and north-south oriented drilling did not intersect any significant mineralisation along east-west trends similar to the prospects to the north. The surface expression of mineralisation is similar to the Low prospect with abundant stibnite and arsenopyrite-bearing silicification and veining. Current interpretations suggest the controlling structure is north-south orientated with further drilling required to confirm the underlying potential of the prospect.

Goldberg Prospect

The Goldberg prospect is defined by a 1.5km long zone of silicification associated with quartz-arsenopyrite stockwork veining along the margin of a shallow north dipping thrust fault. Surface rock chip and trenching showed strong potential, with up to **18.0m at 9.1g/t gold**. Drilling to date has only returned low-level gold values with PD-10 returning 18.0m @ 0.9g/t gold with similar gold grades found in the other four drill holes. Further work is required to understand the potential controls to high grade mineralisation.

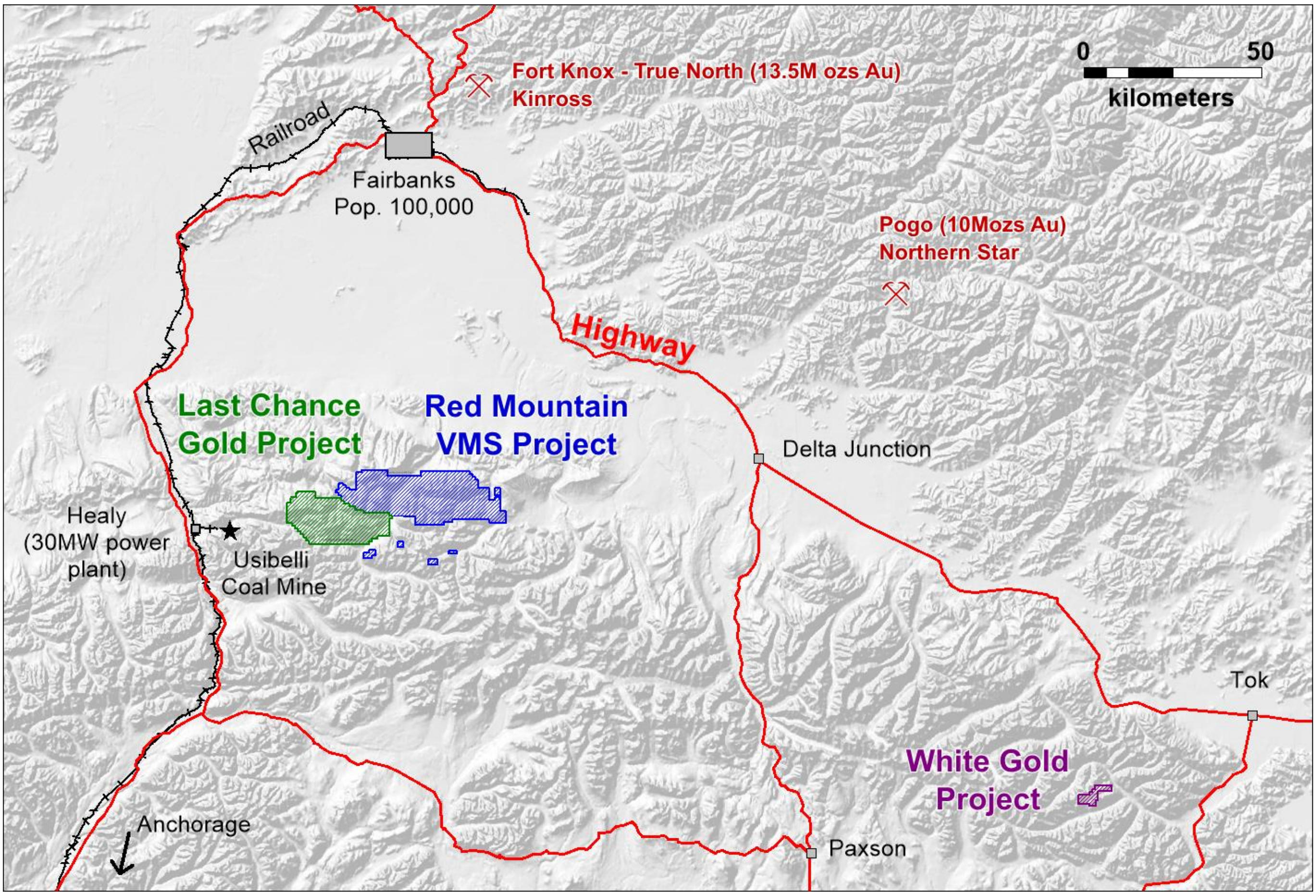
Metallurgy

In 2001 Grayd submitted mineralised samples from the Shalosky, Goldberg, Kokanee, Low and Hunter prospects for cyanide bottle roll testing. Test work showed mixed results with good recoveries at Shalosky (96%, 92%, 75% & 51%), Hunter (92%, 89% & 88%) and Kokanee (70%), and variable but generally lower recoveries at Goldberg (89%, 52%, 50% & 25%) and Low (88%, 47%, 32% & 16%).

Access and Infrastructure

Access to the White Gold project is via a 30km helicopter ride east-northeast along the Tok River from a staging area on the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff). The staging area is located 40km southwest from Tok by road, that in turn is 320km southwest from Fairbanks by road. Tok is a town with a population of 1,000 located on the Alaska Highway and has all the necessary facilities to support exploration activities (accommodation, fuel, general supplies).

Elevations on the Property range from 1,000 metres to 2,000 metres ASL. Most of the property is covered with alpine vegetation or rock talus with abundant alder brush at lower elevations. All of the claims are on State Land with no known impediments to development. Future road access could easily be developed along the broad valley of the Tok River. In general, the infrastructure requirements to develop a project could be considered relatively simple by Alaskan standards.



Future Work and Funding

White Rock is currently undertaking a full compilation and desktop review of the historical exploration data to identify the best targets with the potential for a significant high-grade gold deposit. In parallel the company is assessing a range of options to fund possible exploration programs that progress the priority targets. Exploration work is likely to include preliminary field due diligence ahead of drilling, provided funding and a drilling contractor can be secured.

Table 4: *Assay results from all historical drilling (intercept cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au; maximum internal dilution of 3m).*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Prospect
PD-01	68.98	73.15	4.17	0.79	Shalosky
PD-01	74.98	95.55	**20.57**	**0.74**	
PD-01	91.10	92.17	1.07	0.60	
PD-01	99.06	107.23	8.17	1.37	
incl	*105.61*	*106.68*	*1.07*	*5.27*	
PD-01	117.47	118.75	1.28	12.21	
PD-02	76.20	77.42	1.22	0.31	Shalosky
PD-02	95.65	113.08	**17.43**	**1.20**	
PD-02	122.53	123.54	1.01	0.39	
PD-02	128.63	131.37	2.74	0.25	
WG-11-01	56.08	64.92	8.84	2.84	Shalosky
incl	*56.85*	*59.05*	***2.20***	***8.44***	
WG-11-01	70.10	76.20	6.10	2.62	
incl	*70.10*	*71.48*	*1.38*	*8.12*	
WG-11-01	97.54	99.06	1.52	2.72	
WG-11-02	88.30	115.39	**27.09**	**3.05**	Shalosky
incl	*90.40*	*103.63*	***13.23***	***5.40***	
incl	*98.15*	*99.37*	***1.22***	***23.10***	
WG-11-02	119.79	130.00	10.21	0.60	
WG-11-03	112.01	114.32	2.31	0.71	Shalosky
WG-11-03	118.20	121.77	3.57	1.01	
WG-11-03	125.27	126.80	1.53	0.23	
WG-11-03	131.37	149.66	**18.29**	**0.96**	
incl	*142.34*	*148.29*	*5.95*	*2.05*	
WG-11-03	152.86	157.28	4.42	0.90	
WG-11-03	157.89	164.90	7.01	0.27	
WG-11-03	166.35	175.80	9.45	1.31	
WG-11-03	180.90	183.85	2.95	0.61	
WG-11-03	191.11	210.77	**19.66**	**1.73**	
WG-11-03	214.50	215.85	1.35	0.40	
WG-11-03	221.00	231.50	**10.50**	**2.52**	
WG-11-04	82.40	99.06	16.66	1.79	Shalosky
incl	*85.84*	*91.00*	***5.16***	***4.48***	
incl	*85.84*	*86.93*	***1.09***	***13.70***	
WG-11-04	105.00	111.30	6.30	0.42	
WG-11-11	65.46	71.20	5.74	0.94	Shalosky
WG-11-11	76.05	81.69	5.64	2.27	
WG-11-12	48.77	50.68	1.91	0.42	Shalosky
WG-11-12	106.55	185.62	**79.07**	**1.50**	
incl	*146.00*	*148.74*	*2.74*	5.88	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Prospect
WG-11-13	177.39	192.63	**15.24**	**1.48**	Shalosky
WG-11-13	198.73	204.50	5.77	0.29	
WG-11-13	209.17	219.30	10.13	0.43	
WG-11-13	220.94	222.30	1.36	0.83	
WG-11-05	19.51	23.62	4.11	1.98	Low
WG-11-05	26.88	30.33	3.45	0.42	
WG-11-05	34.35	54.30	**19.95**	**2.52**	
incl	*38.73*	*48.40*	***9.67***	***4.66***	
incl	*40.84*	*43.00*	***2.16***	***17.39***	
WG-11-06	24.45	27.30	2.85	0.45	Low
WG-11-06	31.70	37.19	**5.49**	**4.04**	
incl	*35.02*	*37.19*	***2.17***	***8.57***	
PD-03	47.24	48.77	1.53	0.59	Kokanee
PD-03	83.82	90.53	6.71	0.45	
PD-03	102.11	103.63	1.52	0.28	
PD-03	156.06	159.11	3.05	0.22	
PD-05	30.88	32.77	1.89	0.34	Kokanee
PD-05	129.48	134.78	5.30	0.24	
PD-04	24.38	27.28	2.90	1.41	Hunter
PD-04	118.41	121.62	3.21	0.94	
PD-06	41.27	49.74	8.47	0.59	HDS
PD-08	37.49	49.68	12.19	0.48	Goldberg
PD-08	51.21	54.25	3.04	0.32	
PD-08	74.07	80.77	6.70	0.45	
PD-09	36.33	47.55	11.22	0.72	Goldberg
incl	*40.78*	*42.00*	*1.22*	*3.76*	
PD-09	57.45	60.96	3.51	0.26	
PD-10	60.90	78.94	**18.04**	**0.91**	Goldberg
PD-11	22.10	27.58	5.48	1.15	Goldberg
PD-11	38.68	39.93	1.25	0.40	
PD-12	55.17	56.69	1.52	0.29	Goldberg

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data

This announcement contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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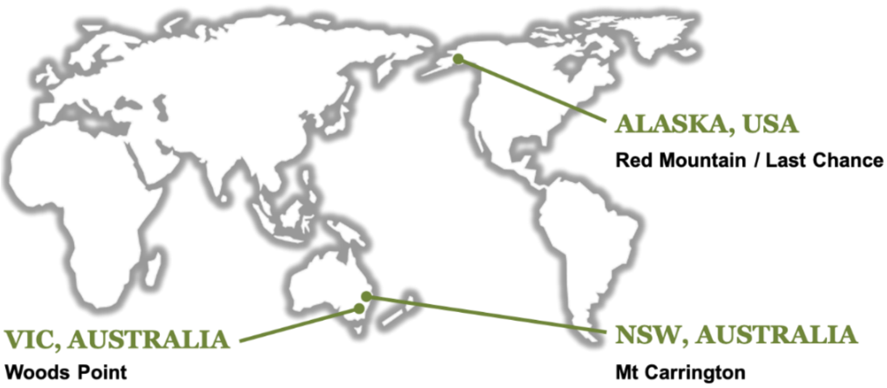
About White Rock Minerals

White Rock Minerals is an ASX listed explorer and near-stage gold producer with three key assets:

- **Woods Point** – New asset: Victorian gold project. Bringing new strategy and capital to a large-660km^2 exploration land package and high-grade mine (past production >800,000oz @ 26g/t).
- **Red Mountain / Last Chance** – Key Asset: Globally significant zinc–silver VMS polymetallic and IRGS gold project. Alaska – Tier 1 jurisdiction.
- **Mt Carrington** – Near-term Production Asset: JORC resources for gold and silver, on ML with a PFS and existing infrastructure, with the EIS and DFS being advanced by JV partner.



APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historic soil samples were taken from within 1m below surface. • Historic soil samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for preparation and analysis. • Historic rock chip samples were grab samples. • Historic rock channel samples were collected from hand dug trenches collected continuously along a measured distance (0.2 to 2m). • Historic rock chip samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for preparation and analysis. • All historic drilling is diamond core from surface. • Core sampling is at 0.2 to 1.5m intervals for mineralisation. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. • Core was split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis. • Based on the distribution of mineralisation the core sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All historic drilling was diamond core from surface using an unoriented NQ (49mm diameter) or BTW (42mm diameter) sized core barrel and standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 5 feet (1.53m). • Core recovery was recorded on paper drill logs during all drill campaigns. • A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. • Core from the 2001 drill campaign was not photographed. Core from the 2011 drill campaign was photographed dry. • All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Soil samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and underwent standard industry -80# screening prior to analysis that is appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. • Core was split in half by core saw and one-half submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • Rock chip and core samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and underwent standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. • Core was cut to achieve non-biased samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Soil, rock chip, and core samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for analysis. • Pre-2002 sampling campaigns for soil, rock chip and core samples were analysed by ALS. Au was assayed by 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Over limit samples for Au were assayed using a gravimetric finish. A multi-element suite of 32 elements was assayed using an aqua-regia digest and ICP finish. • Post-2002 rock chip samples were analysed by ALS. Au was assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g fire assay with AAS finish). A multi-element suite of 48 elements was assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). • Post-2002 core samples were analysed by ALS. Au was assayed by technique Au-AA24 & Au-AA26 (50g fire assay with AAS finish). A small minority of samples were assayed by technique Au-AA23 (30g fire assay with AAS finish). Over limit samples for Au were assayed by technique Au-GRA22 (50g fire assay with a gravimetric finish). A multi-element suite of 48 elements was assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). • Fire assay for Au is considered total. Multi-element assay by four acid digest is considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). Multi-element assay by aqua-regia digest is considered partial depending on element and minerals present, but readily dissolves most sulphide, oxide and carbonate minerals. • The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Prior to 2002 only standards were used during the initial soil sampling program by ACNC. No blanks or standards were used at all by Grayd. Subsequent sampling by Rhyloite Resources included a full QAQC system for soil, rock chip and core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays. • Soil sample duplicates collected pre-2002 by Grayd show consistent gold assays. No soil sample duplicates were collected post-2002. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for post-2002 sampling campaigns.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All data has been compiled, verified and validated by Northern Associates, Inc. ("NAI"), an Alaskan based geological services company, from a combination of historical digital databases, laboratory reports and original paper drill logs. NAI personnel have direct knowledge of all aspects of the historical field exploration programs as either employees or contractors engaged to undertake the historic exploration work. • No twin holes are reported. • All historic data was logged and recorded on paper and subsequently entered into digital form. • Data compilation has included accessing and merging digital files from ALS for soil, rock chip and core samples. • No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• For sampling campaigns pre-2002, rock sample locations are plotted on topographic and orthophotography maps. Soil sampling along grid lines used distance measuring hip-chains, compass, and were slope corrected. • For sampling campaigns post-2002, soil and rock chip sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). • All soil and rock chip sample locations are recorded in and/or converted to UTM Zone 7 (WGS84) coordinates. • All diamond drill holes have been surveyed by handheld GPS (accuracy ±5m) and recorded in and/or converted to UTM Zone 7 (WGS84) coordinates. • Topographic control is provided by a high resolution IFSAR DEM (high resolution radar digital elevation model) acquired in 2015. Accuracy of the DEM is ±2m. • Core holes from the 2001 drilling campaign were downhole surveyed by acid-etch which provided dip angle. Surface azimuth was recorded by compass. • Core holes from the 2011 drilling campaign did not have downhole surveys performed. Surface azimuth and dip were measured by compass. • All coordinates are quoted in UTM zone 7 (WGS84) coordinates.
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of*	• Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type. • Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.

and distribution	*geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No significant orientation based sampling bias is known. • Mineralisation is dominantly oriented parallel to and proximal to fault zones. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. • Reported intersections are down-hole intervals and not true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-2002 soil and rock chip samples delivered to ALS (Fairbanks) from the field camp were secured in shipment sacks before delivery to the lab by the expeditor or project personnel. • Pre-2002 core was cut and sampled on site then secured in shipment sacks before delivery to ALS (Fairbanks) by the expeditor or project personnel. • Post-2002 soil and rock chip samples were delivered directly to ALS (Fairbanks) from the field camp by project personnel and were secured in shipment sacks during delivery. • Post-2002 core was cut and sampled on site then secured in shipment sacks before delivery to the ALS (Fairbanks) by project personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No records of any audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The White Gold Project comprises 38 mining claim applications in the State of Alaska ('the Tenements'). • The Tenements are owned by White Rock (RM) Inc., a 100% owned subsidiary of Atlas Resources Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. • All of the Tenements have location certificates lodged and recorded, and currently await adjudication. There was no evidence of any pre-existing claims as at the date the claims were located in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The White Gold project has seen exploration conducted by American Copper & Nickel Company, Inc. (1997-1998), Grayd Resource Corporation (1999 – 2001), Placer Dome (US) Inc. (2001), and Rhyolite Resources Ltd (2010 – 2015). • All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database. Data is of sufficient quality, relevance and applicability.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Orogenic and Intrusion related gold system ("IRGS") mineralisation located in the Tok Mining District of the Tintina Gold Province. • The regional geology consists of an east-west trending schist belt of Precambrian and Palaeozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The schist is intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks along with Tertiary dykes and plugs of intermediate to mafic composition. Gold mineralisation is commonly found within and proximal to fault zones cutting the Tok River Schists of the Delta Schist Belt, which are Devonian-Mississippian age. IRGS mineralisation is locally associated with Cretaceous granitic rocks typical of major deposits within the Tintina Gold Province.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of*	• A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. • Assay results reported are "un-cut".
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between mineralisation and drill hole angle is not fully understood, therefore the down hole mineralised intervals are shown. A true width is not known at this time. • All drill results >0.2g/t gold are reported as downhole intervals for completeness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. • All results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Historic exploration included ground magnetics and max-min EM surveys over Shalosky, Kokanee, HDS, Flicka, and Goldberg. Data has not yet been digitised, processed and interpreted.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planning of further work is currently being assessed.

Table 5: *Collar Locations of Drilling*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
PD-01	350,863	7,005,630	1284	340	-45	152.4
PD-02	350,961	7,005,667	1307	340	-50	170.1
PD-03	351,909	7,005,617	1281	160	-50	167.6
PD-04	351,624	7,004,776	1117	160	-50	137.2
PD-05	352,222	7,005,706	1378	160	-50	189.9
PD-06	354,104	7,007,266	1792	135	-50	186.8
PD-07	354,101	7,007,271	1793	315	-50	170.7
PD-08	357,873	7,008,173	1560	135	-60	155.5
PD-09	357,873	7,008,173	1560	360	-90	61.0
PD-10	358,204	7,008,428	1564	135	-60	78.9
PD-11	358,204	7,008,431	1565	315	-60	90.5
PD-12	357,088	7,007,899	1575	135	-60	182.9
WG-11-01	350,832	7,005,642	1285	350	-45	108.2
WG-11-02	350,832	7,005,642	1285	350	-65	138.7
WG-11-03	350,832	7,005,642	1285	10	-65	262.4
WG-11-04	350,832	7,005,642	1285	330	-65	136.7
WG-11-05	353,902	7,005,237	1615	180	-45	113.7
WG-11-06	353,902	7,005,237	1615	180	-70	127.7
WG-11-07	353,772	7,005,152	1615	360	-45	162.8
WG-11-08	353,772	7,005,152	1615	360	-80	131.4
WG-11-09	351,607	7,004,702	1100	360	-50	174.4
WG-11-10	351,607	7,004,702	1100	360	-70	148.7
WG-11-11	350,762	7,005,607	1300	330	-50	143.1
WG-11-12	350,762	7,005,607	1300	330	-70	187.2
WG-11-13	351,327	7,005,937	1300	190	-45	223.1
WG-11-14	351,327	7,005,937	1300	190	-65	154.7