
**Geological and Aerial Imagery (XCam) Report
on the
Loonie Property
Dawson, Yukon Territory**

Loonie 1 - 80	YD88741 - 820
Loonie 81 - 155	YD130689 - 763
Loonie 157 - 300	YD130765 - 908
Loonie 301 - 500	YE19951 - 20150

NTS Mapsheet #: 1150/12

Latitude 63°38'N

Longitude 139°42'W

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Geology: September 4th – October 4th 2016

XCam: October 25th 2016

Prepared for White Gold Corporation

By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich
Compilation Date: March 8, 2018

Summary

This report covers the Geology and XCam work done by GroundTruth Exploration for White Gold Corporation in 2016 at the Loonie property. Most of the geological exploration took place around the Lira target between September 4th and October 4th. There were 9 grab samples taken, one of which was notable and had a gold concentration of 110.1 ppm. The XCam took place on October 25th and covered a 100square kilometers over the Loonie property.

The Loonie project is situated in West-Central Yukon within the Dawson Mining District (7056810N, 0564415E). It can be found on NTS mapsheet 1150/12. Geographically, it's situated on the east side of the Yukon River covering the lower end of Reindeer and Lucky Joe creeks, approximately 50km South of Dawson City. The Loonie is comprised of 499 contiguous quartz claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 10,000 hectares. The claims constituting the Loonie are owned in full by White Gold Corporation.

Past work on the Loonie includes a magnetic/radiometric survey in 2002, compiled stream sediment samples in 2003 and more extensive exploration by Geo Zone Exploration in 2011 and 2014. Exploration by Geo Zone included drilling, trenching, geophysical surveys, drone surveying, prospecting and soil sampling.

From the geological work done in 2016, future drilling at Lira should target the chargeability anomalies at depth and be drilled toward the northwest to intersect the inferred southeast-dipping mineralization zones. Drilling was conducted in the 2017 season to test this recommendation, see the 2017 Loonie RAB Drilling and Probe report. The 100 km² of aerial imagery from the XCam has provided a useful tool for exploration and exploration planning on the Loonie property.

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Appendices

All appendices listed below are attached as files to the electronic copy of this report.

Volume 2: Appendix A: Claims List
 Appendix B: Rock Sample Descriptions and Chemistry

Volume 3: Appendix A: Geological Unit Legend

Volume 4: Appendix A: Lira Geological Report
 Appendix B: 2016 XCam Summary

Introduction

This report covers the Geology and XCam work done by GroundTruth Exploration for White Gold Corporation in 2016 at the Loonie property.

Most of the geological exploration took place around the Lira target between September 4th and October 4th. There were 9 grab samples taken, one of which was notable and had a gold concentration of 110.1 ppm.

The XCam took place on October 25th and covered a 100square kilometers over the Loonie property.

The sources of information pertaining to the Loonie property are found in other geological reports found in the archives of the Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources, and the Canadian government at Natural Resources Canada.

Location, Access and Property Description

The Loonie project is situated in West-Central Yukon within the Dawson Mining District (7056810N, 0564415E). It can be found on NTS mapsheet 1150/12. Geographically, it's situated on the east side of the Yukon River covering the lower end of Reindeer and Lucky Joe creeks, approximately 50km South of Dawson City (Figure 1).

Access to the Loonie property is currently restricted to helicopter, based in Dawson City. Dawson is accessed by year-round highway approximately 540 km North from Whitehorse, Yukon. Daily flight service is also available from Whitehorse to Dawson City. From Dawson City, a network of seasonal roads exists (services placer mines in the Klondike goldfields) to the South which can be used to create a roadside staging area and shorten the helicopter ferry distance for multiple loads to the Loonie Project. The nearest practical roadside staging area for this use lies on the road to Bertha Creek at the general UTM coordinates of: 07V 0570150E, 7080450N. Staging from this location shortens the ferry distance to the property from 50km (at Dawson) to 20 km (Fage, 2011).

The Loonie is located within the Klondike Plateau. This area is characterized by low rolling hills with highly incised V shaped valleys. Elevations on the property range from: 1000m to 335m. The project area is completely below the tree line, with a mix of White Spruce, Birch and Poplar on the South, East and West aspects and Black Spruce on the North facing slopes. Much of the property has been recently burned by lightning started forest fires; in 1999 on the Northern half of the Loonie and again in 2004 on the Southern half. Discontinuous permafrost occurs throughout the property on the Northerly aspects. The Loonie Project area was not affected by the last continental glaciation. Bedrock is typically intensely weathered and near surface, there is very little outcrop exposure on the property (< 2%) (Fage, 2011).

This area is characterized by subarctic continental climates with a summer mean of 10 degrees Celsius and winter mean temperature of -23 degrees Celsius. Summer temperatures can reach up to +35°C and winter temperatures can drop to -55°C.

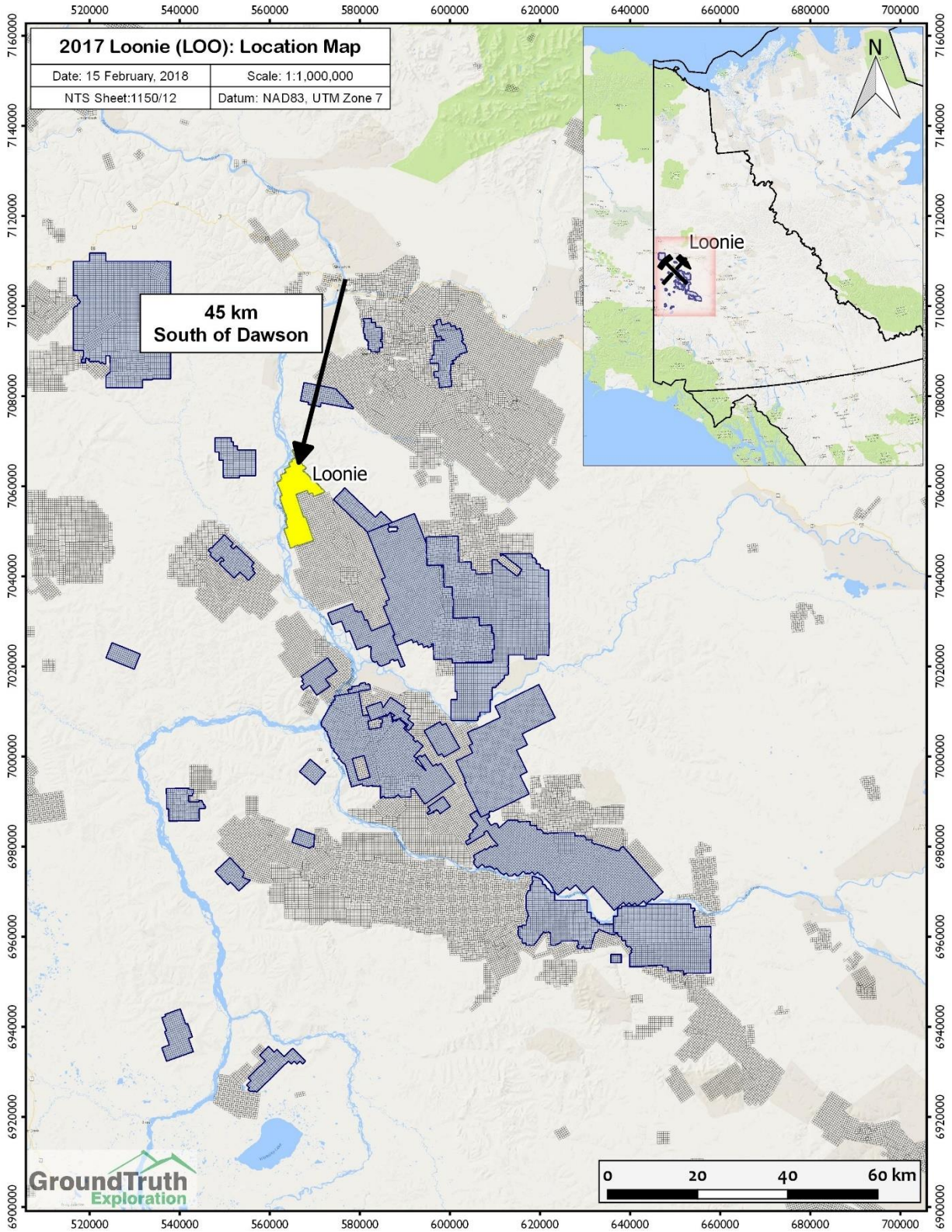


Figure 1: Loonie Location Map

Claim Information

The Loonie Property is comprised of 499 contiguous quartz claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 10,000 hectares (Figure 2). The claims constituting the Loonie are owned in full by White Gold Corporation (Table 1). A full list can be found in Volume 2: Appendix A.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim # (From-To)	Grant # (From-To)	Claim Owner	Expiry Date *	Sum Claims
Loonie 81 - 155	YD130689 - 763	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	75
Loonie 157 - 204	YD130765 - 812	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	48
Loonie 315 - 340	YE19965 - 90	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	26
Loonie 344	YE19994	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 346	YE19996	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 348	YE19998	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 350	YE20000	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 352 - 386	YE20002 - 36	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	35
Loonie 393 - 418	YE20043 - 68	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	26
Loonie 420	YE20070	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 422	YE20072	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 424	YE20074	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 426	YE20076	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 428	YE20078	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 430	YE20080	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	1
Loonie 455 - 500	YE20105 - 150	White Gold Corporation	2018-04-04	46
Loonie 1 - 80	YD88741 - 820	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	80
Loonie 205 - 300	YD130813 - 908	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	96
Loonie 301 - 314	YE19951 - 64	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	14
Loonie 341 - 343	YE19991 - 93	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	3
Loonie 345	YE19995	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 347	YE19997	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 349	YE19999	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 351	YE20001	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 387 - 392	YE20037 - 42	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	6
Loonie 419	YE20069	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 421	YE20071	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 423	YE20073	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 425	YE20075	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 427	YE20077	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 429	YE20079	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	1
Loonie 431 - 454	YE20081 - 104	White Gold Corporation	2019-04-04	24
* Organized from earliest date to latest date			Total:	499
Claims list is up to date as of February 16 th 2018				

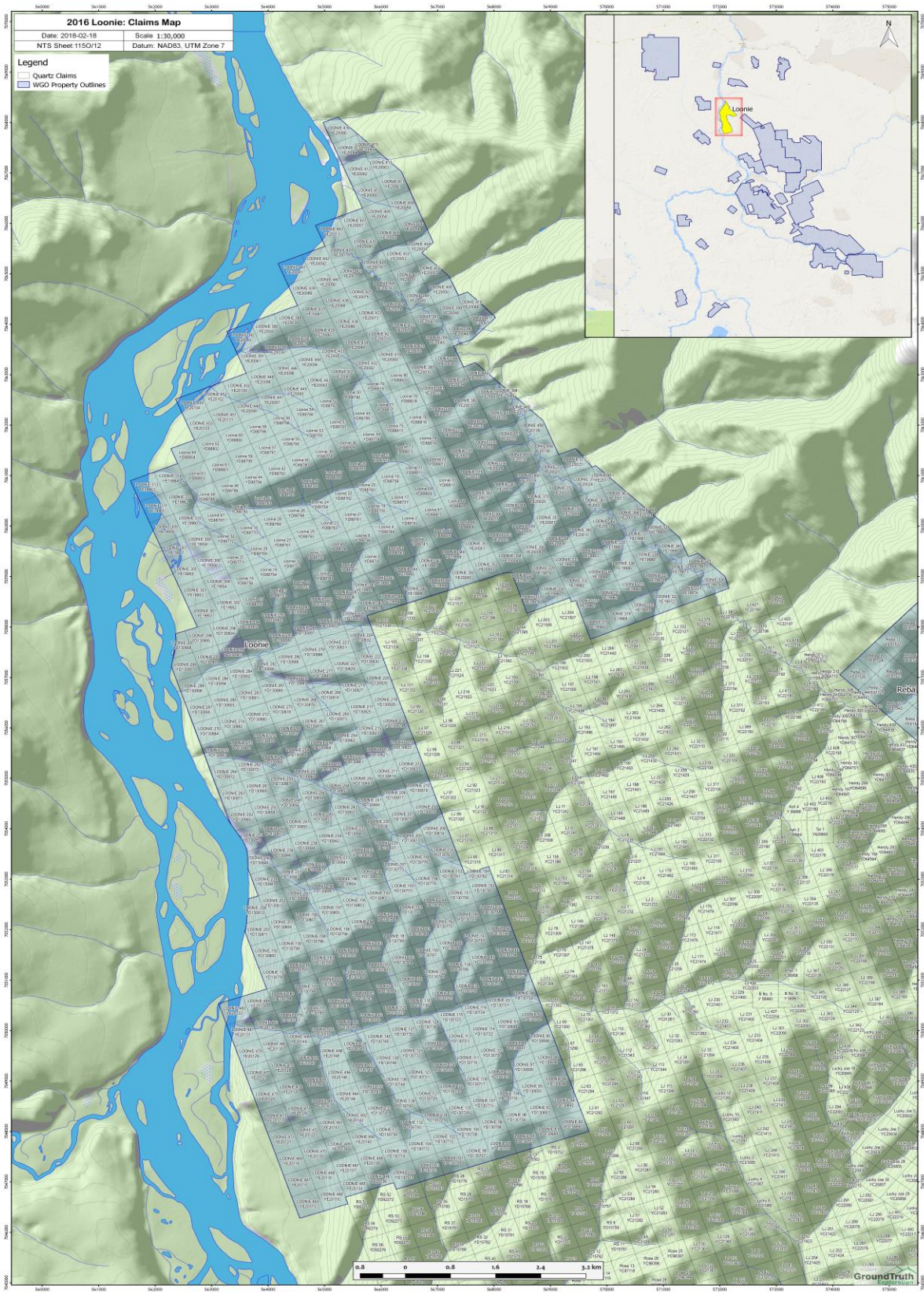


Figure 2: Claims Map

History

The Loonie Project covers the Rudolf and Stockade Minfile occurrences (Minfile Numbers 1150 050 and 156), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey (Deklerk, 2009). There is virtually no information about the original occurrences. The Rudolf was staked by J.S. Bay as the May and Hidden Treasure in June, 1899 and as the Golden Star claim in August, 1899, possibly to cover quartz veins (Deklerk, 2009). The Stockade was staked as the MC Stockade claim by F. Stretch in August, 1992, probably in conjunction with placer activity (Deklerk, 2009).

The Loonie property contains 11 stream sediment samples from the Yukon Regional Geochemical Database (Heon, 2003). Anomalous values include a 97th percentile copper silt anomaly (44 ppm) from the outlet of Reindeer Creek in the northern property area, 35 ppm Cu from the mouth of Lucky Joe Creek, and 32 ppm Cu from a small tributary east of a granitic stock. A 93rd percentile gold silt anomaly (13 ppb) was collected at the mouth of the unnamed creek that flows into the Yukon River just north of the granitic stock (Pautler, 2014).

A regional airborne magnetic/radiometric survey flown by the Geological Survey of Canada (R.B.K. Shives, 2002) identified a prominent northwest trending magnetic structure extending through the Lucky Joe porphyry copper-gold prospect, which continues onto the Loonie property.

Previous exploration by Geo Zone Exploration Limited since the granting of the option in 2011 consisted of the collection of 6,353 soil samples (4,064 in 2011), 1925m of trenching in 17 trenches, 150-line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying, 80.1-line kilometres of ground ELF geophysical surveying, 0.54-line kilometres of induced polarization surveying and local prospecting with concurrent mapping over the Peso, Guilder and Lira zones (Figure 3). All soil and trench samples were collected and geophysical surveys undertaken by GroundTruth Exploration Inc., and trenching was completed by Talus Exploration Inc., now merged with GroundTruth Exploration Inc., of Dawson City, Yukon (Fage, 2011) (Pautler, 2014).

The 2014 exploration program on the Loonie Project concentrated on the Lira gold zone to follow up the highly significant trench results with 5.4-line km of induced polarization geophysics and 613m of rotary air blast (RAB) drilling in 8 holes, using an initial aerial drone survey for control. Significant gold mineralization was found in two drill holes, one with 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m. The other with 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m, including 2.11 g/t Au over 4.6m (Pautler, 2014).

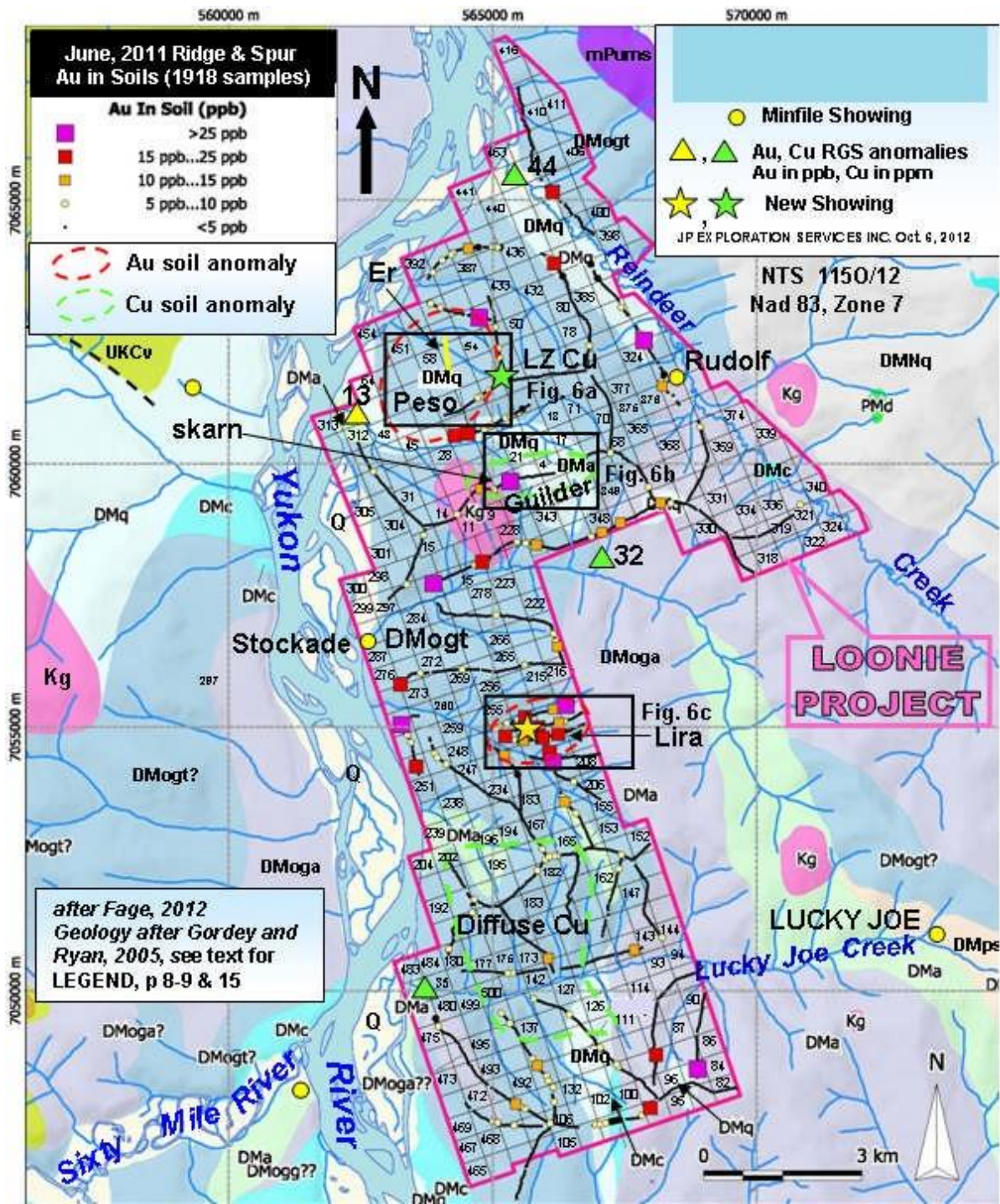


Figure 3: Location of Peso, Guilder and Lira anomalies on Loonie

Geology

Regional Geology

The Loonie property is situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is part of the intermontane superterrane and is bounded to the northeast by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag fault system and to the southwest by the Denali-Farewell fault system (Lucy Hollis, 2011).

Between late Paleozoic and early Cenozoic, the Canadian Cordillera was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton. Many of the accreted terranes comprise island-arc and oceanic juvenile rocks, but terranes of older pericratonic affinity exist (M. Colpron J. N., 2006). The largest of these accreted pericratonic terranes is the YTT. In the mid-Paleozoic, the YTT rifted southward and westward away from the north-west margin of Laurentia, in conjunction with the opening of the Slide Mountain Ocean (J.L. Nelson M. C.-B., 2006) (R.G Berman, 2007) (M. Colpron J. N., 2006). Quartz-rich schists and gneisses are the result of continental margin-type deposition of sediments during this period. Reversal of subduction and closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean began in the mid-Permian, with re-suturing of the YTT occurring near its point of origin in the early Mesozoic (Maurice Colpron, 2007). Closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean resulted in kilometre-scale thrust stacking of the YTT, resulting in imbrication of slices of the mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane amongst the YTT (Lucy Hollis, 2011).

Regional compression gave way to extension in the Cretaceous and continued through to the Eocene with the initiation of the Tintina fault as a major transcurrent structure. Extension related magmatism was responsible for mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks (Lucy Hollis, 2011).

In the Stewart river area is a middle Palaeozoic meta-siliciclastic rock unit that correlates to the Snowcap assemblage elsewhere in the YTT (M. Colpron J. N., 2006) (R.G Berman, 2007). The Snowcap assemblage is interpreted as a metamorphosed continental margin comprising meta-sedimentary quartzites, psammites, pelitic calc-silicic schists and marble, along with amphibolites and minor ultramafic rocks (J.J. Ryan S. G., 2001).

Stratigraphically above the siliciclastic rocks is a unit of intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks including amphibolite gneiss and orthogneiss, which likely represents a continental arc system. It has been suggested that the mafic orthogneiss and feldspar augen gneiss may comprise a sub-volcanic intrusive complex of late Devonian to Mississippian granite, tonalite, diorite, monzogranite, and granodiorite intrusive rock (J.J. Ryan S. G., 2001) (R.G Berman, 2007). Other rock types include carbonaceous pelite, chert and minor quartzite of the Devonian to Mississippian Nasina assemblage (M. Colpron J. N., 2006). Above JP Ross is the Permian-age Klondike schist. The Klondike schist is composed of highly fissile muscovite/chlorite-quartz schists with primarily volcanic protoliths (Mortensen, 1992) (R.G Berman, 2007).

Basement rocks were metamorphosed by several events, with peak metamorphism during the late Permian. Jurassic-age thrusting created km-scale stacked thrust sheets, which are marked along their strike by thin (m-scale) lenses of commonly magnetic ultramafic rocks (serpentinite) (D.J. MacKenzie, 2008). This thrusting event was followed by subsequent late Cretaceous extensional deformation associated with normal faulting. Younger intrusive rocks include Jurassic and mid Cretaceous-age granodiorite, and volcanic rocks of the late Cretaceous Carmacks Group comprising dacites, andesite, basalt and minor rhyolites (J.J. Ryan S. G., 2003).

The Stewart River region is an unglaciated area (J.J. Ryan S. G., 2003) and as such the Loonie property was unaffected by glaciation during the last ice age (Duk-Rodkin, 2001).

Property Geology

The Loonie property is shown in Figure 4 and is primarily underlain by early Mississippian granitic orthogneiss (**MgSR**). Quartzite, and minor siliciclastic schistose metasedimentary rocks, part of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS1**) were found to dominate in the Guilder and northwestern Peso zones. The band of the Snowcap assemblage quartzite in the central part of the property, the southern part of the Peso zone appears to occur slightly further to the north and may be thrust bounded. Amphibolite has been mapped underlying the eastern portion of the Guilder copper soil anomaly and minor marble and actinolite-quartz-calcite-magnetite skarn occurs in the western portion, proximal to a Cretaceous stock (**mKqW**) (Figure 4) (Pautler, 2014). In the southern part of Loonie there are more bands of Snowcap assemblage rocks (**PDS1** and **PDS2**) and just to the west a Sulphur Creek middle to late Permian aged granodiorite/quartz-monzonite (**PgS**). Bands of Finlayson assemblage rocks (**DMF1**) are shown just to the north in the Snowcap and Sulphur Creek assemblages shown in Figure 4. A geological legend is presented in Volume 3: Appendix A.

The Lira grid appears to be primarily underlain by felsic augen gneiss, which is the main host of the Golden Saddle and Coffee deposits. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of probable Eocene age are evident within the trenches on the Lira gold zone (Pautler, 2014).

Near the Lira target cliff exposures along the Yukon consist of shallowly NNW to NW-dipping interlayered felsic gneiss, mafic gneiss and a foliated (pre-metamorphic) medium grained felsic intrusive. The northerly-dipping lithologies are mainly cut by steeply to moderately southeast-dipping brittle fault structures. A few south-dipping brittle structures contain evidence for alteration, consisting of conspicuous pink halos interpreted to be potassic alteration. These geological relationships observed in the cliffs of the Yukon River can be expected to persist along strike to the northeast and likely also underlie the Lira target area (Cooley, 2016).

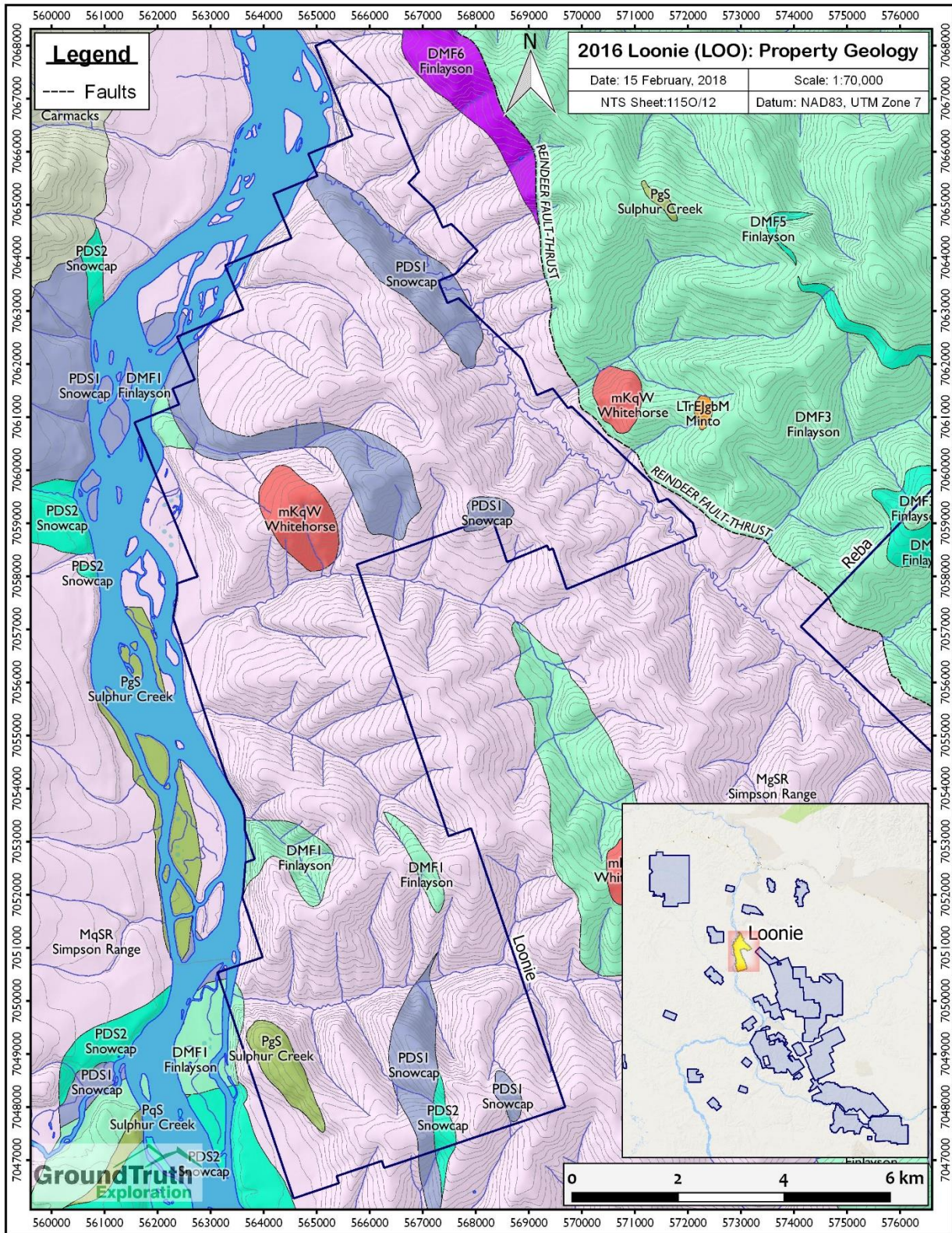


Figure 4: Property Geology Map

Mineralization

Three significant soil anomalies were outlined on the Loonie Project in 2011, two gold soil anomalies (Peso and Lira) and a copper ±gold soil anomaly (Guilder). Mineralization at the Lira target will be focused on in this report, more information on other targets of the Loonie can be found in (Pautler, 2014).

At the Lira, an open ended 450m long 075° trending zone of significant gold mineralization has been defined by trenching and drilling. Trench results include 13.3 g/t Au over 10m (including 25.2 g/t Au over 5m), 1.61 g/t Au over 15m, and 3.8 and 3.3 g/t Au over 5m (Pautler, 2014). RAB drill results include 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m, and 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m, including 2.11 g/t Au over 4.6m. The gold mineralization is hosted by quartz-carbonate-pyrite (limonite) ±Kspar ±muscovite (or illite) altered augen gneiss associated with a 075° trending structure, evidenced by fracturing, brecciation and gouge. The structure appears to be filled by an Eocene quartz feldspar porphyry dyke, locally brecciated, silicified and mineralized (Pautler, 2014).

2016 Exploration Program and Results

Geology and Prospecting

Two half days (one day total) were spent at Lira examining the Lira Target area and the Yukon River cliffs on strike to the southwest of Lira. Two office days were spent examining all other available data, including IP, soil data and trench data, regional geologic map and regional geophysical data.

Method and Approach

Methods of prospecting and data analysis are explained in (Cooley, 2016) Volume 4: Appendix A.

Rock samples taken from Lira were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material until 70 % will pass 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams until 85 % passes 75 microns. A 0.5 g sub sample of the resulting pulp is analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving the material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. A 30-gram sub sample of the pulp is also analyzed by the FA430 method, which involves dissolving fusing the material with a lead-based flux, dissolving the resultant dore (Au-Ag alloy) bead in acid and determining the Au content of the analyte by AAS. Any samples returning results over 10 g/t Au are analyzed by the FA530 method which uses a similar fusion technique as the FA430 method, but the Au is parted from the dore bead by dissolving it in nitric acid and the final amount of Au is determined gravimetrically.

Results

The 2016 report for mineralization at the Lira target outlines the results of the geological information observed in the field.

There were 9 grab samples taken from Lira one of which was notable. Sample 1411874 had a gold concentration of 110.1 ppm, and its duplicate 1411875 had a concentration of 99.2 ppm. Grab sample descriptions and chemistry are in Volume 2: Appendix B, sample locations are shown in Figure 5.

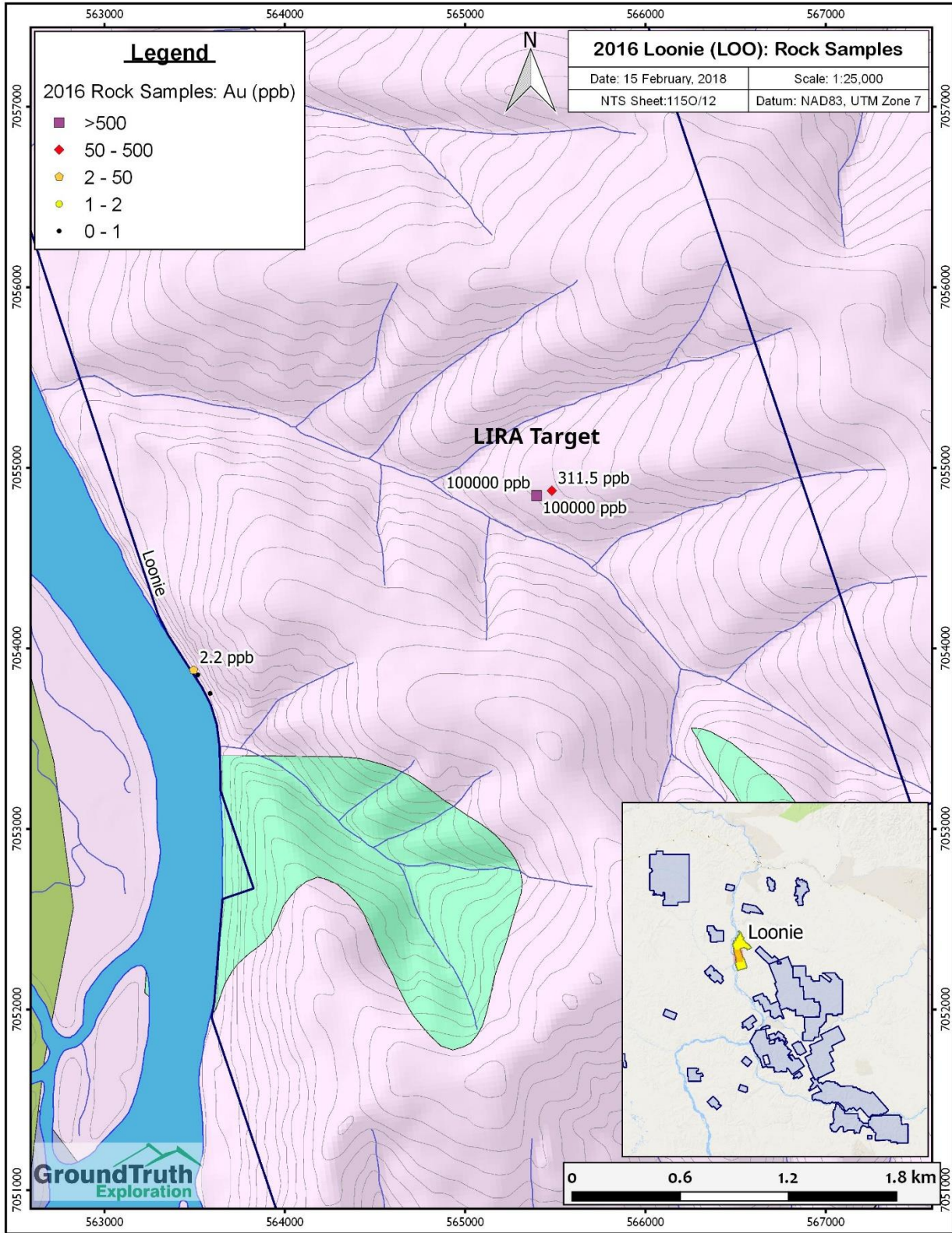


Figure 5: Rock sample location map

XCam Aerial Imaging

Methods and Approach

The XCam consists of two Canon cameras inside a pod that is attached to the wing struts of a small plane so that the pod is parallel to the ground. Mission parameters (ie. target area, elevation, flight lines) are chosen before the flight and cannot be changed during the mission. The plane flies its specified lines so that the cameras can capture images of the desired target on the ground. Loonie was flown in one mission on October 25th. More information on XCam can be found in the 2016 XCam report in Volume 4: Appendix B.

Results

Results of the Loonie aerial imagery are shown below in Figure 6. The total area covered over Loonie by XCam is approximately 100 square kilometers.

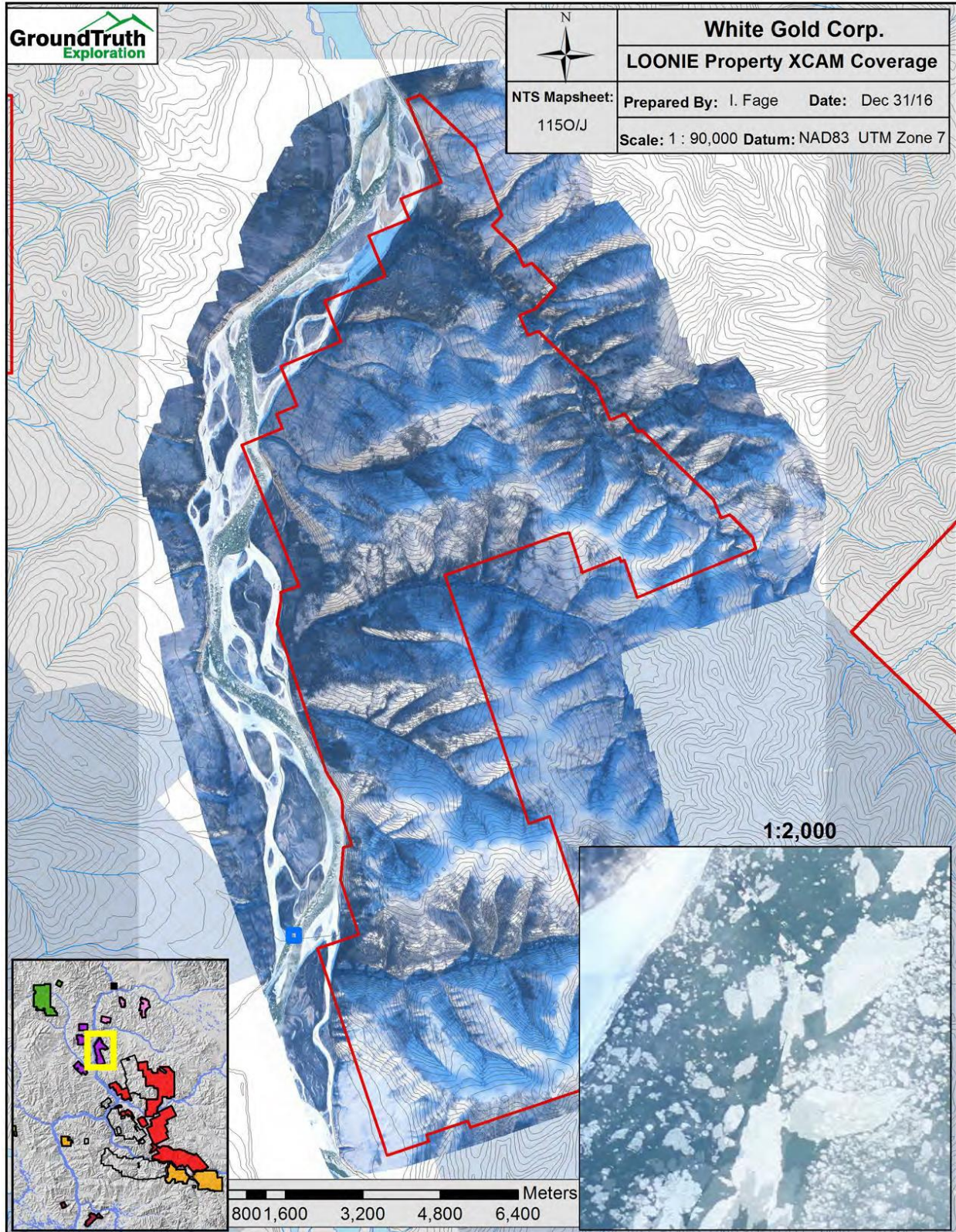


Figure 6: XCam aerial imagery over the Loonie property

Interpretation and Recommendations

From the 2016 geological report, future drilling at Lira should target the chargeability anomalies at depth and be drilled toward the northwest to intersect the inferred southeast-dipping mineralization zones. Drilling was conducted in the 2017 season to test this recommendation, see the 2017 Loonie RAB Drilling and Probe report.

The 100 km² of aerial imagery from the XCam has provided a useful tool for exploration and exploration planning on the Loonie property.

Costs

Loonie Project - Statement of Expenditures		
Geologic Mapping/Prospecting: Sept. 4 - Oct. 4, 2016		
X-CAM Aerial Photographic Survey: Oct. 25th		
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
Wages	\$ 5,745.00	Sr. Geologist (4.5 days) & Consultants
Field Equipment/Electronics	\$ 232.50	Radio, GPS, Data Logger, Delorme
Sampling Supplies	\$ 15.00	10 Samples
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	\$ -	
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Mangement	\$ 500.00	
Reimburseable Expenses	\$ 127.46	Frieght Charges
Total Geologist/Project Management	\$ 6,619.96	
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS		
X-CAM Airborne Photographic Survey	Amount	Description
Fixed Wing Survey and Processing @ \$40/sq. km	\$ 4,000.00	100 sq km
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	\$ 4,000.00	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Rock/Core Samples	Amount	Description
Rock Sample Analysis	\$ 259.60	10 Samples - 30g FA + multi-element ICP
Total Rock Sample Analysis	\$ 259.60	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	\$ 883.75	0.5 hrs @ \$1767.50/hr wet (ASTAR) & 0.00 hrs @ \$1170.40/hr wet (B206)
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$ -	
Total Logistical Support	\$ 883.75	
Total Project Expenditures		\$ 11,763.31

References

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Statements of Qualification

I, Matthew Hanewich, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.
2. I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honor's degree in Earth Sciences.
3. I have worked as a geologist for 3 field seasons both during and post University.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 7th day of March, 2018

Matthew Hanewich

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YD88790	Loonie 50	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88791	Loonie 51	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88792	Loonie 52	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88793	Loonie 53	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88794	Loonie 54	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88795	Loonie 55	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88796	Loonie 56	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88797	Loonie 57	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88798	Loonie 58	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88799	Loonie 59	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88800	Loonie 60	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88801	Loonie 61	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88802	Loonie 62	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88803	Loonie 63	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88804	Loonie 64	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88805	Loonie 65	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88806	Loonie 66	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88807	Loonie 67	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88808	Loonie 68	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88809	Loonie 69	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88810	Loonie 70	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88811	Loonie 71	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88812	Loonie 72	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88813	Loonie 73	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88814	Loonie 74	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88815	Loonie 75	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88816	Loonie 76	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88817	Loonie 77	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88818	Loonie 78	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88819	Loonie 79	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD88820	Loonie 80	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130689	LOONIE 81	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130690	LOONIE 82	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130691	LOONIE 83	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130692	LOONIE 84	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130693	LOONIE 85	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130694	LOONIE 86	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130695	LOONIE 87	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130696	LOONIE 88	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130697	LOONIE 89	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130698	LOONIE 90	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130699	LOONIE 91	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130700	LOONIE 92	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130701	LOONIE 93	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130702	LOONIE 94	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130703	LOONIE 95	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130704	LOONIE 96	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130705	LOONIE 97	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130706	LOONIE 98	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YD130707	LOONIE 99	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130708	LOONIE 100	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130709	LOONIE 101	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130710	LOONIE 102	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130711	LOONIE 103	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130712	LOONIE 104	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130713	LOONIE 105	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130714	LOONIE 106	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130715	LOONIE 107	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130716	LOONIE 108	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130717	LOONIE 109	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130718	LOONIE 110	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130719	LOONIE 111	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130720	LOONIE 112	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130721	LOONIE 113	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130722	LOONIE 114	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130723	LOONIE 115	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130724	LOONIE 116	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130725	LOONIE 117	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130726	LOONIE 118	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130727	LOONIE 119	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130728	LOONIE 120	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130729	LOONIE 121	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130730	LOONIE 122	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130731	LOONIE 123	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130732	LOONIE 124	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130733	LOONIE 125	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130734	LOONIE 126	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130735	LOONIE 127	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130736	LOONIE 128	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130737	LOONIE 129	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130738	LOONIE 130	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130739	LOONIE 131	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130740	LOONIE 132	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130741	LOONIE 133	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130742	LOONIE 134	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130743	LOONIE 135	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130744	LOONIE 136	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130745	LOONIE 137	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130746	LOONIE 138	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130747	LOONIE 139	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130748	LOONIE 140	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130749	LOONIE 141	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130750	LOONIE 142	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130751	LOONIE 143	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130752	LOONIE 144	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130753	LOONIE 145	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130754	LOONIE 146	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130755	LOONIE 147	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YD130904	LOONIE 296	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130905	LOONIE 297	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130906	LOONIE 298	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130907	LOONIE 299	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YD130908	LOONIE 300	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19951	LOONIE 301	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19952	LOONIE 302	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19953	LOONIE 303	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19954	LOONIE 304	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19955	LOONIE 305	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19956	LOONIE 306	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19957	LOONIE 307	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19958	LOONIE 308	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19959	LOONIE 309	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19960	LOONIE 310	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19961	LOONIE 311	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19962	LOONIE 312	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19963	LOONIE 313	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19964	LOONIE 314	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19965	LOONIE 315	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19966	LOONIE 316	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19967	LOONIE 317	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19968	LOONIE 318	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19969	LOONIE 319	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19970	LOONIE 320	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19971	LOONIE 321	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19972	LOONIE 322	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19973	LOONIE 323	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19974	LOONIE 324	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19975	LOONIE 325	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19976	LOONIE 326	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19977	LOONIE 327	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19978	LOONIE 328	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19979	LOONIE 329	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19980	LOONIE 330	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19981	LOONIE 331	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19982	LOONIE 332	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19983	LOONIE 333	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19984	LOONIE 334	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19985	LOONIE 335	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19986	LOONIE 336	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19987	LOONIE 337	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19988	LOONIE 338	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19989	LOONIE 339	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19990	LOONIE 340	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19991	LOONIE 341	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19992	LOONIE 342	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19993	LOONIE 343	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19994	LOONIE 344	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YE19995	LOONIE 345	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19996	LOONIE 346	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19997	LOONIE 347	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19998	LOONIE 348	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE19999	LOONIE 349	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20000	LOONIE 350	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20001	LOONIE 351	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20002	LOONIE 352	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20003	LOONIE 353	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20004	LOONIE 354	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20005	LOONIE 355	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20006	LOONIE 356	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20007	LOONIE 357	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20008	LOONIE 358	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20009	LOONIE 359	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20010	LOONIE 360	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20011	LOONIE 361	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20012	LOONIE 362	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20013	LOONIE 363	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20014	LOONIE 364	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20015	LOONIE 365	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20016	LOONIE 366	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20017	LOONIE 367	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20018	LOONIE 368	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20019	LOONIE 369	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20020	LOONIE 370	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20021	LOONIE 371	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20022	LOONIE 372	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20023	LOONIE 373	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20024	LOONIE 374	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20025	LOONIE 375	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20026	LOONIE 376	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20027	LOONIE 377	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20028	LOONIE 378	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20029	LOONIE 379	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20030	LOONIE 380	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20031	LOONIE 381	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20032	LOONIE 382	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20033	LOONIE 383	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20034	LOONIE 384	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20035	LOONIE 385	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20036	LOONIE 386	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20037	LOONIE 387	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20038	LOONIE 388	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20039	LOONIE 389	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20040	LOONIE 390	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20041	LOONIE 391	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20042	LOONIE 392	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20043	LOONIE 393	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YE20093	LOONIE 443	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20094	LOONIE 444	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20095	LOONIE 445	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20096	LOONIE 446	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20097	LOONIE 447	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20098	LOONIE 448	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20099	LOONIE 449	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20100	LOONIE 450	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20101	LOONIE 451	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20102	LOONIE 452	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20103	LOONIE 453	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20104	LOONIE 454	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20105	LOONIE 455	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20106	LOONIE 456	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20107	LOONIE 457	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20108	LOONIE 458	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20109	LOONIE 459	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20110	LOONIE 460	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20111	LOONIE 461	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20112	LOONIE 462	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20113	LOONIE 463	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2019-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20114	LOONIE 464	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20115	LOONIE 465	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20116	LOONIE 466	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20117	LOONIE 467	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20118	LOONIE 468	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20119	LOONIE 469	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20120	LOONIE 470	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20121	LOONIE 471	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20122	LOONIE 472	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20123	LOONIE 473	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20124	LOONIE 474	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20125	LOONIE 475	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20126	LOONIE 476	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20127	LOONIE 477	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20128	LOONIE 478	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20129	LOONIE 479	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20130	LOONIE 480	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20131	LOONIE 481	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20132	LOONIE 482	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20133	LOONIE 483	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20134	LOONIE 484	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20135	LOONIE 485	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20136	LOONIE 486	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20137	LOONIE 487	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20138	LOONIE 488	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20139	LOONIE 489	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20140	LOONIE 490	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20141	LOONIE 491	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	District	NTS Map #
YE20142	LOONIE 492	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20143	LOONIE 493	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20144	LOONIE 494	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20145	LOONIE 495	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20146	LOONIE 496	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20147	LOONIE 497	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20148	LOONIE 498	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20149	LOONIE 499	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012
YE20150	LOONIE 500	White Gold Corp. - 100%	2018-04-04	Dawson	115012

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Lith Mod	Alteration 1
1411874	565395	7054848	felsic orthogneiss	Breccia	Quartz
1411875	565394	7054847	felsic orthogneiss	Breccia	Quartz
1411876	565479	7054874	felsic orthogneiss	Breccia	Quartz
1418451	563492	7053880	felsic orthogneiss		
1418452	563492	7053880	amphibolite?		
1418453	563492	7053880	felsic orthogneiss		
1418426	563584	7053751	qz_vein_hydrothermal		
1418427	563516	7053854	g_qz_fspar_gneiss	quartz vein	Kspar
1418428	524179	7102042	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss		sericite

Sample ID	Alt 1 Intensity	Alt 1 Style	Alteration 2	Alt 2 Intensity	Alt 2 Style
1411874	Strong >50%	Pervasive	Sericite	Moderate 10-50%	Patchy
1411875	Strong >50%	Pervasive	Sericite	Moderate 10-50%	Patchy
1411876	Strong >50%	Fractures	Sericite	Strong	Pervasive
1418451					
1418452					
1418453					
1418426					
1418427	Moderate 10-50%	halo	calcite	Moderate 10-50%	Vein
1418428	Strong >50%	Pervasive			

Sample ID	Oxidized	Mineralization	Min Style
1411874	Yes	Gold	
1411875	Yes	Gold	
1411876	Yes		
1418451			
1418452			
1418453			
1418426		pyrite	Patchy
1418427		pyrite	Disseminated
1418428		Pyrite	Disseminated

Sample ID	Notes
1411874	Grab from trench dump pile. Strong silica flooded BRX w/ bright red hematite stain. Fragments of str sericite-clay altered felsic gneiss. Vuggy weathered surface with fine grained visible gold
1411875	Dup of 1411875
1411876	Grab from trench. Ser alt Felsic orth w/ polished, silicified fault surface. Str oxidized
1418451	float below cliff of rusty, silicified felsic orthogneiss with 5% pyrite as fine to 4 mm aggregates along foliation, possible hornfelsing; aplite and pegmatite dykes in area
1418452	talus below 3X10m long strongly rusty exposure, hornfelsed amphibolite with minor pyrite, strong limonite, possible hornfelsing at contact between felsic orthogneiss and amphibolite
1418453	felsic orthogneiss cut by 060/60SE fracture with Kspar and limonite altered selvages and 1% cubic pyrite in orthogneiss along margins; in outcrop
1418426	15 cm white +/- pale green quartz vein 076/60 w/ limonite margins, no alteration halo, old vein. Few cm size limonite vugs after coarse cubic pyrite
1418427	cm wide pink alteration halos along this and several parallel structures, thin cm quartz veins, discontinuous and patchy, rare limonite specs after pyrite. late calcite veinlets parallel to reactivated structure
1418428	NW-striking steep quartz veinlets + reactivated brittle fault in sericite altered felsic orthogneiss. grabs along veinlets + host rock

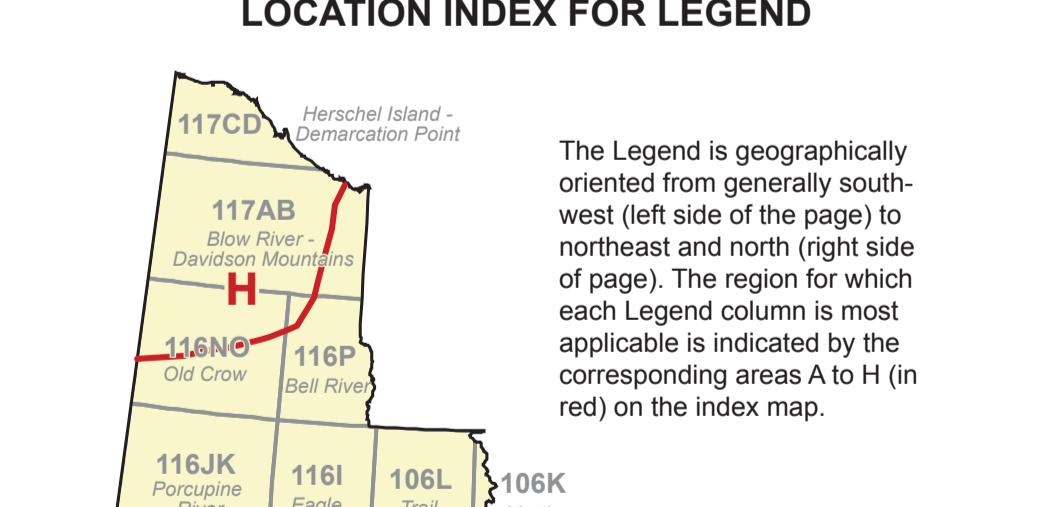
Sample ID	Au_ppm		Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ni_ppm
1411874	110.1		5.4	3.5	25.2	-1	36	1.5
1411875	99.2		9.4	4.7	16.5	-1	35.7	1.8
1411876	0.315		1.7	7.9	8.2	44	0.1	3
1418451	0.0025		5.5	8.2	5.6	25	0.1	0.6
1418452	0.0025		0.3	10.8	5.1	23	0.2	0.5
1418453	0.0025		0.2	5	7.8	16	-0.1	0.4
1418426	0.0025		-0.1	1.5	2.2	6	-0.1	0.4
1418427	0.0025		0.2	5.8	6.3	22	-0.1	0.5
1418428	0.0025		1.2	10.3	3.6	25	-0.1	3.4
Sample ID	Co_ppm	Mn_ppm	Fe_%	As_ppm	Au_ppb	Th_ppm	Sr_ppm	Cd_ppm
1411874	1.4	36	3.19	7.1	100000	3	32	-0.1
1411875	1.5	46	5.07	4.3	100000	1.7	9	-0.1
1411876	3.1	565	1.7	0.6	311.5	8.8	12	-0.1
1418451	9.4	167	2.28	4	0.9	9.1	16	-0.1
1418452	3.5	146	2.18	4	1.4	8.7	9	-0.1
1418453	1.2	101	0.78	-0.5	2.2	0.6	42	-0.1
1418426	0.9	63	0.77	0.7	-0.5	-0.1	13	-0.1
1418427	1.4	150	0.76	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	88	-0.1
1418428	9.4	657	2.8	39.9	-0.5	4.8	184	-0.1
Sample ID	Sb_ppm	Bi_ppm	V_ppm	Ca_%	P_%	La_ppm	Cr_ppm	Mg_%
1411874	0.2	42.3	3	0.02	0.012	9	5	0.02
1411875	0.3	23	6	0.02	0.008	6	4	0.02
1411876	-0.1	0.1	8	0.82	0.01	56	2	0.03
1418451	-0.1	0.3	9	0.18	0.027	5	2	0.26
1418452	0.1	0.1	8	0.09	0.024	4	3	0.16
1418453	-0.1	-0.1	6	0.32	0.01	1	2	0.1
1418426	-0.1	-0.1	-2	0.43	-0.001	-1	2	0.02
1418427	-0.1	-0.1	4	1.41	0.02	2	2	0.12
1418428	3.5	-0.1	43	4.24	0.036	13	4	1.5
Sample ID	Ba_ppm	Ti_%	B_ppm	Al_%	Na_%	K_%	W_ppm	Hg_ppm
1411874	224	0.002	-20	0.22	0.05	0.28	0.1	4.81
1411875	137	0.002	-20	0.34	0.018	0.24	0.1	3.7
1411876	92	-0.001	-20	0.31	0.005	0.09	-0.1	0.03
1418451	29	0.048	-20	0.5	0.074	0.06	-0.1	-0.01
1418452	34	0.021	-20	0.48	0.067	0.08	-0.1	-0.01
1418453	130	0.014	-20	0.42	0.088	0.09	-0.1	-0.01
1418426	62	-0.001	-20	0.15	0.006	0.03	-0.1	-0.01
1418427	1070	0.002	-20	0.35	0.062	0.11	-0.1	-0.01
1418428	799	-0.001	-20	0.42	0.017	0.18	0.2	0.09

Sample ID	Sc_ppm	Tl_ppm	S_%	Ga_ppm	Se_ppm	Te_ppm
1411874	0.5	-0.1	0.45	2	5.1	55.1
1411875	0.5	-0.1	0.17	2	1.6	44.5
1411876	1.1	-0.1	-0.05	-1	-0.5	-0.2
1418451	3.6	-0.1	1.2	3	-0.5	-0.2
1418452	5	-0.1	0.19	4	-0.5	-0.2
1418453	0.8	-0.1	0.12	2	-0.5	-0.2
1418426	0.2	-0.1	-0.05	-1	-0.5	-0.2
1418427	0.4	-0.1	0.33	2	-0.5	-0.2
1418428	8.7	-0.1	0.17	1	-0.5	-0.2

Main legend table with columns A through H, listing geological units, their descriptions, and symbols. Includes units like QUATERNARY, MIOCENE TO PLEISTOCENE, UPPER JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS, and others.

EXPLANATION

Table explaining symbols for AGE OF TECTONIC ASSEMBLAGE, AGE OF PLUTONIC SUITE, and LOCATION INDEX FOR LEGEND.



Yukon Geological Survey Energy, Mines and Resources Government of Yukon Open File 2016-1 Yukon Bedrock Geology Map 2016 Sheet 2 of 2 Legend compiled by Mauric Colpron, Steve Iral, Don Murphy, Lee Piggie and David Moynihan

Continuation of geological legend table from A through H, including units like LOWER JURASSIC, UPPER CRETACEOUS, and QUATERNARY.

Structural Interpretation of the Lira Au Quartz Vein.

For Ground Truth Exploration

By Michael Cooley

October 10, 2016

Summary

The Lira vein system consists of a northeast-trending line of anomalous Au in soils and trenches which has previously been drilled in 2014 by RAB drilling by Ground Truth Exploration.

New geological data collected from the Lira trenches and soil grid area, from the Yukon River cliffs, and a new interpretation of IP and Resistivity data strongly suggest the Lira Vein dips moderately to steeply SSE.

In the IP data, the well-defined surface trace of Au mineralization at Lira lies above and to the northwest of a consistent chargeability anomaly inferred to represent mineralization at depth. These IP anomalies do not continue to surface, where the sulfides associated with Au mineralization are inferred to have been oxidized by surface weathering.

At least two additional IP chargeability anomalies occur on the southern IP sections flanking the central Lira Anomaly. These additional chargeability anomalies likely represent additional parallel and blind mineralized structures that are highly favourable future drill targets.

Lithologic changes/contacts, fold hinges, and other fault-related dilations, may play an important role in controlling ore shoots. Shallow west-dipping anomalies in the IP and resistivity may reflect lithology and lithologic contacts and not necessarily mineralized structures. Local presence of favourable "Golden Saddle Type" host rocks; coarse grained felsic gneiss with augen, occur locally, however the mineralization observed in the trenches is a narrow high grade Au vein style, not disseminated gold like at Golden Saddle and QV/VG.

Introduction

Two half days (one day total) were spent at Lira examining the Lira Target area and the Yukon River cliffs on strike to the southwest of Lira. Two office days were spent examining all other available data, including IP, soil data and trench data, regional geologic map and regional geophysical data.

The initial stages of study of the geology of the Lira target area consisted of examining the soil multi-element geochemistry for patterns that reflect through-going lithologic breaks that could coincide with Lira vein intersections and blow-outs/shoots. However the geochemical patterns are not conclusive. Many of the elements of interest that can commonly be used to distinguish mafic (high Ni, Cr, Mg) from felsic gneiss (high Th, U, K) do not show convincing through-going patterns. A large irregular area of anomalous thorium and potassium is however indicative of felsic gneiss and is a favourable host rock to mineralization (depicted by a blue dashed line in Figure 1). Augen gneiss float was locally observed in many trenches at Lira implying that felsic host rocks are present, although not consistent mapable units. The generally patternless geochemistry at Lira may reflect a semi-homogenous bulk rock composition for biotite quartz feldspar gneiss and schist observed in the trenches and in a few outcrops. Other factors that may influence soil geochemistry are different degrees of weathering due to slope aspect (north facing vs south facing slopes), presence/absence or depth of permafrost, slope stability/steepness, recent erosion, and down-slope transport from soil creep. Additional mapping in the Lira area included mapping along the cliffs that lie along the Yukon River, 2.5 kilometres southwest of the Lira target (Figure 1).

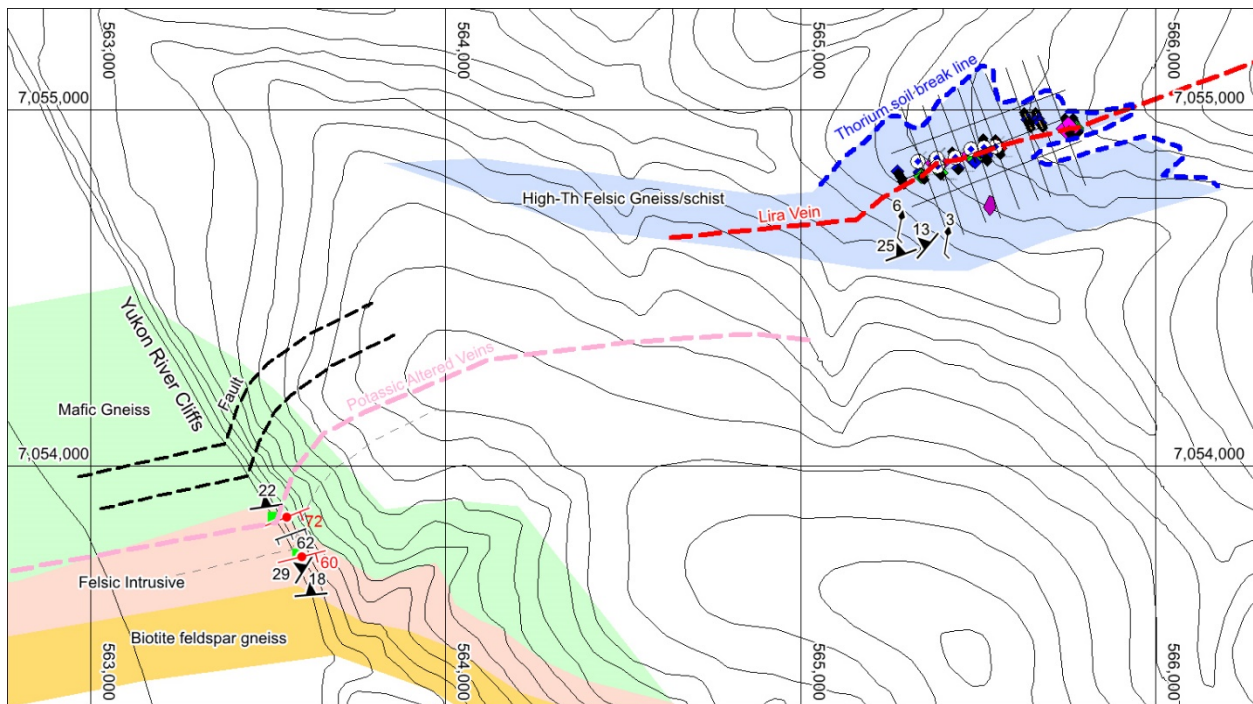


Figure 1. Gently NNW-dipping lithologic contacts and steeply SSE-dipping faults and altered structures +/- veins occur in the cliffs along the Yukon River. The same geologic relationships likely occur beneath the Lira target area, 2.5 kilometres along strike to the northeast.

Cliff exposures along the Yukon consist of shallowly NNW to NW-dipping interlayered felsic gneiss, mafic gneiss and a foliated (pre-metamorphic) medium grained felsic intrusive (Figure 1). The northerly-dipping lithologies are mainly cut by steeply to moderately southeast-dipping brittle fault structures (Figure 2). A few south-dipping brittle structures contain evidence for alteration, consisting of conspicuous pink halos interpreted to be potassic alteration (Figure 3). These geological relationships observed in the cliffs of the Yukon River can be expected to persist along strike to the northeast and likely also underlie the Lira target area.



Figure 2. View to the northeast at a cliff exposure along the Yukon River along strike from the Lira target that shows gently north-dipping lithology (parallel to white line) and several steeply SSE dipping brittle fault structures (black arrows).



Figure 3. View to the northeast at two southeast-dipping (068/72, 070/62) fracture/fault/quartz veined surfaces with conspicuous pink stained halos interpreted to be potassic alteration along very old structures. Structures such as these are prone to reactivation and may become conduits for subsequent hydrothermal activity.

Gold detected in soils and trenches at Lira clearly defines an ENE striking tight pattern, which has been interpreted to consist of several overlapping and semi-to non-continuous vein segments in Figure 4, indicative of a shear fault system. No Kinematic information can reliably be determined from the interpreted pattern of veins at this time, however, a moderate SE dip direction can be inferred from IP and resistivity data in nine geophysical lines that cross the Lira structure. Combined with the extrapolation of brittle faults from the Yukon cliffs we can tentatively assume that the Lira vein indeed dips to the southeast (unfortunately parallel to previous drilling). IP line locations and trenches are shown on Figure 4.

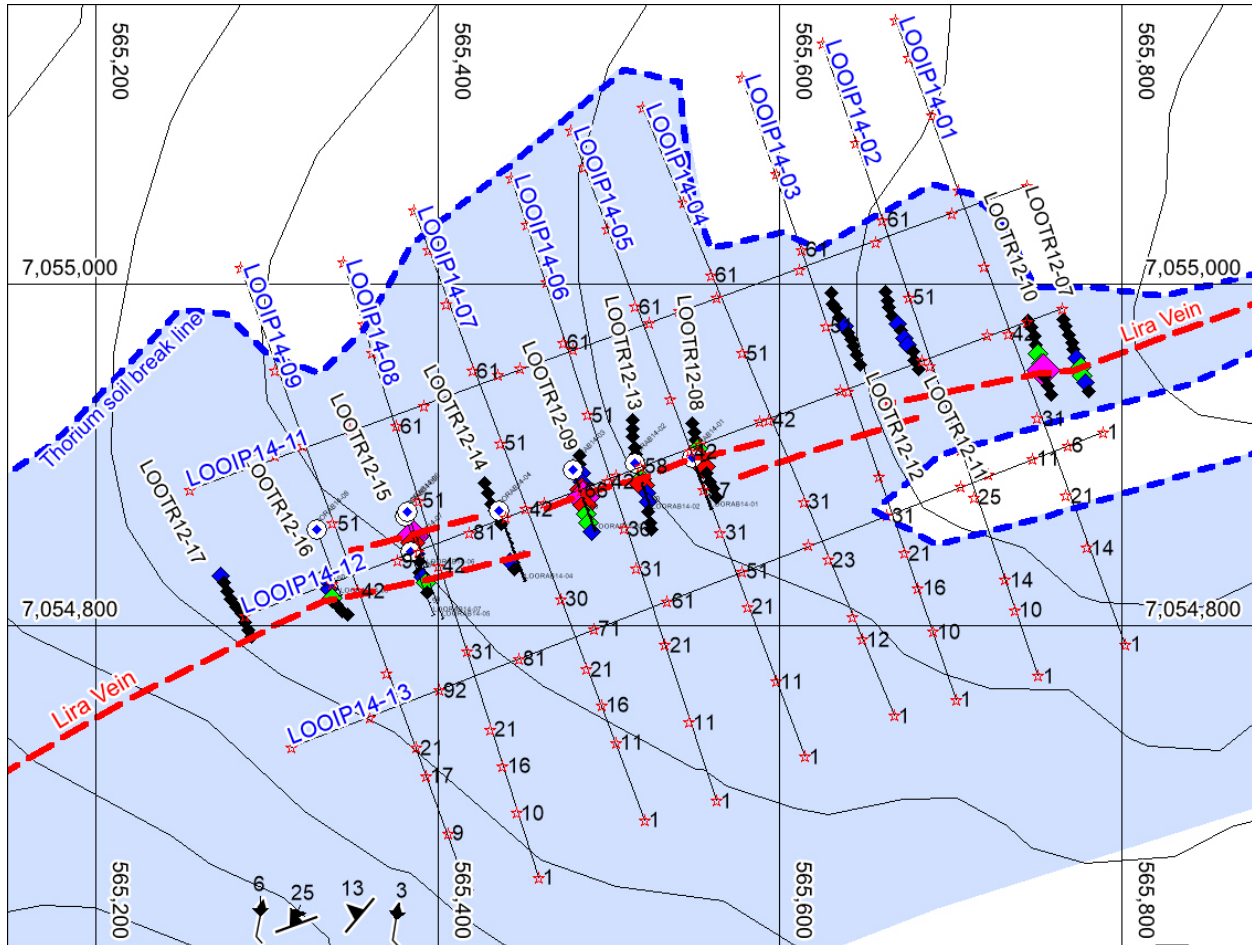


Figure 4. Lira target area showing locations of IP lines and trenches. The approximate trace of the Lira vein (red dashed lines) is based mainly on trench intercepts, but also includes extrapolation from IP sections shown in Figures 5 and 6. The Lira vein is interpreted to dip moderately to steeply southeast.

On all IP sections a strong, consistent chargeability anomaly occurs down-dip to the left (southeast) of where the surface trace of mineralization has been defined by trenching and soils (Figures 5 and 6). In Figures 5 and 6 the Lira vein is interpreted to intersect the consistent chargeability anomaly at depth, and in IP sections to the south (Figure 6, IP Lines 6, 7, 8), two additional distinct chargeability anomalies occur flanking the main central Lira anomaly, possibly indicating parallel mineralized structures that could be highly favourable additional drill targets.

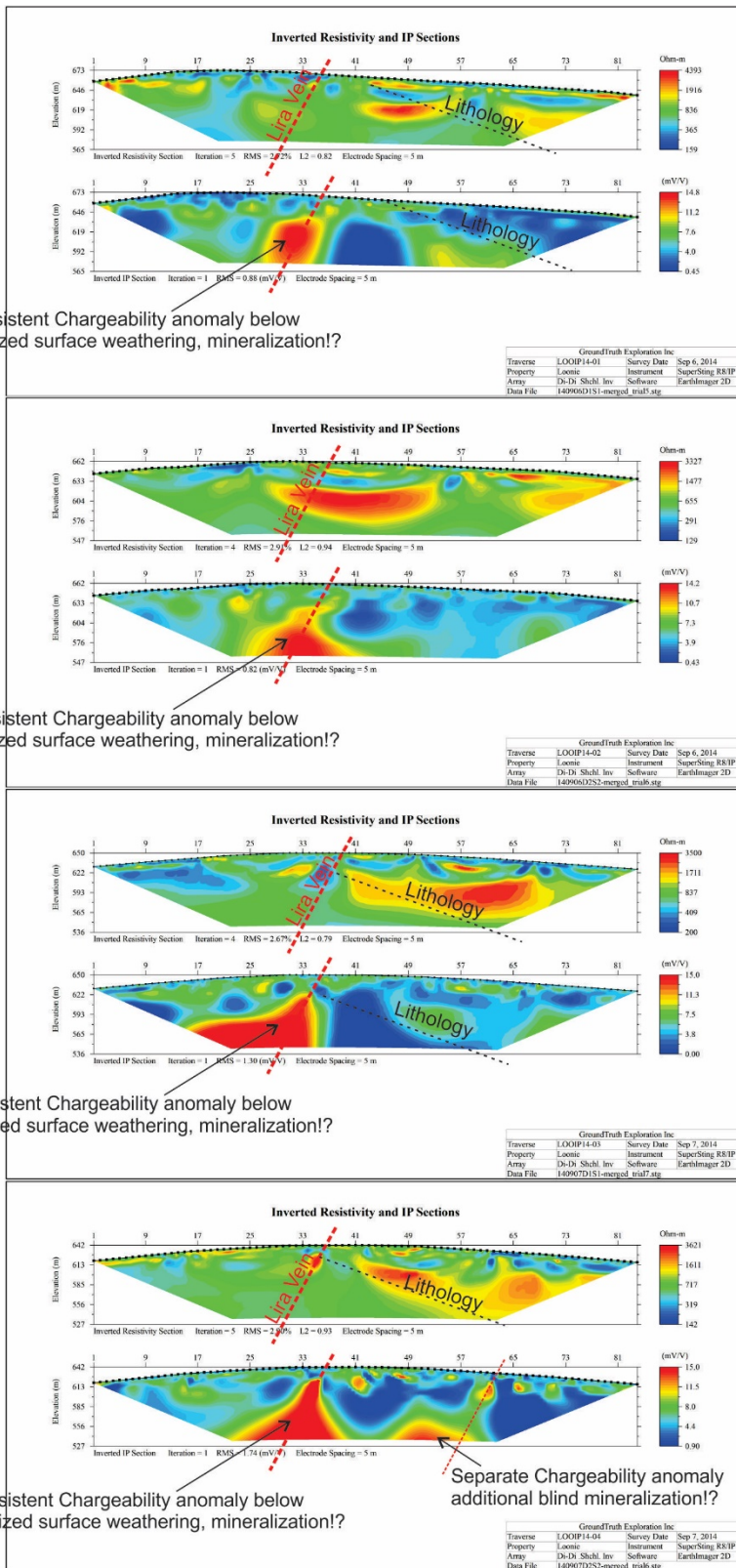


Figure 5. Interpreted Lira Vein location on IP and resistivity sections in the northeast part of the Lira target area (Sections LOOIP14-01 to LOOIP14-04). The Lira vein intersects a consistent IP chargeability anomaly at depth to the southeast. Sections are viewed looking to the southwest.

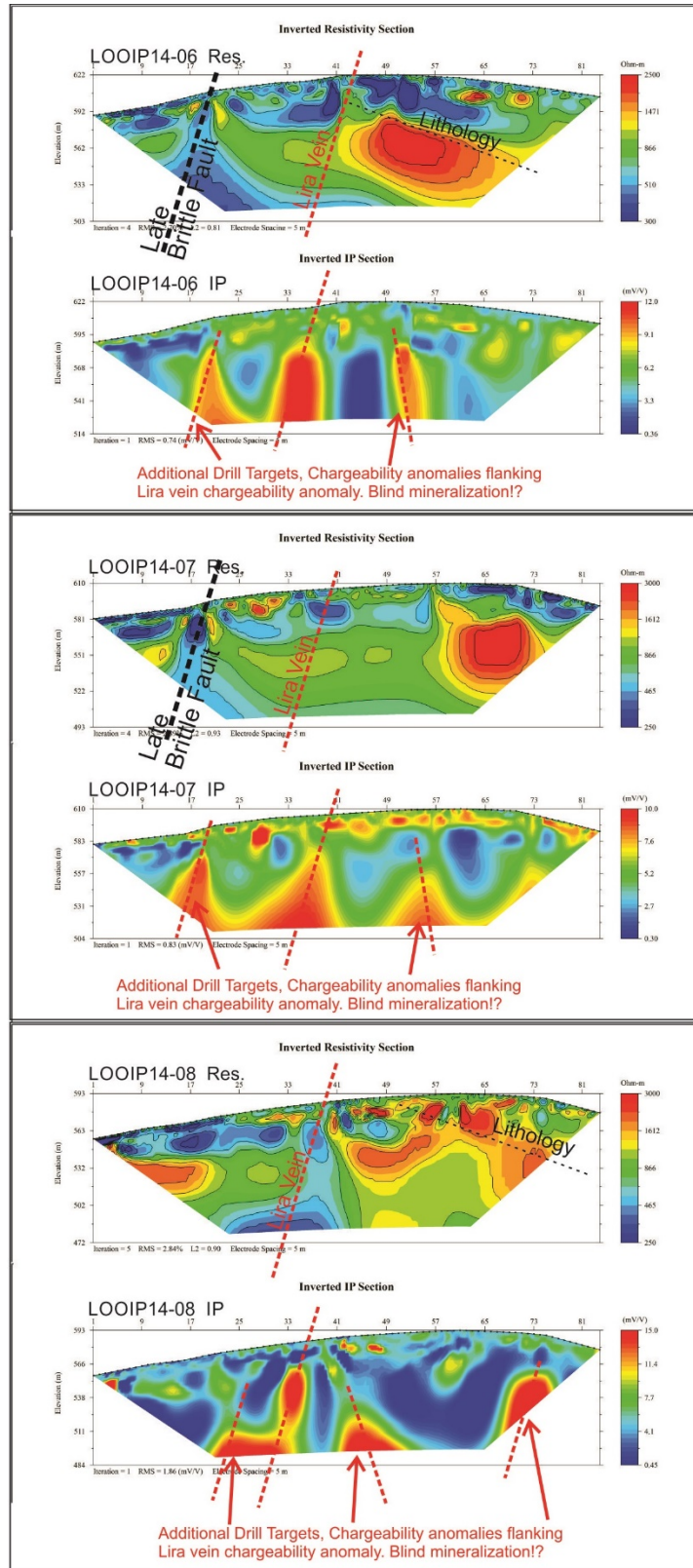


Figure 6. Interpreted Lira Vein location on IP and resistivity sections in the southwest part of the Lira target area (Sections LOOIP14-06 to LOOIP14-08). Two to three additional chargeability anomalies occur flanking the Lira vein, representing additional testable parallel mineralization targets.

Future drilling at Lira should target the chargeability anomalies at depth, and be drilled toward the northwest to intersect the inferred southeast-dipping mineralization. The possibility of a strong preferred mineralization trend and plunge or ore shoots is highly likely, which could be controlled by several possible structural geological factors, including intersection of the Lira vein system with differing lithologies (shoots parallel to lithologic contacts (Figure 7A), intersection with fold structures (Figure 7B) or steeply-dipping tension gashes if the Lira vein system inhabits a strike-slip fault zone (Figure 7C).

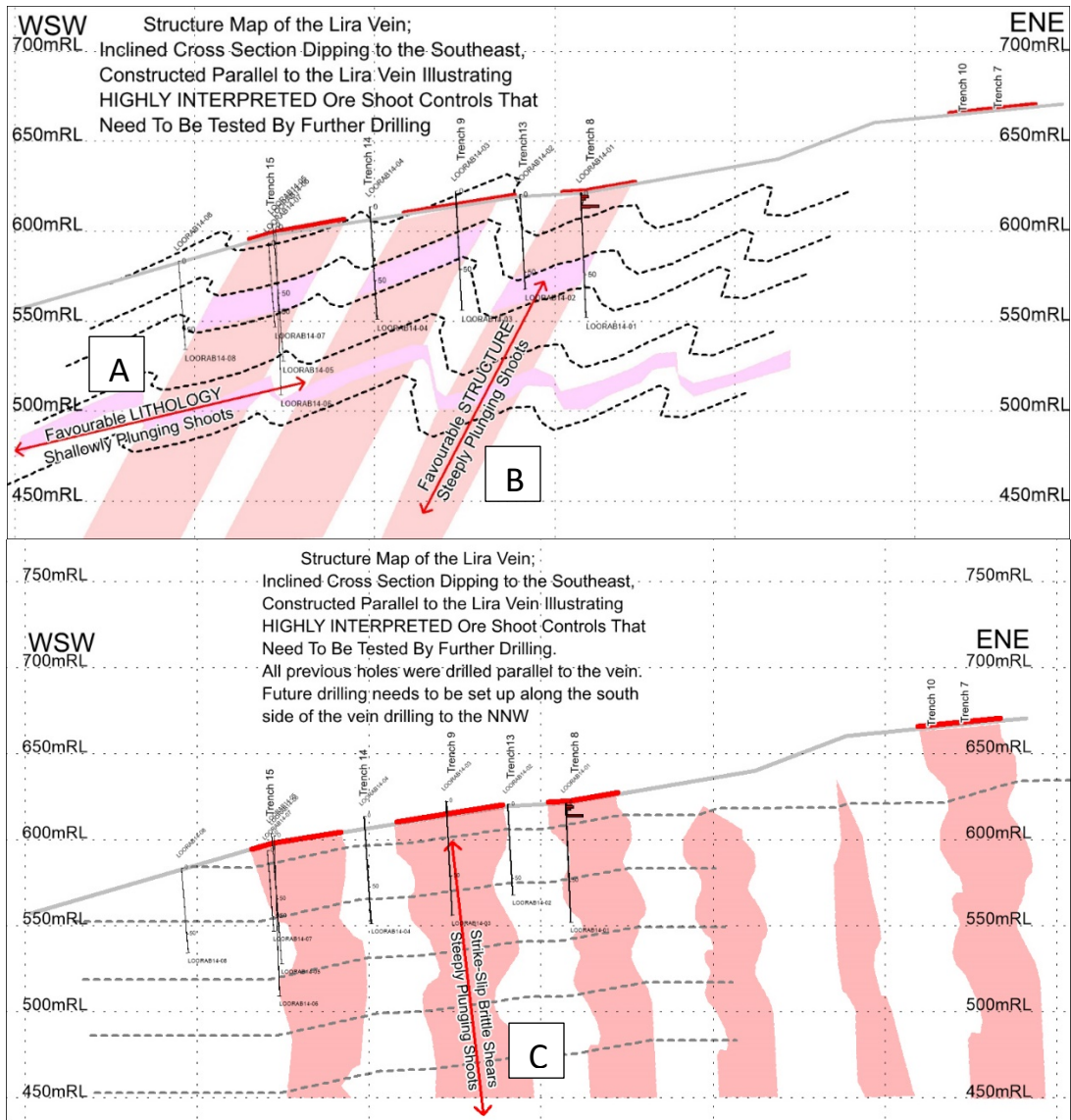


Figure 7. Three hypothetical ore shoot controls for the Lira Vein displayed on fault plane maps of the Lira vein; A. subhorizontal shoots controlled by the Lira structure intersecting shallow lithologic contacts, B. steeply-dipping shoots controlled by axial planes of tight folds, and C steeply plunging shoots controlled by a strike-slip brittle fault scenario. All of these possibilities are likely and need to be drill tested. An inclined section should be constructed prior to drilling the Lira again so that additional drill intercepts of the vein can be carefully plotted to determine shoot orientations.

FROM Quang Ngo, GroundTruth Technician
TO GroundTruth Exploration Inc
DATE November 1, 2016
SUBJECT 2016 Fall XCam Summary

This is the summary of activities for the XCam during the month of October 2016. From October 13 to October 25 aerial surveys were conducted with the XCam. Inbetween weather days, 40 hours of flight time was accumulated in 7 days of flying. 10 properties were surveyed:

- Black Hills
- Pedlar
- Brew
- Barker
- Indian River
- Loonie
- Toonie
- Dime
- Hunker
- Bonanza

Timeline of Events

On the afternoon of October 13 the XCam (Model: XCam B) of WaldoAir was picked up from AirNorth Cargo in Whitehorse. Aerial surveys are conducted with the XCam attached to an airplane, for this season a Maule (ie. an airplane) from Alpine Aviation (Figure 1). A test flight was scheduled for that evening; the test was successful, the camera took photos and georeferenced them without complications. Another test flight was completed the next morning before leaving Whitehorse for Dawson City. A survey of the Black Hills claim was conducted enroute to Dawson City but technical difficulties resulted in only a partial survey conducted at the north eastern most section of the Black Hills claim.

Over the next two days (Oct 15 and Oct 16) more of the Black Hills was surveyed working east to west, north to south. The daily schedule consisted of leaving at first light, fly for half a day, land at a nearby airstrip to refuel and break, and then fly for the rest of the day landing back at Dawson Airport. The weather stayed accommodating until October 17. See table 1 for the flight schedule.

After the weather cleared, on Oct 20 another attempt was made to survey a section of the Pedlar claim. The following morning another storm system moved in halting operations until Oct 23.

When the weather cleared up, missions resumed with the Black Hills claims working south to the Pedlar claims. On Oct 24 Pedlar and Barker were completed, connected the entire area. On Oct 25, the remaining claims were surveyed.



Figure 1. The Alpine Aviation Maule at the Black Hills airstrip.

Table 1. Dates and projects flown along with a rough estimate of the flight distance.

Date	Areas Imaged	Approx. Flight Length (km)
October 14	Black Hills (NE)	158
October 15	Black Hills (NE)	504
October 16	Black Hills (NE), Black Hills (E), Black Hills (NW)	883.4
October 20	Pedlar (N)	238
October 23	Black Hills (W), Black Hills (S), Pedlar (E), Pedlar (W), Pedlar (S)	1121
October 24	Brew, Barker (W), Barker (E), Pedlar (W)	814
October 25	Toonie, Loonie, Dime, Indian River, Hunker, Bonanza	836

*Note that the fly distance does not include the ferry to and from town or the nearest strip for refuel at mid-day. It will include any loops or line reflies due to missed images.

Equipment

The XCam pod is a plastic pod containing two cameras set to capture a panoramic shot. The pod is mounted onto bar attached a strut on the plane (figure 2). The bar is parallel to the wing, which will be parallel to ground in flight, but angled slightly upwards on the ground since the plane is a tail-dragger. The pod is attached with two ring to a curved metal plate on the bar.

Inside the pod are two Canon cameras and a single usb hub. The cameras are both connected to the hub which is connected to a microcontroller to the rear ports (figure 3). These ports connect cables (usb and coaxial) to the external GPS unit mounted to the top of the wing, the external



Figure 2. The pod secured the bar attached to the strut.

batter, and the tablet: the latter two situated inside the plane. The GPS is connected to the microcontroller first to provide location data for the photo metadata.

Inside the plane is the tablet, two external camera batteries, and in inverter (figure 4). The pod does not have an internal power source and can not run off power from the plane, instead custom batteries are used. The tablet itself also runs out of power fast during a survey. It is charged with the plane through an inverter.

On the tablet will be software to create and view missions live as they are being surveyed. It has software to utilize the external GPS and provide heading corrections to ensure correct coverage and overlap of photos. It is also possible to view the camera image live via the tablet and Canon software.



Figure 3. XCam Ultra Pod. Slightly smaller in radius to XCam B but otherwise the small.



Figure 4. Inside the plane. Note the external battery on the seat, the inverter, and the tablet holder.

All the mission parameters (ie. target area, elevation, flight lines) are chosen with mission creation and can not be changed during a mission. The only settings that can be altered without creating a new mission are camera settings (ie. shutter speed, f-stop, and ISO).

Notable configurations for the Yukon.

Due to the high latitude of the Yukon, there is a much lower sun angle: and exacerbated during fall and winter. Thus higher light settings than normal are recommended. The typical settings are shutter speed of 1/4000, ISO1600, and fStop 4.5. In even darker conditions the fStop can be lowered to 4.0 and the shutter increased to 1/2000. Alternatively, in high snow glare, the shutter and ISO can be lowered to 1/8000 and 800 alternatively.

Missions

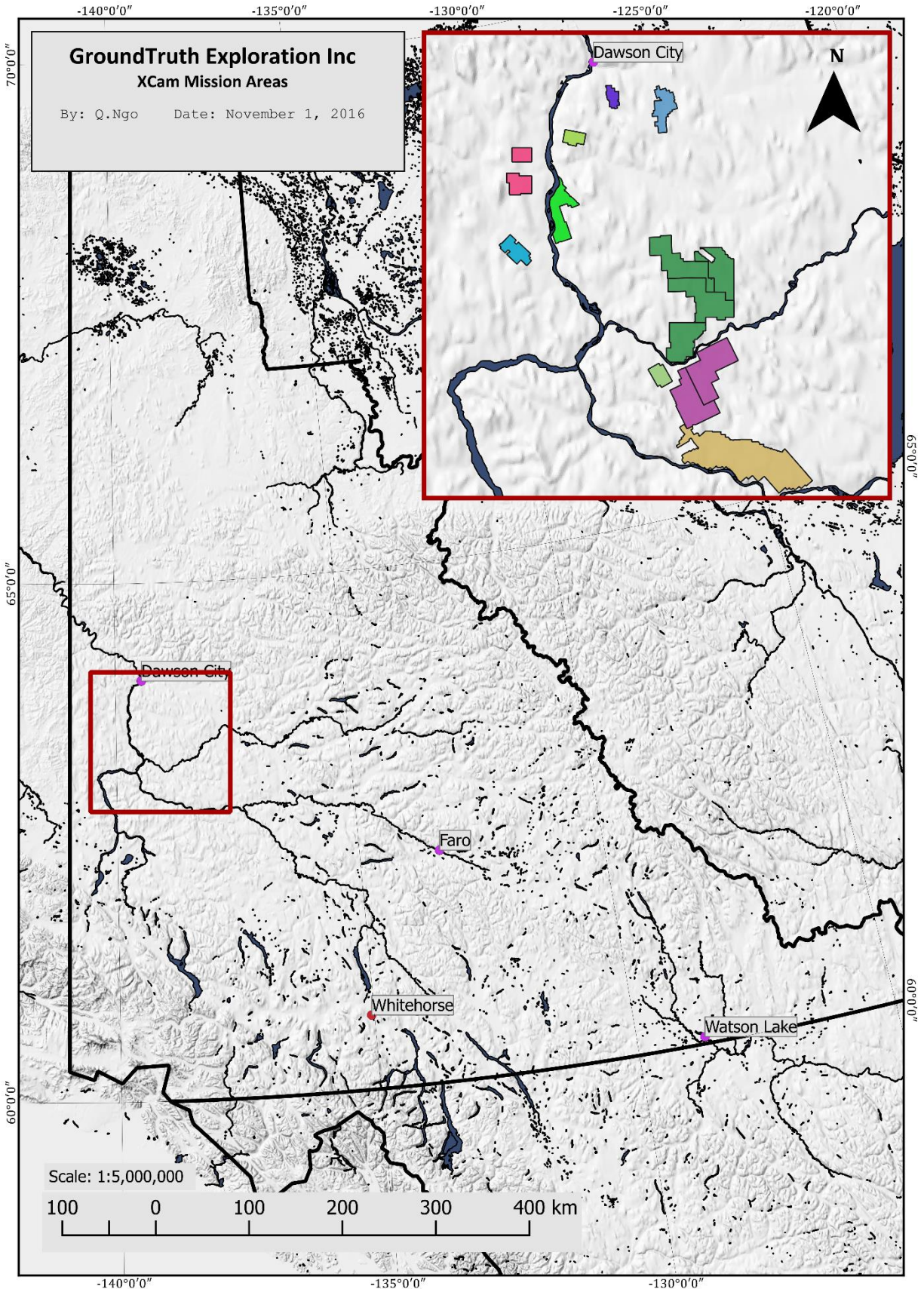
In total 18 missions of varying coverage was completed (Map 1). The large claim blocks (ie. Black Hills, Pedlar, Barker) were split into multiple missions to make them more manageable. One survey covered two claims, the Brew+Barker (West) and only because Brew was both small enough and adjacent to Barker that made it easier to fly it together. See table 2.

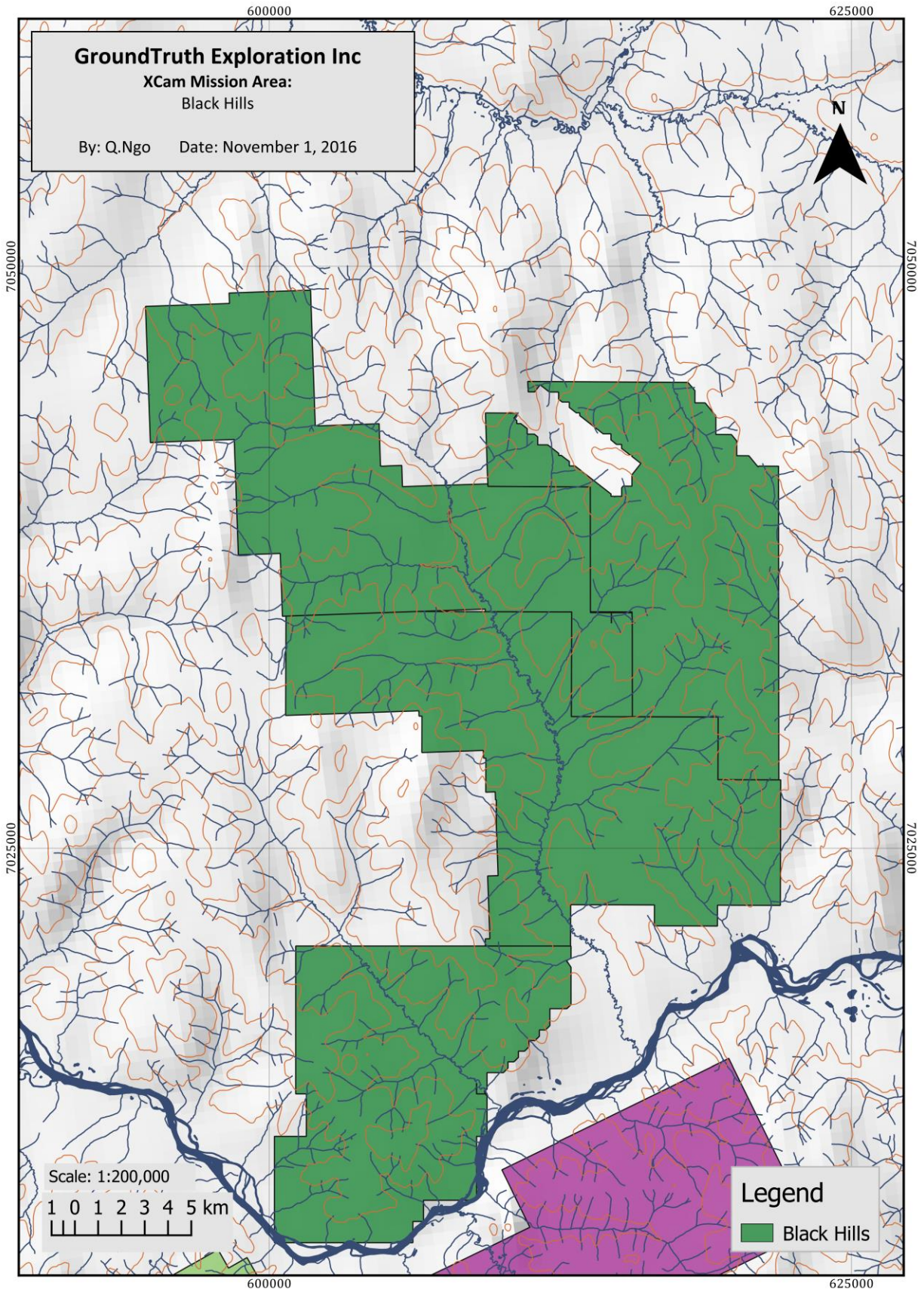
Black Hills (Map 2) was flown on four separate days. The process took longer than other claims not because it was a large property, but because all of it was flown as higher resolution. Higher resolutions are flown at lower altitudes and to cover the same area there must be more flight lines. Black Hills is also the only survey done pre-snow.

Pedlar (Map 3) was flown on two days, with a small western section flown on a third. Pedlar was the first survey that dealt with snow glare (figure 5). All other flights there-after also had snow. It was also split into five missions. There was scattered cloud layers during the survey, in addition to the river fog, reducing the light.

Table 2. Information on survey missions in chronological order.

Areas Imaged	Approx. Coverage (km²)	Altitude (m)	Resolution (cm)
Black Hills (NE)	195	900	13
Black Hills (E)	133	2500	12
Black Hills (NW)	125	1800	12
Pedlar (N)	220	2900	22
Black Hills (W)	60	2800	14
Black Hills (S)	180	3200	12
Pedlar (E)	360	3200	28
Pedlar (C)	250	2700	23
Pedlar (S)	230	3000	29
Brew	50	3000	28
Barker (W)	400	3000	28
Pedlar (W)	190	3300	28
Barker (E)	350	3000	28
Indian River	40	3200	27
Toonie	70	3200	28
Dime	110	3000	28
Loonie	260	3000	29
Hunker	150	3000	28
Bonanza	40	3000	28





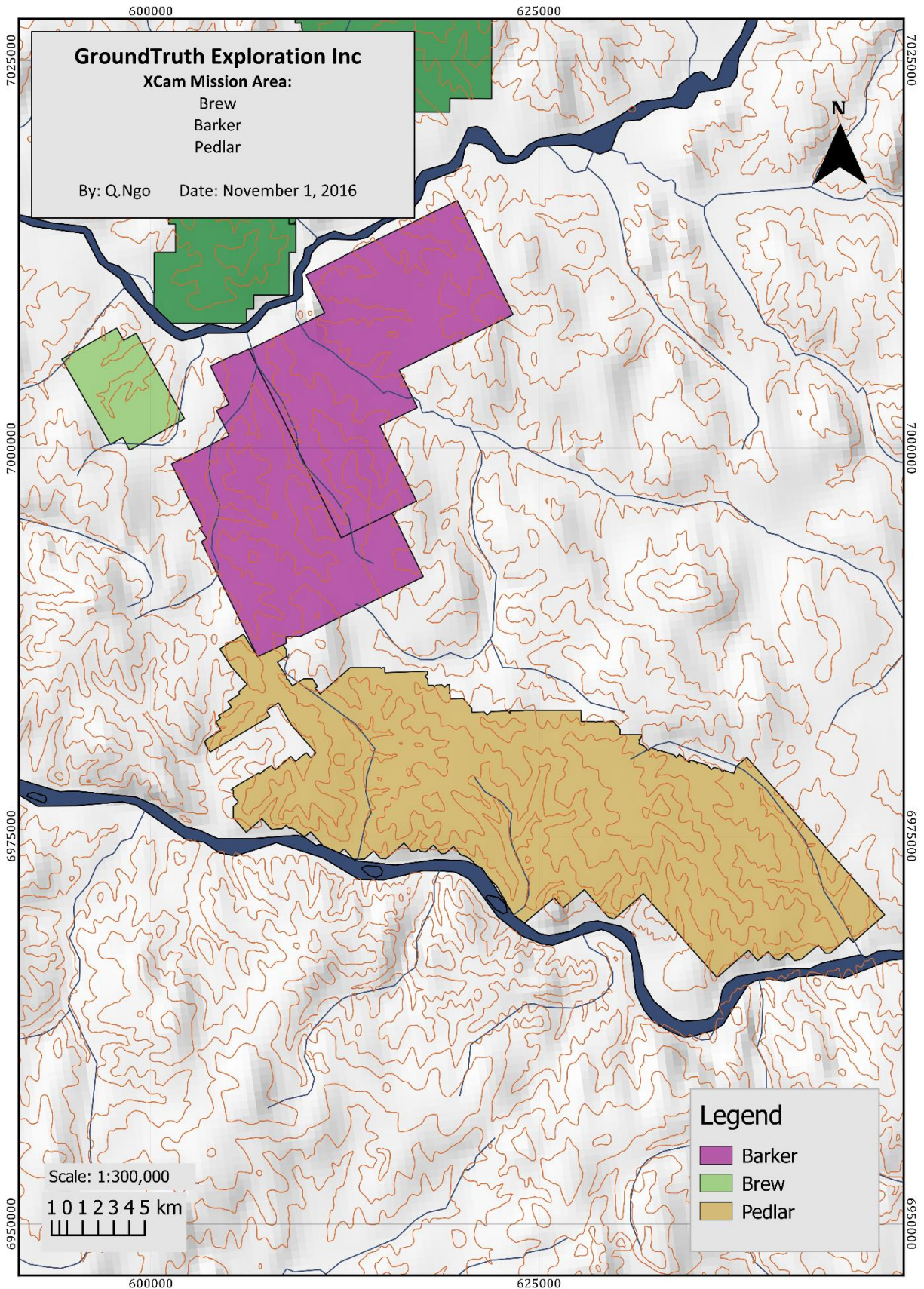




Figure 5. XCam mission in cloudy weather over snowy terrain.

Brew (Map 2) is the smallest claim block. It was flown in conjunction with Barker for ease of planning. The weather consisted of scattered cloud layers.

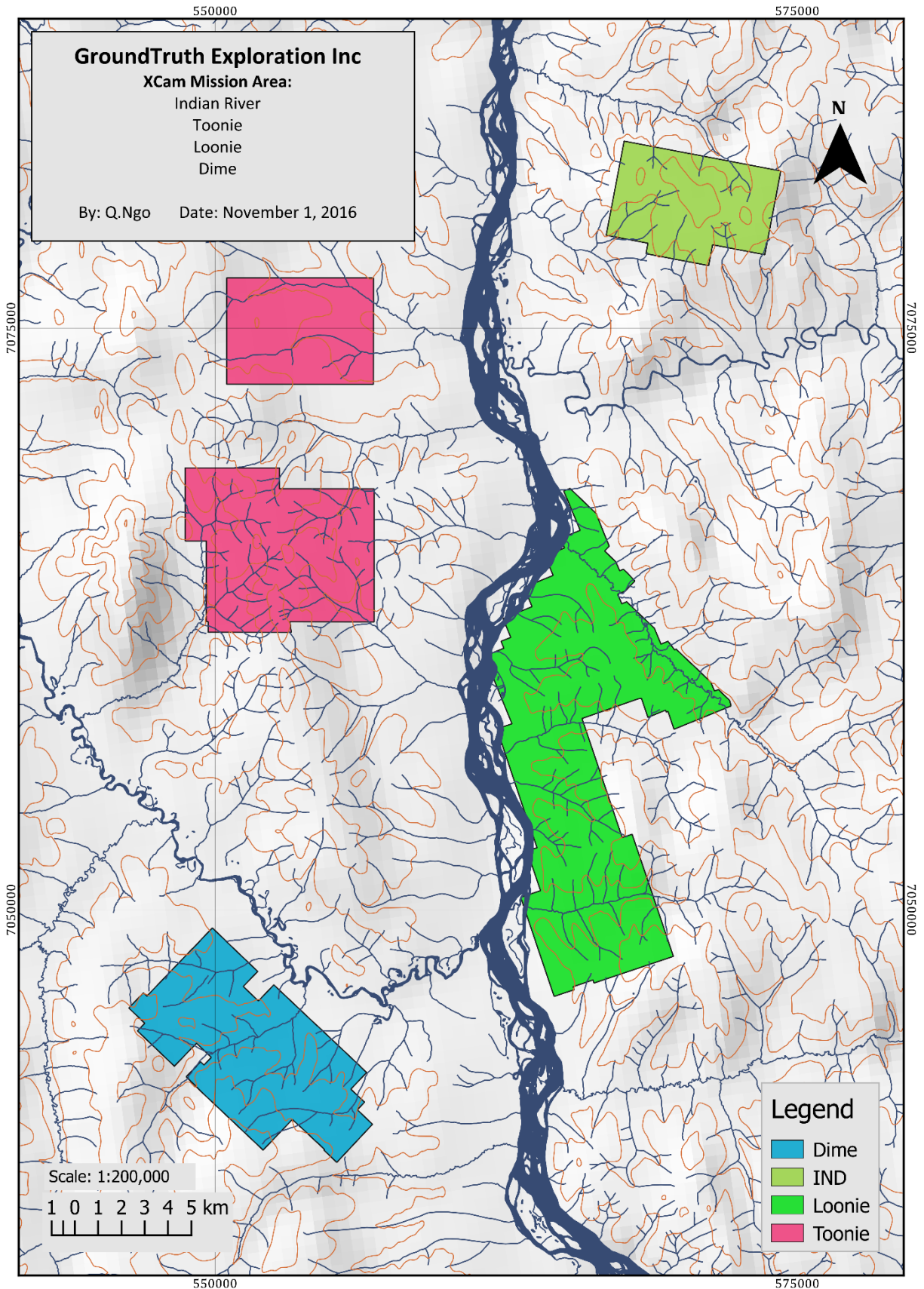
Barker (Map 3) is a moderate sized claim block between Pedlar and Black Hills. Big enough to be split into two missions. These missions also covered the Stewart River to maintain continuity of imaging from the northern limit of Black Hills to the Yukon River. It took one whole day to complete.

Indian River (Map 4) was the first of six missions flown that day. The first four mission were flown without break, leaving from Dawson Airport in the morning. The weather was slightly above freezing with scattered cloud layers.

Toonie (Map 4) was the second mission, completed before Loonie which is closer to Indian River for optimal weather reasons. Only the southern block was imaged.

Dime (Map 4) was the third mission of the day.

Loonie (Map 4) was left last in this sequence due to the fog generated in the morning by the Yukon River. After the plane attempted to survey Sixty Mile river but the weather was not permitting.

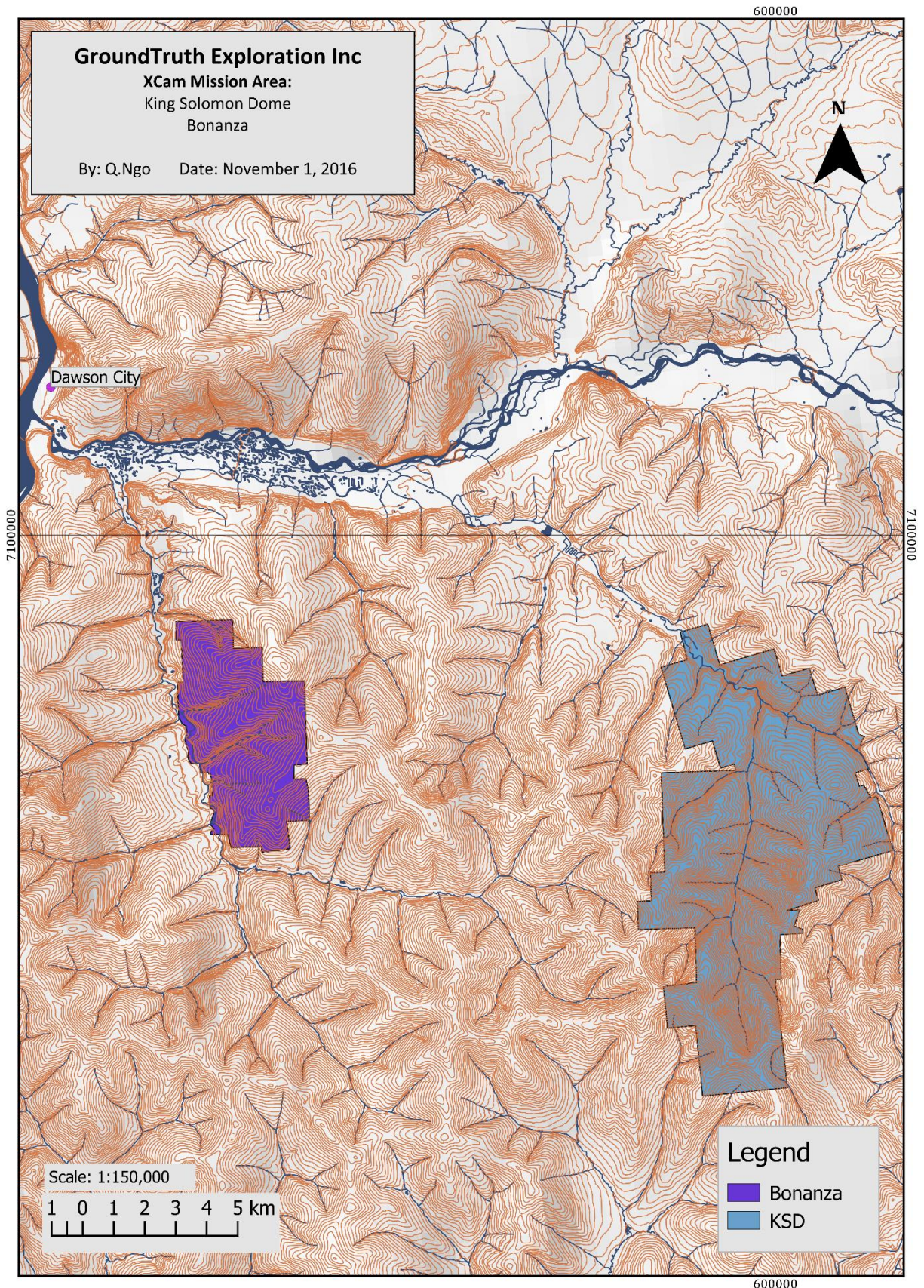


Hunker (Map 5) was the first mission after determining that Sixty Mile could not be surveyed. It took approximately an hour to complete, including travel to and from the airport. The weather was clear.

Bonanza (Map 5) was the last mission of the day. It took approximately 45 minute to complete, including travel to and from the airport.

Conclusion

In conclusion, 44 hours of flying was conducted to survey 3300 square kilometers at greater than 30cm resolution. With weather permitting, and good light conditions, the XCam is a powerful tool for aerial imaging.



The raw imagery is saved to an external hard drive that is connected to the server, but all processed files are stored on the server as well as the deliverables (\\MICA\Data_Projects\[ProjectCode]\Aerial Imagery\4 - Deliverables).