GroundTruth Exploration

2017

Geochemical, Geological, GTProbe, IP-Resistivity, RAB Drilling and DIGHEM Airborne Surveying Report on the Nolan Project Sixty Mile Area, Yukon Territory

Claim Name	Grant Numbers
Boucher 1 to 136	YE75961 to YE75984, YE82815 to YE82898, YE75049 to YE75076
Cali 1 to 64	YE76901 to YE76916, YE76917 to YE76964
Chant 1 to 92, 99 to 154, 169 to 182, 317 to 332, 347 to 362, 337 to 408	YD47767 to YD48058,D48065 to YD48078,YD88823 to YD88864, YD88879 to YD88892, YD89027 to YD89042, YD89057 to YD89072, YD89087 to YD89118
ENT 1 to 8	YD15901 to YD15908
Hart 1 to 143	YF039031 to YF09356, YF71557 to YF71643
Enchant 1 to 16, 233 to 249	YD135501 to YD135516, YD98783 to YD98799
NOL 1 to 1893	YE83101 to YE83757, YF70318 to YF71553,
Nolan 1 to 256	YE74841 to YE75014, YE82951 to YE82998, YE76965 to YE76998

NTS: 116C/01-02, 115N/15-16

Latitude 64°02'N **Longitude 140°35'W**

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between
June 1st and October 5th, 2016 and
June 1st and August 29th 2017
Type of Work: Start date and end date

Prepared for White Gold Corp.
By GroundTruth Exploration

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February 15th, 2018

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Summary

This report documents the work completed in 2016 and 2017 on White Gold Corps wholly owned Nolan property, located approximately 60 kilometers west of Dawson City, Yukon. Work completed in 2016 was focused on the Boucher, Cali and Nolan target areas and included the collection of 1893 soil samples, 268 GTProbe samples, 40 square km of drone aerial surveying, mapping, and the collection of 14 prospecting samples.

The 2017 exploration program was focused on the Cali, Nine and Nine SE targets on the Nolan claims and on the Boucher claims and included: 4440 grid samples and 3890 ridge and spur samples; 31 IP resistivity profiles totalling 15.0 km on 4 grids; 26 RAB drill holes for a total 1830 m on 3 target areas; 3851 line kilometres of DIGHEM aerial geophysical surveying; 30 square kilometres of aerial Drone surveying and, 30 man days of prospecting including the collection of 89 rock samples.

The 2016 and 2017 exploration programs of soil sampling, GTProbe sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, prospecting and RAB drilling on the Nolan property have succeed in identifying and enhancing several zones of potential base and precious metal systems on the property. The most significant zones identified to date are the Cali, Nine, Nine SE, Boucher and Hart.

Detailed work to date on the Nolan property has focused mainly on the Cali area where a large structurally controlled multi-element geochemical anomaly has been defined over a 3200 m by 400 m trend. Drilling on this target in 2017 identified areas of significantly anomalous copper, zinc, molybdenum and silver mineralization and further work on this target is required. It is possible the alteration and geochemical features observed at the near surface represent the halo of a stronger and richer mineralized system at depth.

More work is recommended for the Nolan property. This work should diamond drilling on the Cali target to test for higher grade and more consistent mineralization at depth along the Cali structure, prospecting and GTProbe drilling on the soil anomalies identified and refined by the 2017 soil sampling and more detailed soil sampling in the Hart target area. An airborne radiometric survey is also recommended at the Hart property to identify the location and trend of other diorite plugs in the area that could be the locus of more porphyry copper style mineralization.

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Introduction

This report documents the work completed in 2016 and 2017 on White Gold Corps wholly owned Nolan property, located approximately 60 kilometers west of Dawson City, Yukon. Work completed in 2016 was focused on the Boucher, Cali and Nolan target areas and included the collection of 1893 soil samples, 268 GTProbe samples, 40 square km of drone aerial surveying, mapping and the collection of 14 prospecting samples. Soil sampling was completed on the Boucher claim between September 1 and 14, on the Cali claims on August 31 and on the Nolan claims between August 26 to September 4. The GTProbe sampling was completed on the Nolan claims between September 18 and October 1st. The drone surveying was completed on the Nolan claims on June 1st and August 29 and the mapping was completed between July 5th and October 5th.

The soil sampling, GTProbe sampling and drone surveying was completed by Ground Truth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City and analysis of the GTProbe and prospecting samples was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver. The total cost of the 2016 exploration program on the Nolan Property was $147,222.11

The 2017 exploration program was focused on the Cali, Nine and Nine SE targets on the Nolan claims and on the Boucher claims. DIGHEM airborne geophysical surveying was completed over the Nolan and Hart claims while mapping and prospecting was focused mostly on the Hart claims. Specific work included:

- 4440 grid samples and 3890 ridge and spur samples completed between the 16th of July and the 8th of August,
- 31 IP resistivity profiles totalling 15.0 km on 4 grids completed between the 9th of June and the 22nd of July,
- 26 RAB drill holes for a total 1830 m on 3 target areas completed between the 10th of July and the 29th of August,
- 3851 line kilometres of DIGHEM aerial geophysical surveying completed between the 27th of May and the 4th of August,
- 30 square kilometres of aerial Drone surveying completed on June 1st and June 9th and,
- 30 man days of prospecting including the collection of 89 rock samples completed between the 2nd of June and the 10th of July.

The soil sampling, IP Resistivity surveying and drone surveying was completed by Ground Truth Exploration, the RAB drilling was completed by Ground Truth Drilling, the DIGHEM survey was completed by CGG and the mapping and prospecting was completed by consultants Michael Cooley and Jean Pautler. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA based in Dawson City and sample analysis was done by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver. The total cost of the 2017 program was $1,182,325.70

Property Description, Location, and Access

The Nolan Mile Project, NTS map sheets 116C/01-02 and 115N/ 15-16 straddles the Sixty Mile River in the Sixtymile goldfields, approximately 60 km west of Dawson City, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). Dawson City is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The property is centered at a latitude and longitude of 64°02'N, 140°35'W.

The property is accessible via the Top of the World Highway (summer travel only), which is accessed via a ferry across the Yukon River from Dawson City to West Dawson *(Figure 1)*. Several southerly trending mining roads/trails access the claims from the Top of the World Highway, which follows the northern portion of the property for about 4 km from kilometre 74. ATV access is necessary on some of the roads. The Sixty Mile road (at kilometre 80 on the Top of the World Highway) accesses the southwestern claim area via the Matson Creek road, accessible via a ford across the Sixty Mile River approximately 3 km south of Sixtymile. An old, variably overgrown road/trail off the Matson Creek road at km 10 accesses the ridge north of Boucher Creek. Another ford across the Sixty Mile River, 2 km southeast of Sixtymile, provides limited access to the claims just south of the river.

Helicopter access is also available from Dawson City, 60 km east of the property Dawson City is accessed by a year-round highway approximately 538 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. Daily flight service is available from Whitehorse to Dawson City.

Claim Information

The Nolan property consist of 2,759 contiguous quartz claims wholly or beneficially owned by White Gold Corporation that cover an area of 54,671 ha (Figures 2a and 2b). A complete list of claims is included in Appendix I – Nolan Claim Data

History

The Nolan Project is situated within the Sixtymile placer goldfields which were actively explored since the 1890's. Production came from Miller, Glacier, Big Gold, Little Gold, Bedrock, California, Boucher and Matson Creeks and the Sixty Mile River. Production from the Sixtymile Goldfields is estimated at over 800,000 ounces of crude gold *(Hakonson, 1992, LeBarge et al., 2007 and 2011 and Placer Mining Section, 1998 1996, 1991)*. The Sixty Mile River and its tributaries, Boucher, California and lower Five Mile Creeks, which drain the Nolan Project, are currently staked for placer *(*http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/*)*.

The only hard rock exploration documented on the Nolan Project prior to the acquisition by Seafield Explorations Limited in 2011 was by Sixty Mile Placers Ltd., which conducted auger drilling in 1991 (collecting bedrock samples for assay) on claims along the Sixty Mile River near the mouth of Five Mile Creek (including area now part of the Nolan Project). Results were generally inconclusive due to limited sampling *(Hakonson, 1992)*. However, a potential source area was located along the Sixty Mile River,

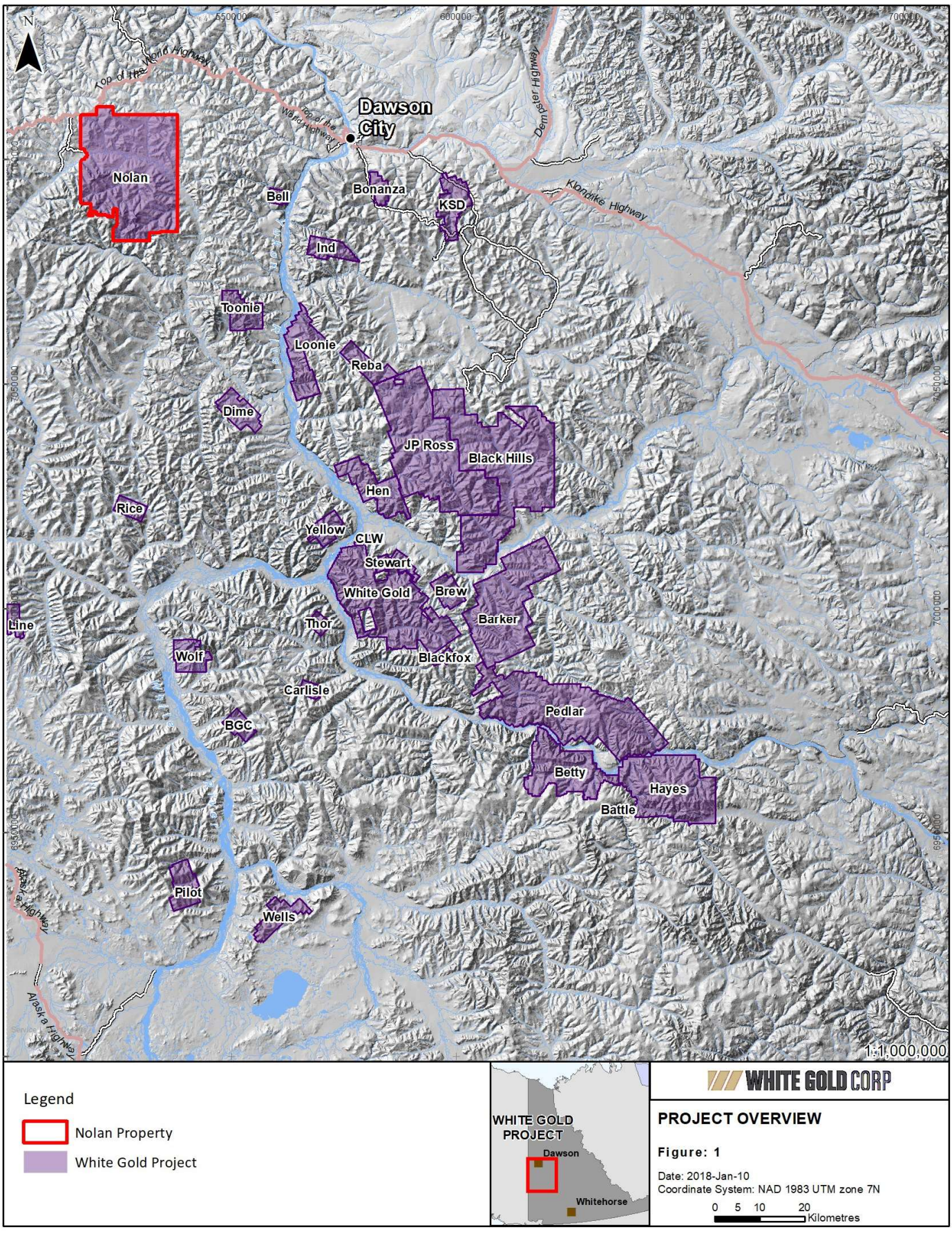

Figure 1: Nolan Property Location

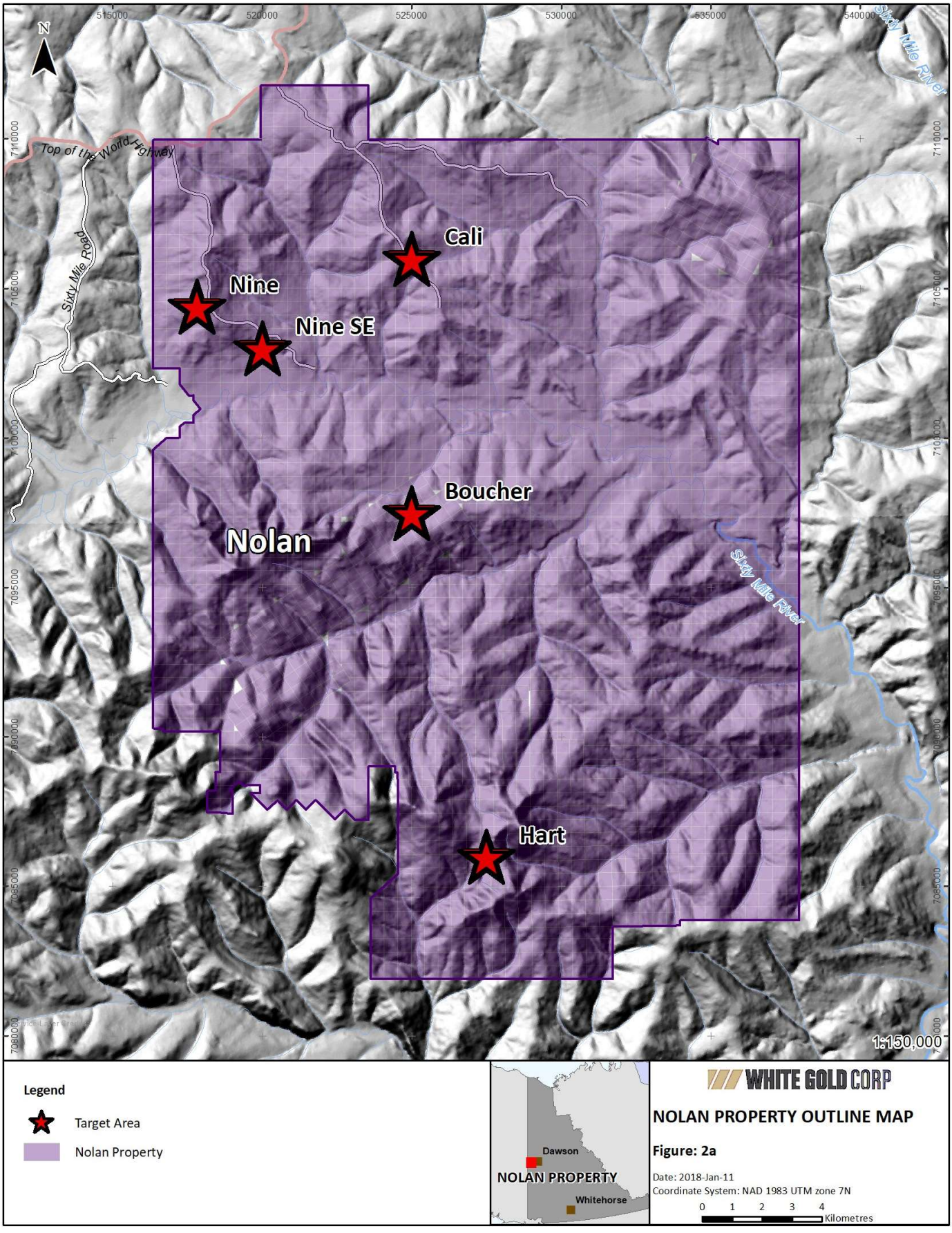

Figure 2a Nolan Property Claim Outline

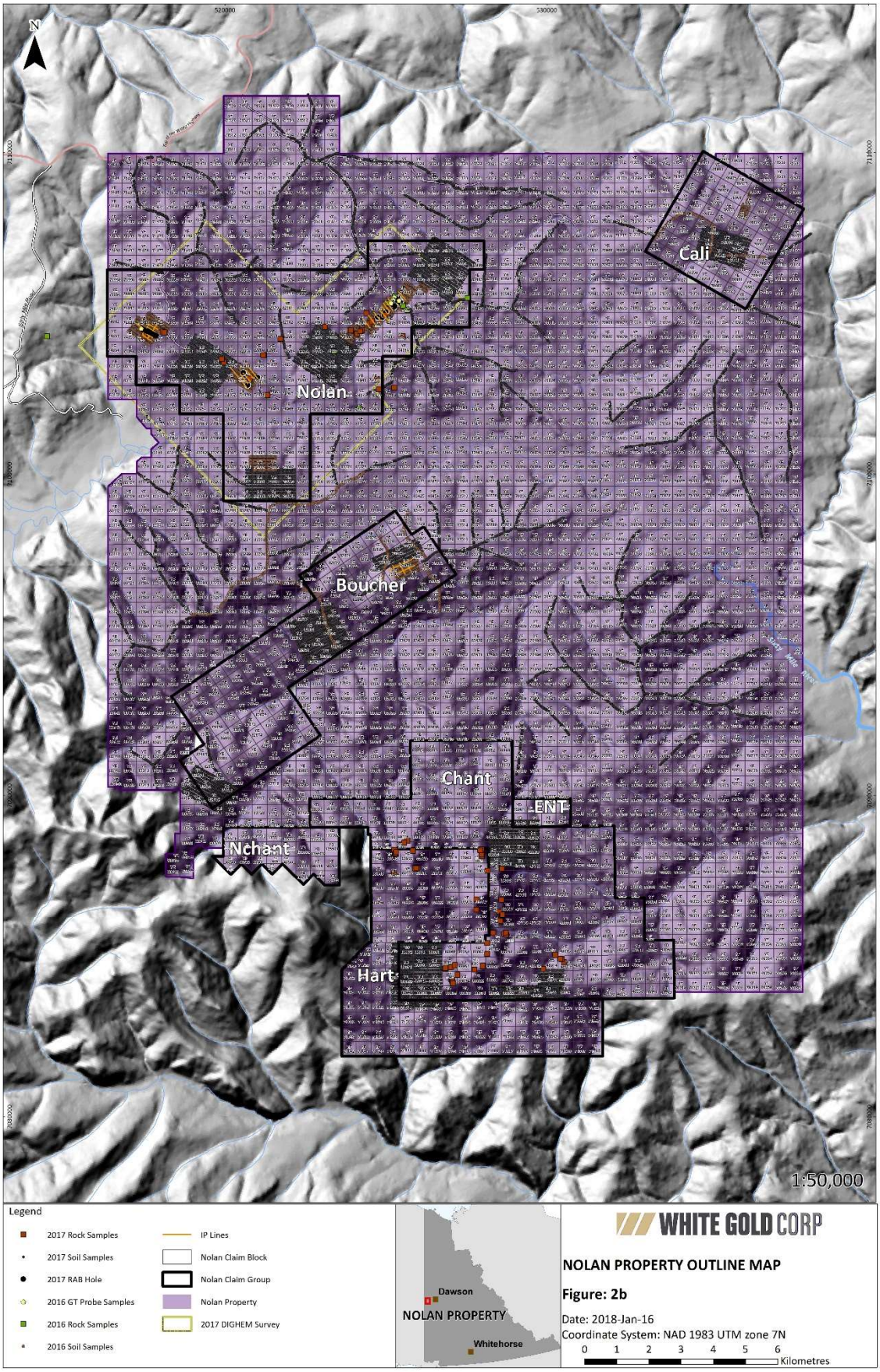

Figure 2b Nolan Property Claims (full size map included in Appendix VIII)

approximately 1 km upstream of its confluence with Five Mile Creek, just west of the Nolan Project *(Hakonson, 1992)*.

Part of what is now the Nolan property was acquired by 0908937 B.C. Ltd. in April, 2011 as the Kam claims. Work completed in 2011 consisted of the collection of 1,873 soil samples on 17 reconnaissance lines across the entire 2500 Kam claims by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. using a 100 m sample spacing. The survey was successful in defining seventeen anomalies five single elevated gold anomalies not associated with watercourses, five elevated gold with coincident trace element and/or base metal signatures, six elevated silver with coincident trace element and/or base metal anomalies, and one elevated in base metals *(MacDonald, 2012)*. Maximum values include 179.6 ppb Au, 177.6 ppb Sb, 260.7 ppm As, 2.9 ppm Ag, 1399.5 ppm Cu, 417.7 ppm Pb, 360 ppm Zn and 26.5 ppm Mo.

In 2012 a follow up program on the Kam property was conducted by Druid Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon Territory consisting of detailed soil sampling over accessible 2011 soil anomalies, 20 ridge and spur soil traverses in areas not previously sampled, and silt sampling, all with concurrent rock sampling where appropriate *(Jones, 2012)*. Rock samples were collected along soil and silt traverses and geological observations noted. A total of 595 soil samples, 60 silt samples and 174 rock samples were collected. Maximum values from 2012 include 156.9 ppb Au, 8.5 ppm Ag, 468.4 ppm As, 10.7 ppm Sb, 1174.7 ppm Cu, 440.8 ppm Pb, 575 ppm Zn, 19.1 ppm Mo and 15.1 ppm Bi.

The 2011-2012 programs identified four significant gold ±arsenic ±silver target areas (Cal, Nine, Sixty and Top), a copper-gold soil anomaly (Boucher), and a gold anomalous drainage basin (Hungry Gulch). The 2013 program involved the collection of 2,070 grid soil samples on the Cal, Nine, Sixty and Boucher targets by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. and minor prospecting, with concurrent mapping and sampling (3 soil and 22 rock samples) delineating and further defining five significant target areas, the Cal, NW Nine, Boucher, Sixty, and SE Nine. Maximum values from 2013 include 525.7 ppb Au, 12.2 ppm Ag, 1196.9 ppm As, 52.9 ppm Sb, 2184.3 ppm Cu, 2172.1 ppm Pb, 2450 ppm Zn, 32.9 ppm Mo and 17.3 ppm Bi.

The 2014 exploration program consisted of follow up prospecting, mapping and sampling over the Nine, Cal and Boucher targets and follow up soils over the Cal and Boucher targets (264 samples), followed by 206 line metres of trenching to test the Cal and NW Nine targets. The program was funded by 0908937 B.C. Ltd. of the Province of British Columbia with the aid of a grant under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program. The program was successful in extending the gold and copper-gold soil anomalies on the Cal and Boucher targets, and discovering significant mineralization on all three targets.

Geology

Regional Geology

Recent research and investigations of the Yukon Gold Project by the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia, has contributed significantly to the understanding of the area of the Nolan Project, particularly the delineation of the Sixtymile-Pika fault system and the nature and timing of mineralization *(Allan, Hart, and Mortensen, 2012)*. Regional geology of the area is documented in Gordey et al. (2006), Mortensen (1996) and Green (1972).

The Nolan Project occurs within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau portion of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana terrane, southwest of the Tintina fault, dominated in the regional area by Mississippian and older metaplutonic and metasedimentary rocks *(Figure 3)*. The metasedimentary rocks primarily consist of quartzite and quartz-mica schist, all commonly graphitic, and local marble and amphibolite, of the Devonian to Mississippian Nasina assemblage (DMNq). Minor biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite, micaceous quartzite and rare marble (Dps) of the Devonian and older Nisling assemblage (Snowcap assemblage equivalent) are exposed in the southern Nolan Project area. The metaplutonic rocks consist of mafic to intermediate orthogneiss (DMogt) within what was previously referred to as the north Fiftymile batholith *(Mortensen, 1996)*, and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss (DMoga) further south within the Fiftymile batholith (previously referred to as the south Fiftymile batholith), the latter continuing to the west into Alaska.

The above units are overlain by metavolcanic rocks of the Permian aged Klondike schist (PKS), generally to the south of the Fiftymile batholith with minor occurrences just west and south of the Nolan Project. All of the above units are intruded by intermediate to mafic and porphyritic granite intrusive rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite (Kg) and by intermediate intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous (67-71 Ma) Prospector Mountain plutonic suite (LKgP), and overlain by basalt, andesite porphyry and dacite flows, intermediate pyroclastic rocks and associated epiclastic rocks of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (uKCv).

The northeast trending, approximately 140 km long Sixtymile-Pika fault system extends from the East Fork of the Fortymile River in eastern Alaska, through the Sixty Mile River valley, possibly to the Tintina fault and exhibits approximately 15 km of sinistral offset *(Figure 6)*. At Sixtymile rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group are preserved within the Sixtymile graben, a pull apart basin, and a north-dipping, low angle normal fault borders the northern margin of the Fiftymile batholith *(Allan and Mortensen, 2012)*.

Mineralization along the Sixtymile-Pika fault system includes porphyry molybdenum occurrences (Pluto, Swede, Sixtymile), magnetite skarn (Butler), polymetallic silver-lead ±zinc-copper-gold veins (Connaught, Lerner, Butler, Per, Fishhook, Pika Canyon) and epithermal and orogenic gold (Glasmacher, Per).

A Late Cretaceous epithermal and intrusion-related mineralization event has been previously recognized in the Sixtymile area *(Glasmacher and Friedrich, 1992)*, supported by recent exploration activities by Rackla Metals Inc. and recently recognized in the Pika area of Full Metal Minerals Ltd. in eastern Alaska *(Allan and Mortensen, 2012)*. The Sixtymile and Pika areas are considered to be part of a single continuous structural and metallogenic regime with faulting, magmatism, and mineralization contemporaneous in the latest Cretaceous *(Allan and Mortensen, 2012)*.

However, orogenic veins, hosted by metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane have been identified as the predominant source of placer gold in the Sixtymile district *(Mortensen et al., 2006)*. The older, orogenic style of gold mineralization at Sixtymile shares common structural and age relationships with gold-bearing veins in the Klondike and White Gold districts, which are controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event and have been dated as Middle to Late Jurassic, corresponding to the age of regional exhumation and cooling in the region *(Allan et al., 2012)*.

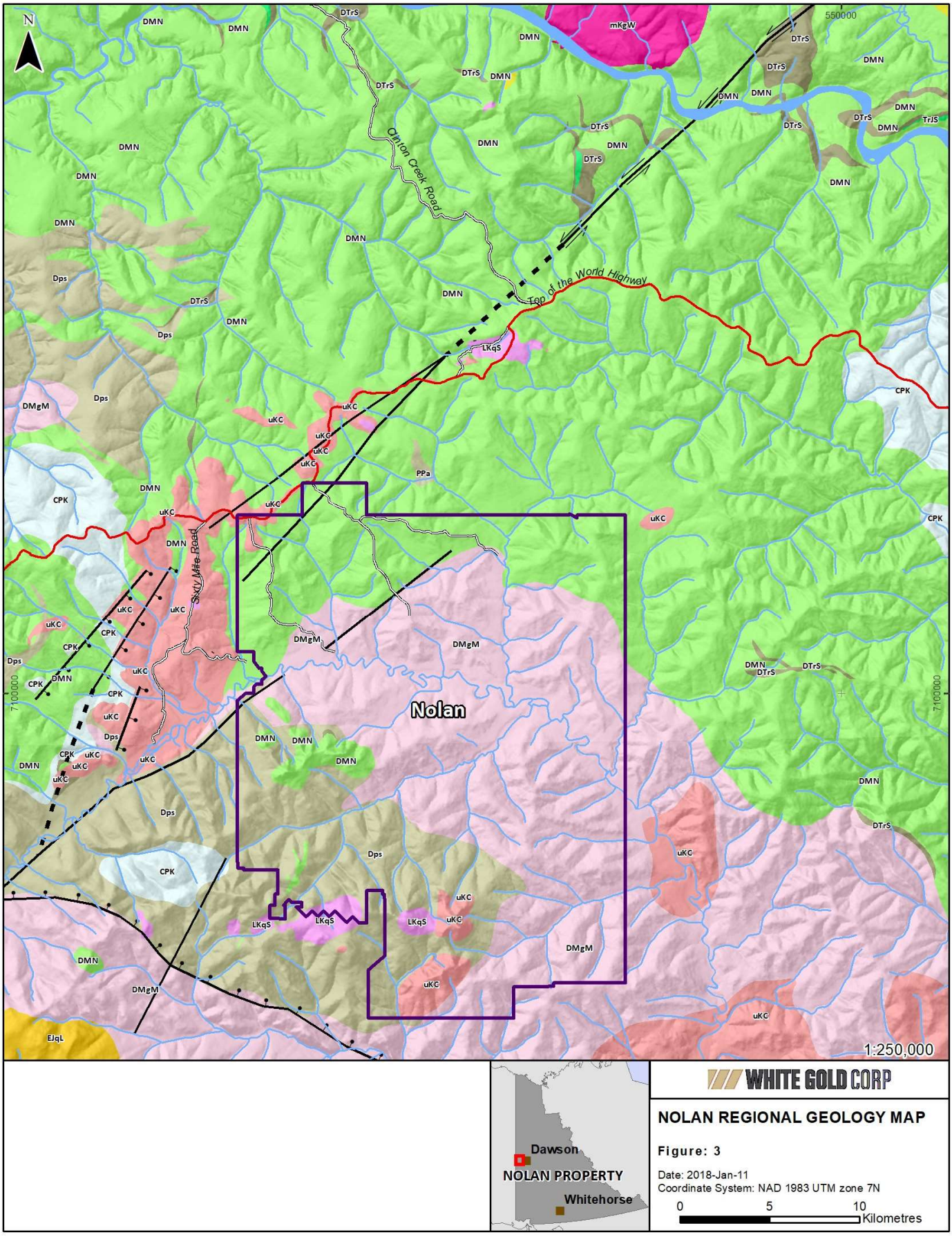

Figure 3 Nolan Property Regional Geology

Legend - Nolan Regional Geology Map (Figure 3)

Nolan Property

Fault

Fault, interpreted

Normal fault

Strike-slip fault

Yukon Regional Geology

PALEOGENE

PgTK - KAMLOOPS: calc-alkaline non-marine transitional arc volcanics (andesite, basalt, dacite, rhyolite, pyroclastics)

TERTIARY and QUATERTARY

TQE - EDZIZA: transitional rift volcanics (basalt, trachyte)

LATE CRETACEOUS

LKqS - SURPRISE LAKE: epizonal plutonic suite (alaskite, hbl-granite, qtz-monzonite)

UPPER CRETACEOUS - OLIGOCENE

uKC - CARMACKS: transtensional arc volcanics (andesite, pyroclastics, rhyolite, trachyte, dacite, basalt)

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKgW - WHITEHORSE: plutonic suite (hbl-bt-granodiorite, qtz-diorite, bt-qtz-monzonite, leucogranite)

EARLY JURASSIC

EJqL - LONG LAKE: porphyritic plutonic suite/clasts occur in L. Jurassic conglomerate (bt-hbl-qtz-monzonite, bt-qtz-monzonite)

TRIASSIC - JURASSIC

TrJS - SPRAY RIVER: continental margin prism (shale, sandstone, cherty-limestone, dolostone, gypsum)

CARBONIFEROUS - PERMIAN

CPK - KLONDIKE SCHIST: metamorphosed felsic volcanics? (phyllite, quartzite, schist, gneiss, amphibolite)

DEVONIAN - MISSISSIPPIAN

DMgM - MINK CREEK: S-type plutons and metamorphosed equivalents (ms-bt-granite, leucogranite, augen gneiss, bt-qtz-monzonite gneiss)

DMN - NASINA: metamorphosed continental margin sediments (schist, gneiss, marble, metachert, metatuff)

DEVONIAN - TRIASSIC

DTrS - SLIDE MOUNTAIN: oceanic marginal basin volcanics and sediments (basalt, peridotite, gabbro, chert, argillite, volcaniclastics)

DEVONIAN AND OLDER

Dps - NISLING ASSEMBLAGE: biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite, micaceous quartzite

Property Geology

Property geology is discussed under “2016 Exploration Program and Results

Mineralization

Five significant soil anomalies warranting follow up were delineated on the Nolan Project by the 2011 to 2014 geochemical surveys funded by 0908937 B.C. Ltd. on the Nolan Project, with potential for orogenic and/or polymetallic veins similar to those on the surrounding ground. In 2014 prospecting and mapping indicated potential on the eastern Cal and Boucher targets for metamorphosed copper-gold-silver-molybdenum porphyry style mineralization hosted within the mafic orthogneiss, in an environment that may be similar to the Lucky Joe prospect of Golden Predator Mining Corporation.

The Cal target covers a strong northeast trending 200m by 2 km, >10 ppb, and mostly >20 ppb, gold in soil anomaly hosted within a 2.4 km antimony-arsenic, ±silver-lead soil anomaly, with maximum values of 284.2 ppb Au, 6.5 ppm Ag, 1196.9 ppm As, 38.3 ppm Sb, 2184.3 ppm Cu, 414.7 ppm Pb, 1587 ppm Zn and 17.3 ppm Bi, primarily open to the southwest. A road proximal trench across the anomaly in 2014 returned 893 ppb Au, 60.3 ppm Ag, 2996 ppm As, 92 ppm Sb, 0.76% Pb and 0.55% Zn as a grab over 1m from a zone of fissure veins and breccia. A silver-lead-zinc-arsenic-antimony anomalous interval extends from 50 to 100m.

The Cal target also covers an easterly trending 1 km by up to 500m wide copper-gold-bismuth-silver±molybdenum soil anomaly where 2014 prospecting uncovered disseminations of chalcopyrite and chalcocite within the mafic orthogneiss, returning maximum values of 0.56% Cu with 10.9 ppm Ag, 12 ppm Bi and 78 ppm Mo. Limonitic material returned 1.406 g/t Au, 0.48% Cu, 36.9 ppm Ag, 811 ppm Bi. Disseminated chalcopyrite hosted by the mafic orthogneiss was also uncovered on the Boucher target, similar to the copper zone on the Cal grid, returning 0.12% Cu with 212 ppb Au. The Boucher target covers north-northwest trending copper-gold ±silver-molybdenum soil anomalies up to 150-300m wide, extending across the 700m long grid, with maximum values of 2171.2 ppm Cu and 43.2 ppb Au.

The Nine target, on the ridge east of Five Mile Creek, covers a significant irregular 50-200m by 600m long gold-silver-antimony-bismuth-lead-zinc anomaly containing the highest silver (12.2 ppm Ag) and the highest gold in soil values (525.7 ppb Au) on the property. Prospecting in 2014 returned 4.23 g/t Au with 6.4 ppm Ag, 10 ppm Bi and 734 ppm Pb from a brecciated and sericite altered felsic dyke with minor limonitic quartz ±carbonate veinlets uphill of the 8.5 ppm Ag soil anomaly. A quartz feldspar porphyry dyke was also intersected in trench FMTR14-02 below the 525.7 ppb Au soil anomaly but no significant gold values were obtained from the 60m long trench. Soil anomalies may be sourced further uphill, more proximal to the 4.23 g/t Au grab sample.

The SE Nine target covers a northeast trending >50 ppb arsenic, >3 ppm antimony soil anomaly, extending across the 700m grid over a 350m width, with associated ±lead, silver and elevated

gold. Small (<1m wide) oxidized polymetallic veins are evident with maximum values in rock from 2012-13 sampling of 1837.9 ppm Cu, 152.6 ppm Mo, 1543 ppm Zn, 559.8 ppm Pb, 236.6 ppm As, 16.8 ppm Sb, 5.8 ppm Ag and 40.3 ppb Au.

The Cal and Nine anomalies appear be associated with strands of the Sixty Mile-Pika fault system, which hosts gold mineralization on the adjacent Sixty Mile Project of Rackla Metals Inc. *(Rackla Metals Inc., 2013)*.

2016 Exploration Program and Results

Soil Sampling

Method and Approach

Soil surveys are typically conducted by crews of 5 samplers, one of which is the Crew Boss who oversees the survey. The Crew Boss is responsible for coordinating safe and efficient operation of survey and ensuring survey is conducted as planned. All samplers run solo traverses proximal to each other so that radio contact with other crew members can be maintained.

Field technicians navigated to sample sites using handheld GPS units. A C-Horizon sample is collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20cm and 110cm. Where necessary, in rocky or frozen ground, a mattock is used to obtain the sample. Photos are taken of the sample site 5m from sample hole with auger inserted. Typically 400 to 500 g of soil is placed in a pre-labeled bag. An aluminum metal tag inscribed with the sample identification number is attached to a rock or branch in a visible area at the sample site along with a length of pink flagging tape. A field duplicate sample is taken once for every 25 samples. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin 60cx or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected, including sample identification number, soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information.

Sample Preparation and Analysis

Once received in the lab, soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples are then analyzed by the AQ201+U method which involves dissolving 15 grams of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 37 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique.

Analytical certificates and sample descriptions are compiled in Appendix II – 2016 and 2017 Soil Sample Results and Descriptions

Results

A total of 1893 samples collected in 2016 focusing on the Cali, Nine, & Boucher target areas, plus additional ridge & spur reconnaissance sampling (Figures 4a, 4b and 4c).

Cali Target:
A total of 525 infill grid samples were collected in 2016. Assay values range from trace to 515.6 ppb Au and are associated with strongly anomalous As, Bi, Pb, Sb and Zn (+/- Ag and Cu). Combined with historic soils, they define an approximately 250 m wide x 2.5 km long NE trending zone of anomalous gold in soils that is open in both directions along strike.

Stats (all soils - 1204): 14 samples >100 ppb Au; 65 samples >50 ppb Au; 165 samples >25 ppb Au

Nine Target:
A total of 314 infill grid samples were collected in 2016. Assay values range from trace to 129.4 ppb Au with associated with anomalous Ag, Bi and Pb. Combined with historic soils, they define an approximately 300 m x 650 m NE trending zone of anomalous gold in soils.

Stats (all soils – 1360): 4 samples > 100 ppb Au; 7 samples > 50 ppb Au; 22 samples >25ppb Au

Boucher Target:
A total of 173 infill grid samples were collected in 2016. Assay values range from trace to 162.8 ppb Au. Higher Au values are associated with strongly anomalous Bi and Cu (+/- Hg and Te). Combined with historic soils, these results define an up to 150m wide, horseshoe shaped, anomaly along the margins of a north trending valley. No known mineralization is associated with the soil anomaly; however, the topographic setting indicates the potential for a sub-horizontal structural and/or lithologic control.

Stats (all soils – 450): 2 samples > 100 ppb Au; 4 samples > 50 ppb Au; 28 samples >25ppb Au

Recon/Other:
A total of 881 grid and ridge-spur samples were collected across the property in 2016. Assay values ranged from trace to 94.6 +/- local multi-element anomalies. Combined with historic soils there are at least 5 additional areas of anomalous gold in soils (ranging from 50 to 238.4 ppb Au) that require follow up work.

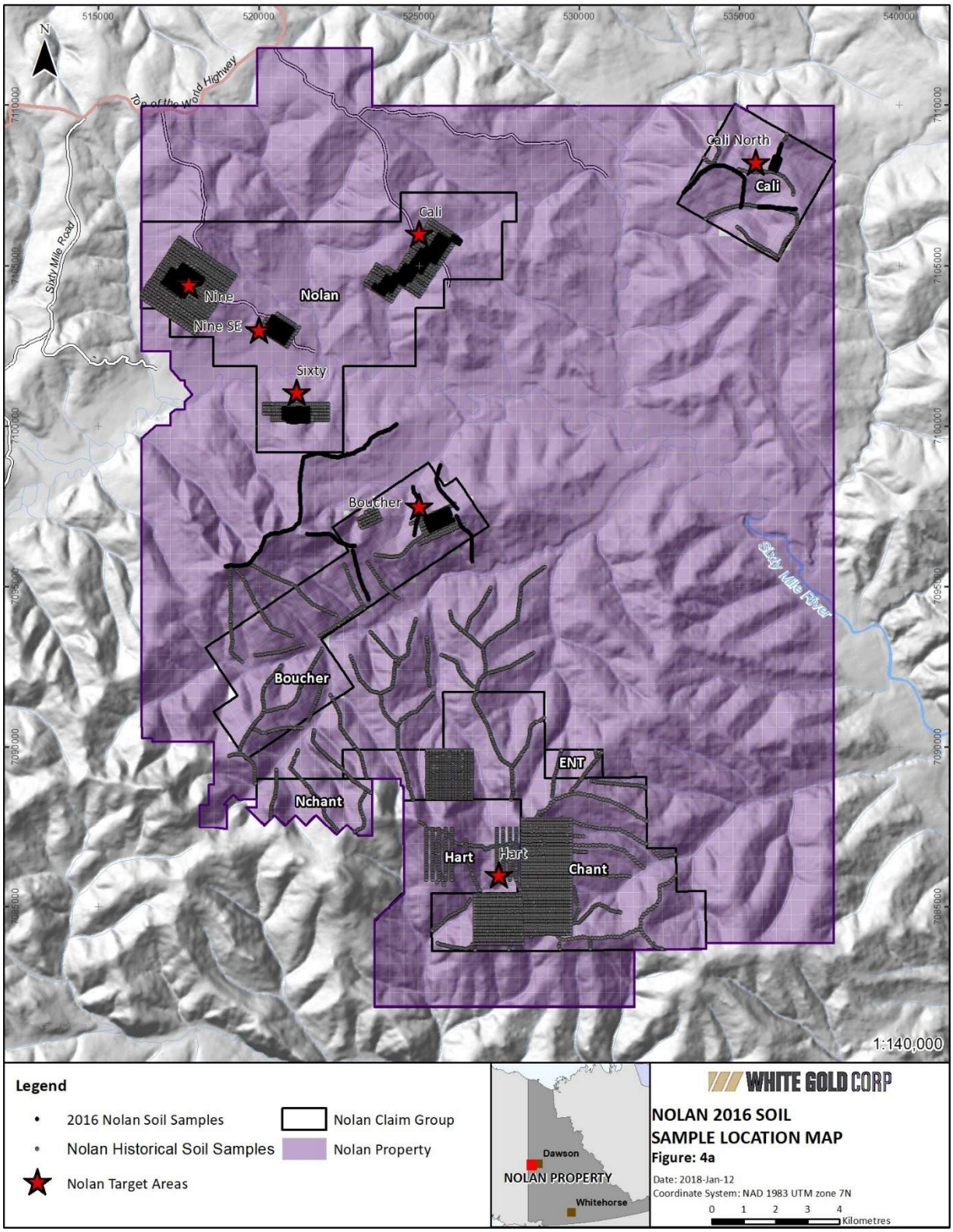

Figure 4a: Nolan Property 2016 Soil Sample Locations

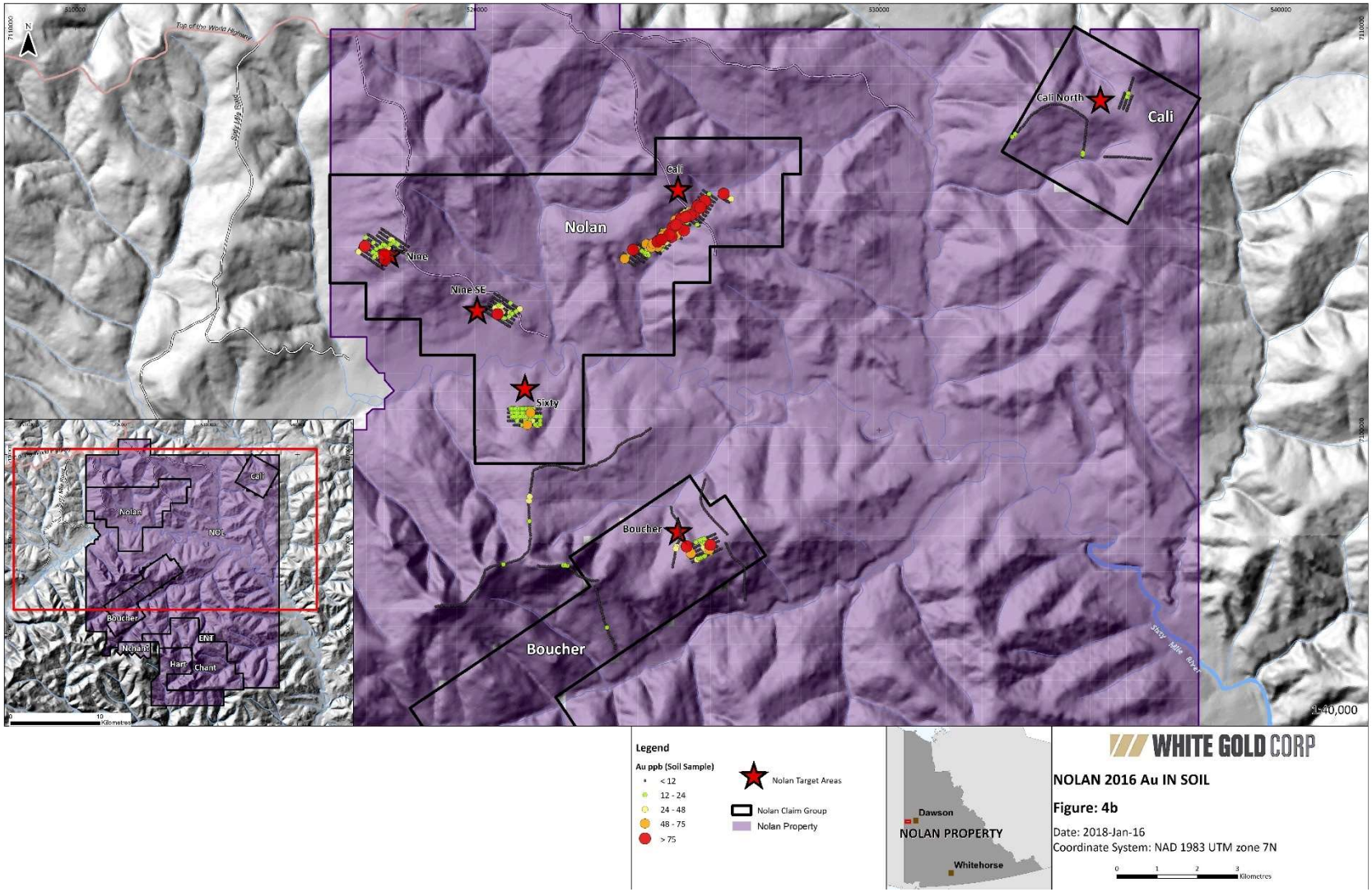

Figure 4b Nolan Property 2016 Gold in Soils (full size map in Appendix VIII)

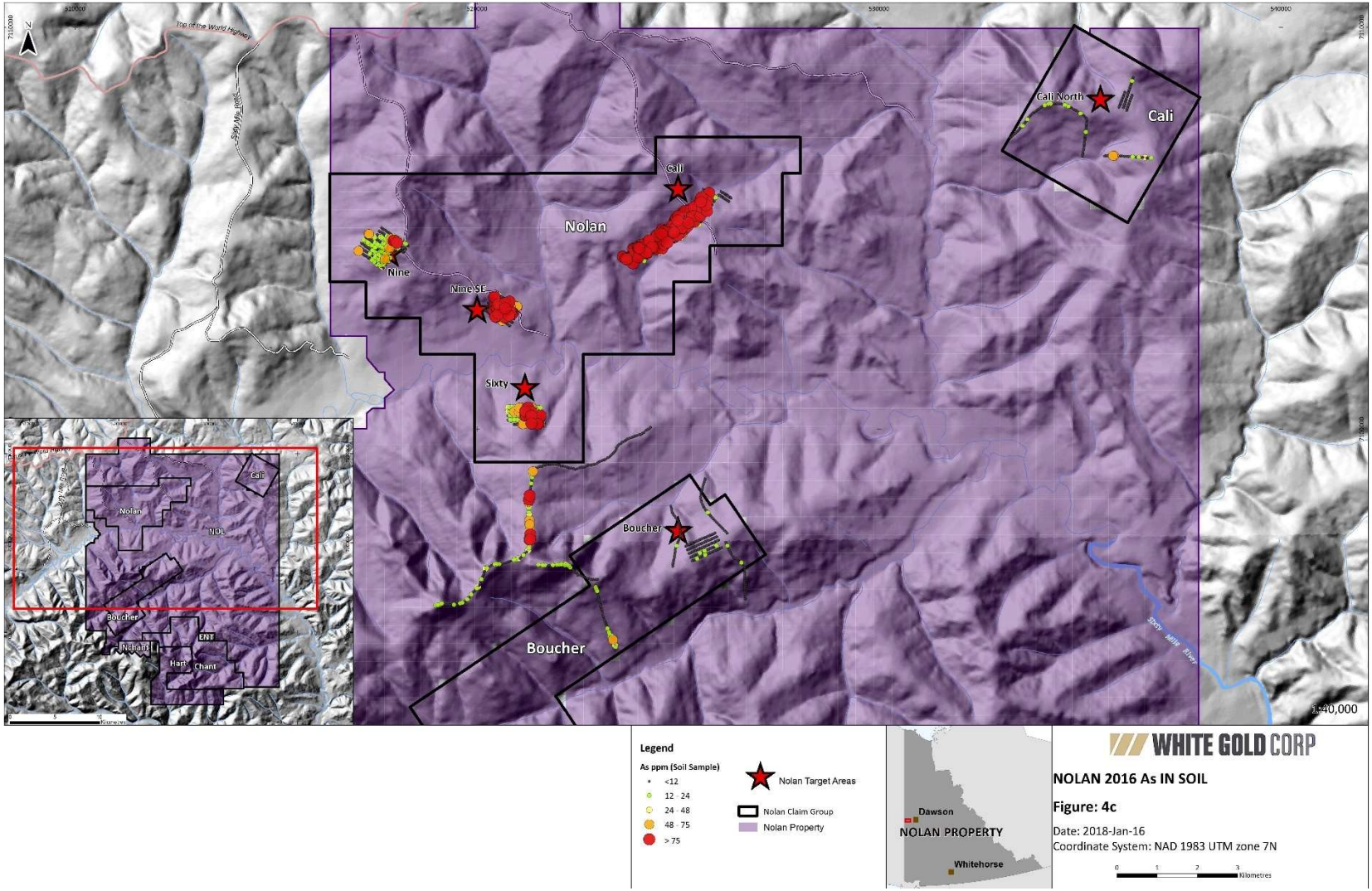

Figure 4c : Nolan Property 2016 Arsenic in Soils (size map in Appendix VIII)

GT Probe Sampling

Methods and Approach

The GeoProbe is a heliportable, track mounted, hydraulically powered hammer drill with capabilities of taking substrate samples from the lower C-horizon/bedrock interface. Lines were laid over areas of interest with samples collected every 5m along the line. Samples were taken as deeply as possible, with sample depths typically between 1 – 2m depth. The lower +/-20cm of C-horizon material was collected for analysis and representative rock chip samples were collected from each interval. Samples were analyzed by an XRF analyzer each evening to quickly identify path finder elements.

Samples were collected in 12 by 17 poly ore bags. Each bag was labelled with a unique 7 digit number and a tag bearing the same number was also inserted in the bag. Each sample site was marked with a similar tag tied by flagging tape to a nearby tree or bush. Samples were then collected in rice bags labelled with the hole number and sample sequence and each rice bag was sealed with uniquely numbered rice bag. The samples were then taken by GroundTruth personnel to the GroundFacility in Dawson City and then delivered to the Bureau Veritas Preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. Pulp samples were prepared in Whitehorse and then sent the BV facility in Vancouver for analysis.

Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique.

Analytical certificates and sample descriptions for the GTProbe samples are compiled in Appendix III – 2016 GTProbe Results and Descriptions.

A total of 268 samples collected on the Cali & Nine target areas (Figures 5a, 5b and 5c).

Cali Target:
A total of 167 samples were collected over 5 lines covering a 150 m x 210 m area in the central portion of the Cali soil anomaly, with Au values ranging from trace to 0.383 g/t. Elevated Au values show a strong association with elevated Ag (up to 57 g/t), As (up to 5395 ppm), Bi (up to 35.9 ppm), Cu (up to 0.44%), Pb (up to 0.89%), Sb (up to 235 ppm) and Zn (up to 0.4 %). Mineralized samples were associated with strongly quartz-sericite altered mafic gneiss with stockwork quartz veinlets, typically strongly oxidized, and define an up to 80m wide, NE trending corridor of mineralization traced for 215 m that is open in both directions along strike.

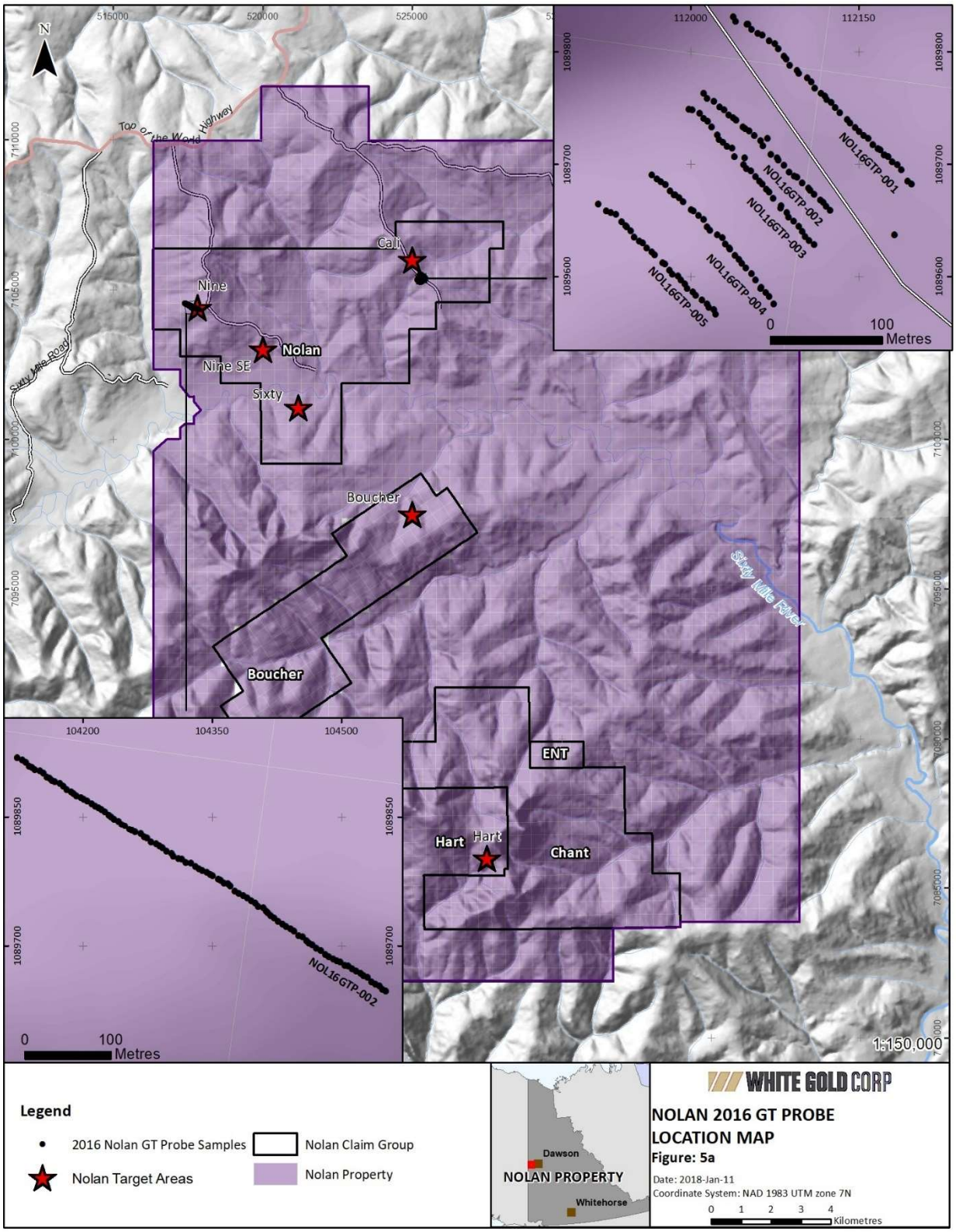

Figure 5a: Nolan Property 2016 GTProbe Sample Locations

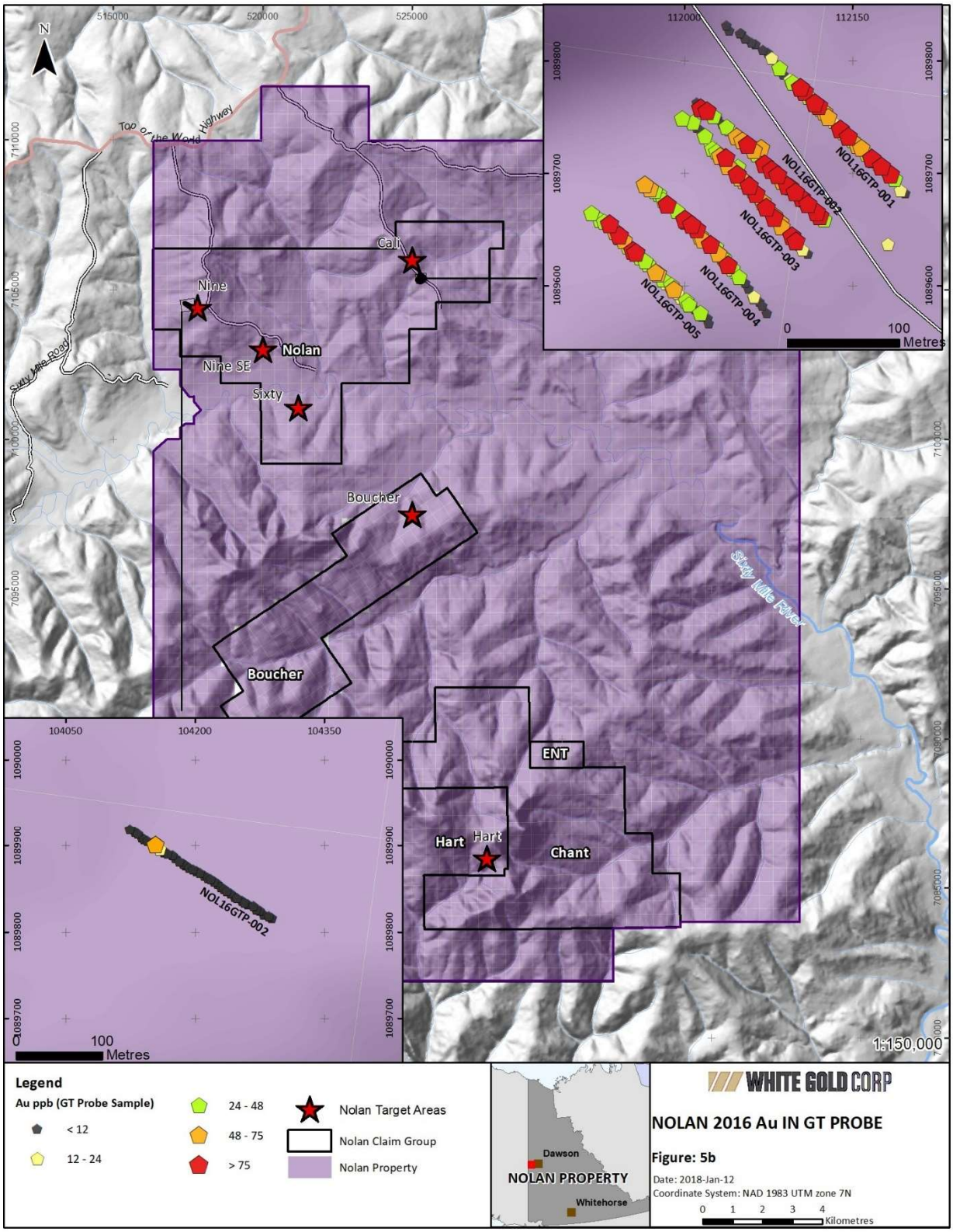

Figure 5b Nolan Property 2016 Au in GTProbe Samples

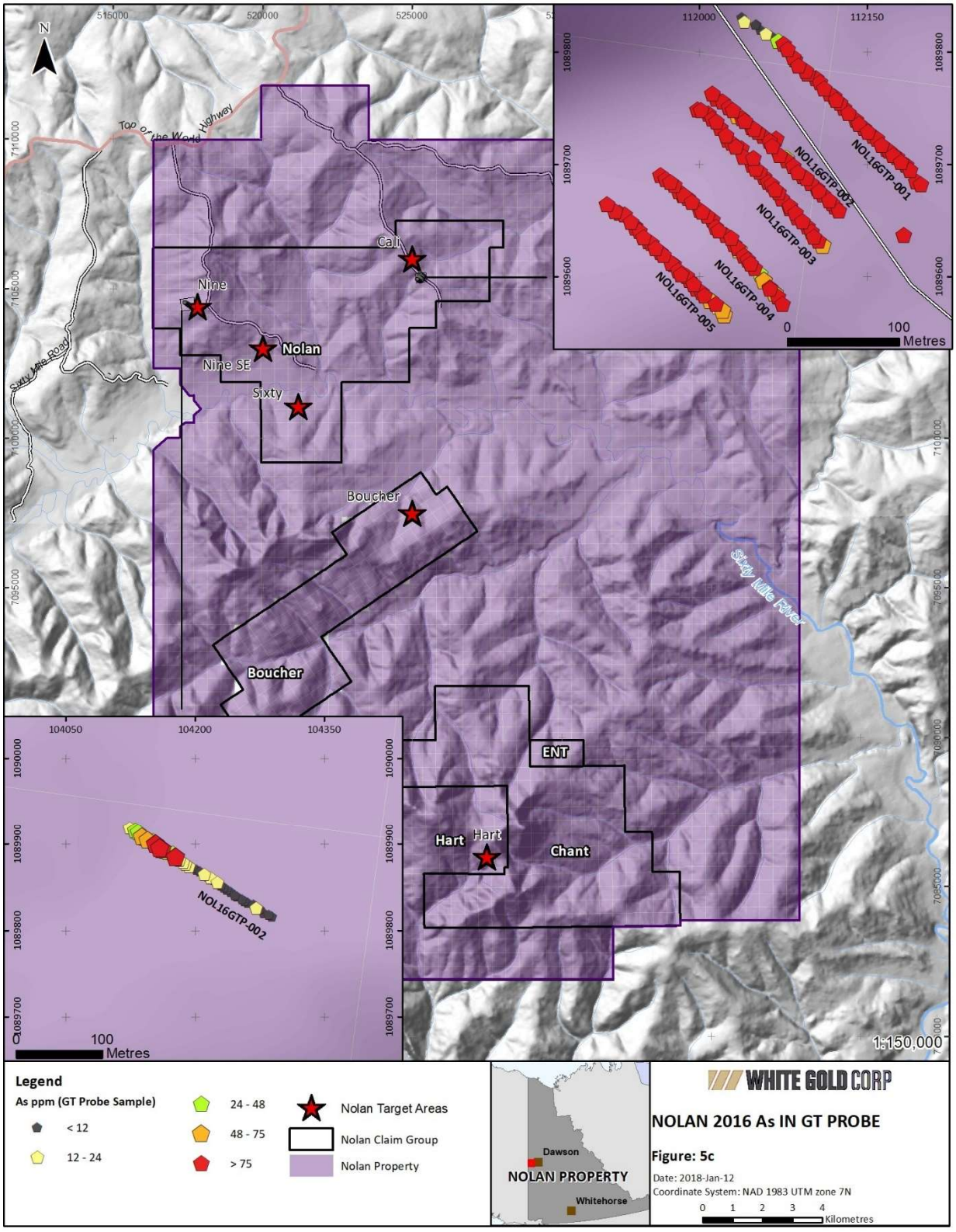

Figure 5c: Nolan Property 2016 As in GTProbe Samples

Nine Target:

A total of 101 samples were collected over 1 line, however, 64 samples were lost prior to receipt at the lab. Of the assays received values ranged from trace up to 52.2 ppb Au and are associated with weakly elevated As, Bi, Cu, Pb, Mo and Zn.

Stats (all samples – 204): 28 samples >0.1 g/t Au

Geologic Mapping and Prospecting

Activities focused on the Cali, Nine, and Boucher target areas, and a total of 14 rock grab/chip samples collected.

Cali Target:

The Cali target occurs along the NE trending contact of a steeply NW dipping mafic gneiss (differentiated as Cr Orthogneiss andTonalite Orthogneiss on Figure 6) and quartzite units that are interpreted to have been superimposed along a splay of the Sixtymile-Pika fault (Figure 6). The associated soil anomaly and subsequent GT Probe sampling indicate mineralization in the area is preferentially hosted within the mafic gneiss and limited geologic mapping in the area indicates the strongest anomalies likely occur along 2nd & 3rd order splays from the Cali Fault. Mineralization in the area appears to consist of zones of chlorite-carbonate to quart-sericite altered mafic gneiss with quartz veining, localized brecciation, and disseminated to vein controlled sulfide mineralization (pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena+/-chalcopyrite-sphalerite) with the strongest mineralization corresponding to zones of pervasive, often vuggy, silicification. Overall, based on the geochemistry and observed alteration-mineralization the Cali target is likely intrusion-related. While no intrusive rocks have been identified in the Cali area to date, quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, sills, & plugs are common in the area.

Adjacent to the primary mineralized trend there are also zones of Cu-Bi rich soils associated with fracture and foliation controlled Cu-oxide mineralization within the mafic gneiss. It is currently unclear if this mineralization is related to the Cali target or may indicate a distinct, metamorphosed Cu porphyry style target, similar to the Lucky Joe deposit.

Ten rock grab and chip samples were collected from the area, with assay values ranging from trace to 0.39 g/t Au. The highest-grade sample collected (0.39 g/t Au) consisted of strongly silicified mafic gneiss with cm-scale quartz and massive sulfide (galena) veins, and also included >100 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu, >1% Pb, & 0.29% with strongly anomalous As, Bi, & Sb. Additionally, a sample of the mafic gneiss with malachite coatings on fracture and foliation surfaces from the Cu-Bi anomaly returned 0.22% Cu (Figures 7a and 7b).

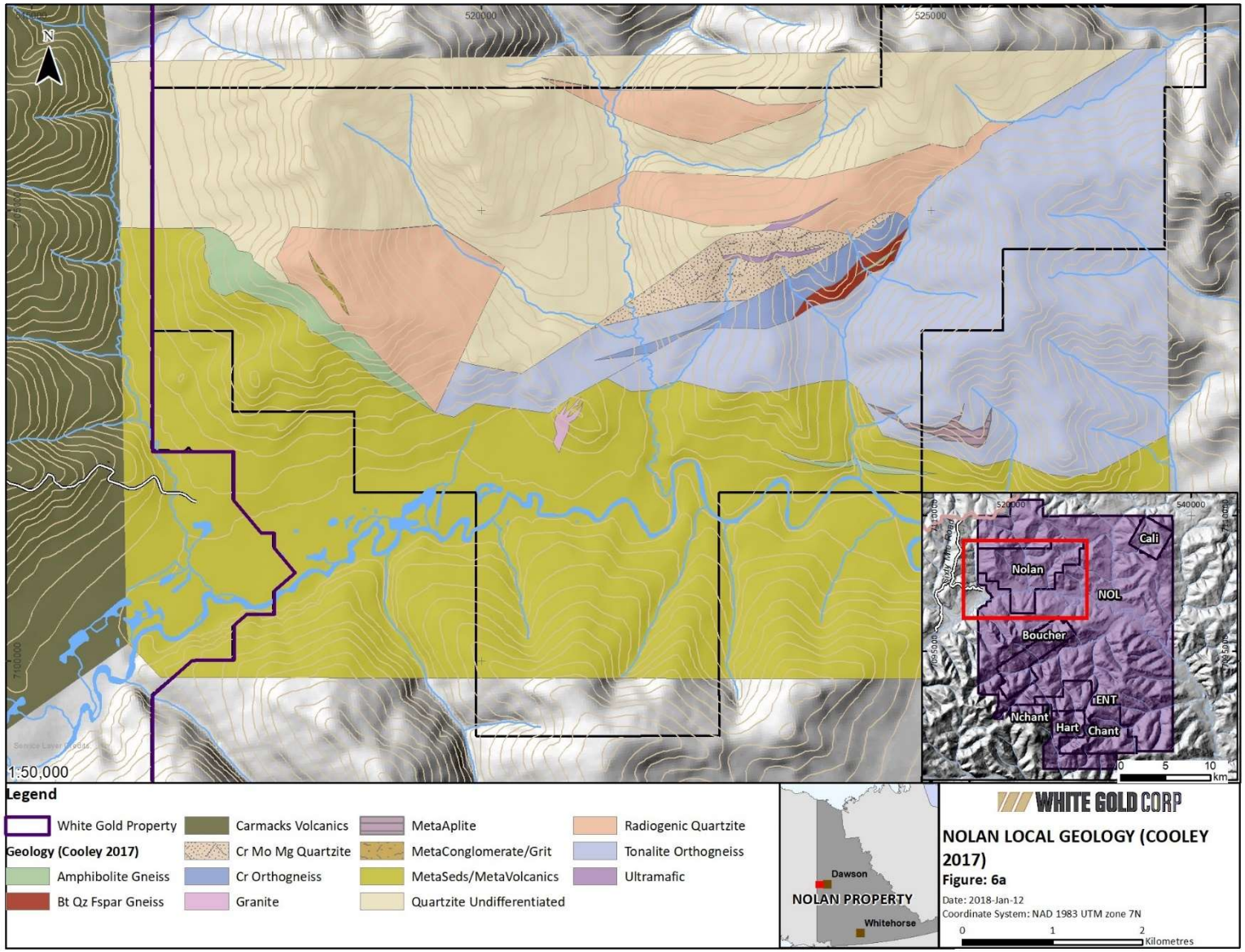

Figure 6 Nolan Property Local Geology

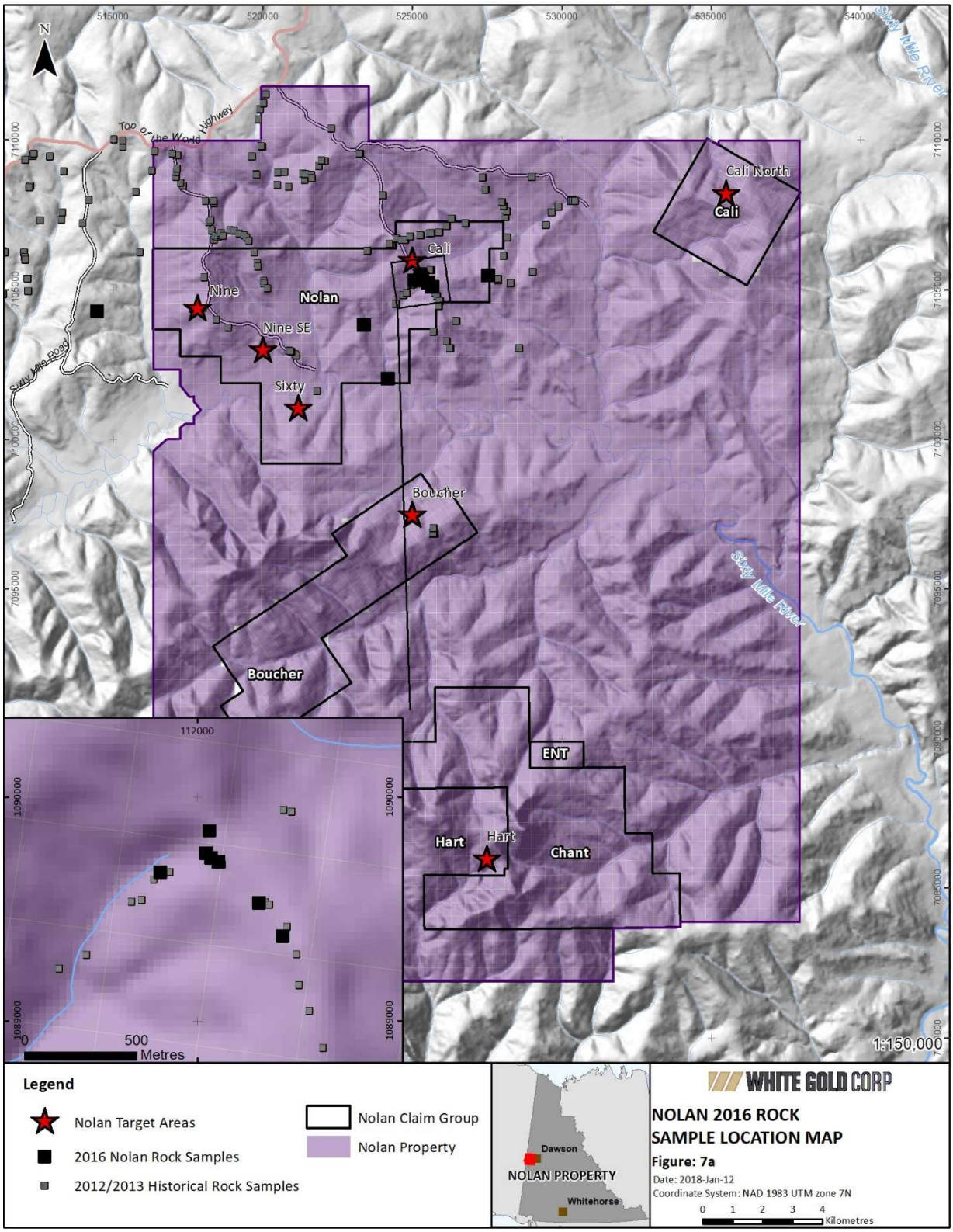

Figure 7 Nolan Property 2016 Rock Sample Locations

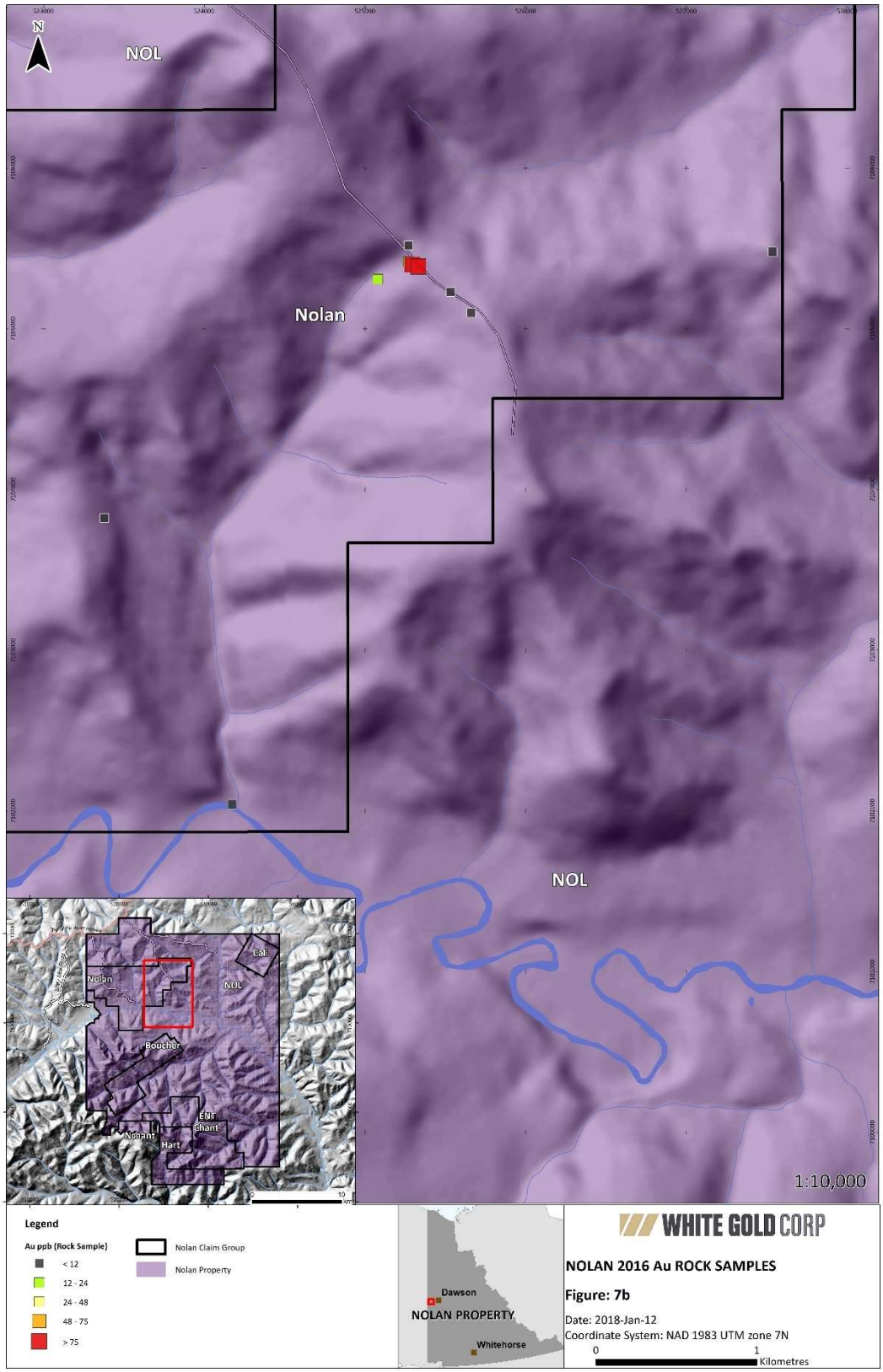

Figure 7b: Nolan Property 2016 Au in Rock Samples (full size map in Appendix VIII)

Nine Target:

Based on limited mapping, the Nine target appears to overlie an E-W trending contact between amphibolite (south) and quartzite (north). This has been subsequently cut by NE trending fracture/fault zones and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. The soil anomaly in the area has a weak NE trend, however, the strongest values appear to occur near the amphibolite/quartzite contact indicating the intercept between the NE oriented structures and the lithologic contact may be key in localizing mineralization in the area.

Four rock samples were collected from the area in 2016, however, none returned significant results (Figures 7a and 7b).

Boucher:

One day was spent on the Boucher target, however, it was snow covered and limited observations could be made. Lithology in the area appears to consist dominantly of shallowly north dipping mafic – felsic gneiss. Locally, the mafic gneiss is strongly chlorite-epidote altered with trace relict sulfides, however, it is unclear if this is related to soil anomalies in the area at this time. Quartz vein and carbonate-breccia float was also recognized in the area, but failed to return any significant values in historic assays from the area. Follow up prospecting/mapping and expansion of the soil grid is recommended. GT Probe sampling should also be considered, however, may be challenged by abundant boulder talus that appears to underlie vegetation in the area.

Full analytical results and rock descriptions for the 2016 samples are contained in Appendix VII – 2016 and 2017 Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Certificates.

Drone Surveying

Forty square kilometers of drone aerial photography was completed over the Nine area on June 1st, 2017. The processed imagery is included as Appendix IV – 2016 and 2017 Drone Imagery.

2017 Exploration Program and Results

Soil Sampling

Method and Approach

The method and approach for the 2017 sampling was the same as the 2016 sampling.

Results

A total of 8330 soil samples collected in 2017, including 4440 grid samples and 3890 ridge and spur samples. This work succeeded in demonstrating the continuation of mineralized trends identified in previous soil sampling, as well as identifying new areas of potential mineralization. Soil sample locations are displayed on Figure 8a and Au and As results are displayed on Figures 8b and 8c. Analytical result and sample descriptions for he 2017 soil sampling program are compiled in Appendix II – 2016 and 2017 Soil Sample Results and Descriptions.

Ridge and Spur Reconnaissance Sampling:

Highlights of the ridge and spur reconnaissance sampling are (Figures 8a, b, c and d):

- Anomaly RS17-01: a 700 m section of a ridge and spur line 5.5 km north of the Cali showing is weakly to moderately anomalous in Au and moderately to strongly anomalous in Mo.
- RS17-02: a 2000 section of a north – south trending ridge and spur lines hosts several moderately anomalous Au values to 47.5 ppb and several weakly to moderately anomalous Mo values.

Grid Sampling

Highlights of the grid sampling are (Figures 8a, b, c and d):

- Anomaly GR17-01 on the northeast part of the Nolan property contains several anomalous Au values to a maximum of 317.6 ppb. No other elements are significantly anomalous on this grid.
- Anomaly GR17-02 is a 500 by 250 m SW trending zone of strongly anomalous As is soils that is the southwest continuation of the Cali multi-element soil anomaly. This also has few moderately anomalous Au values to a maximum of 57.6 ppb.
- Anomaly GR17-03 is a 350 by 350 m are of strongly anomalous As on the south corner of the same grid as anomaly GR17-02.
- Anomaly GR17-04 is an area of weak to moderate Au results that extends the previously identified Boucher gold in soil anomaly to the northwest. The anomaly now measures about 620 m long by about 175 m wide with Au results up to 109 ppb Au.
- Anomaly GR17-05 is a large irregular shaped As anomaly that measures roughly 1300 by 700 m. On the east side of the As anomaly is 700 by 200 m northwest trending Au in soil anomaly that contains individual values of up to 223 ppb Au.
- Anomaly GR17-06 is a 400 m wide irregular and somewhat spotty As anomaly that extends the existing “Hart East” anomaly 1400 m to the north. Contained within the larger anomaly is 750 m by 400 m weak to moderate Au anomaly with values up to 94 ppb. With

the addition of the 2017 sampling, the north trending Hart East Au – as anomaly now measures 2500 by 900 m and contains individual Au values up to 399 ppb.

- Anomaly GR17-07 is a Au =/- As anomaly that extends the existing “Hart South” anomaly 1200 m to the southeast. The northeast trending “Hart South” Au +/-Au anomaly now measures about 2000 by 400 m and contains individual Au values of up to 539 ppb.

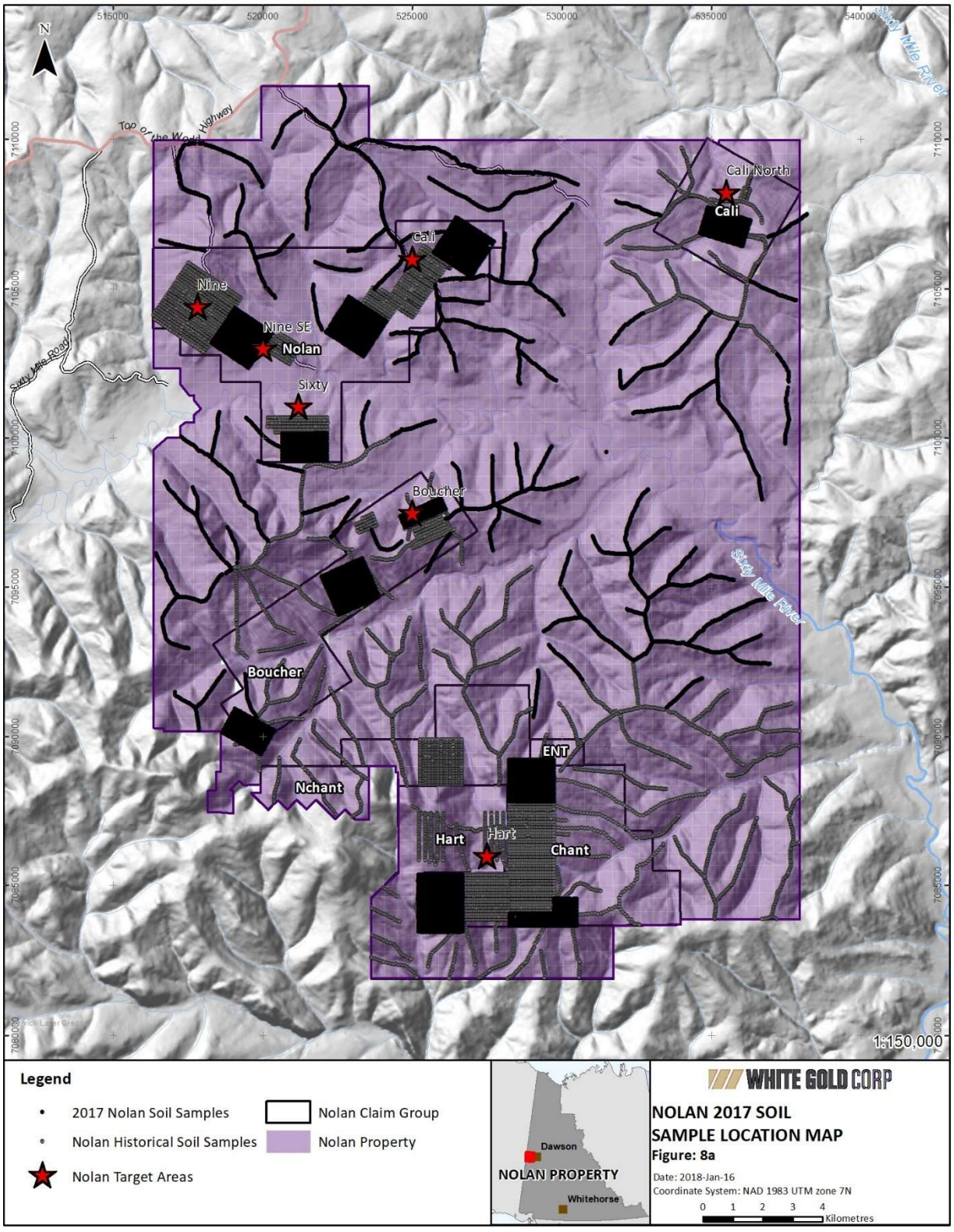

Figure 8a: Nolan Property 2017 Soil Sample Locations

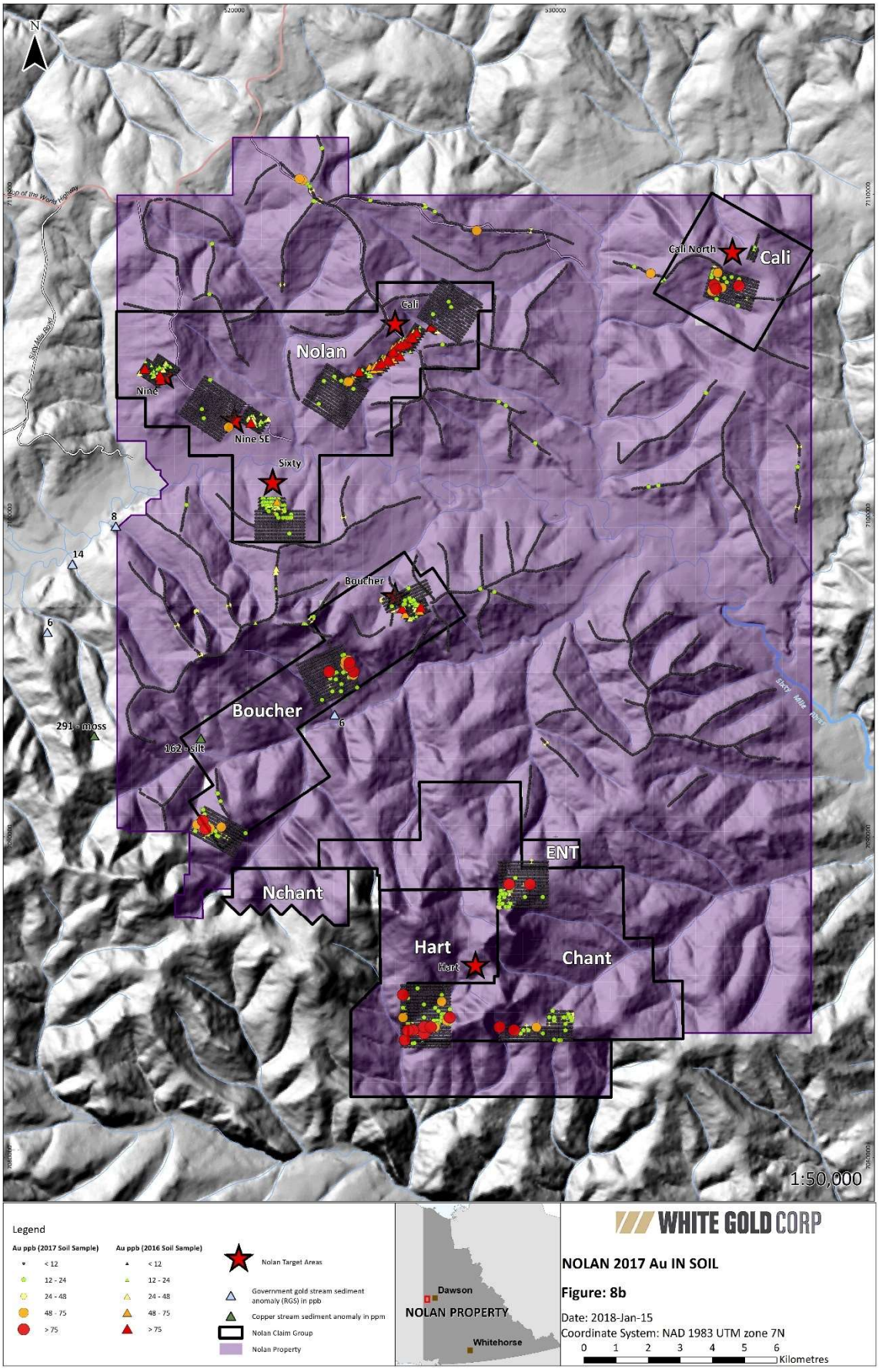

Figure 8b: Nolan Property 2017 Au in Soils (full size map in Appendix VIII)

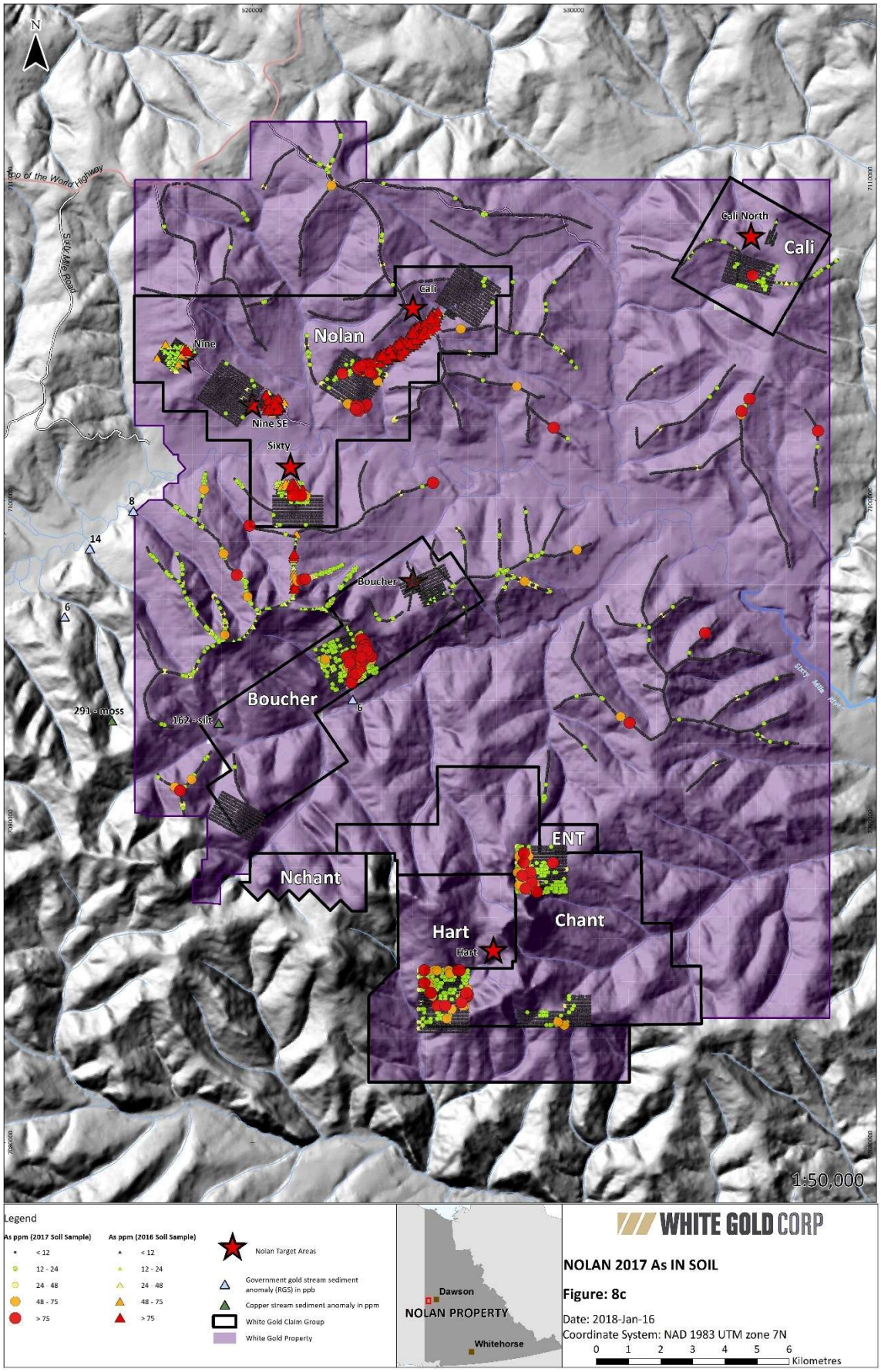

Figure 8c: Nolan Property 2017 Au in Soils (full size map in Appendix VIII)

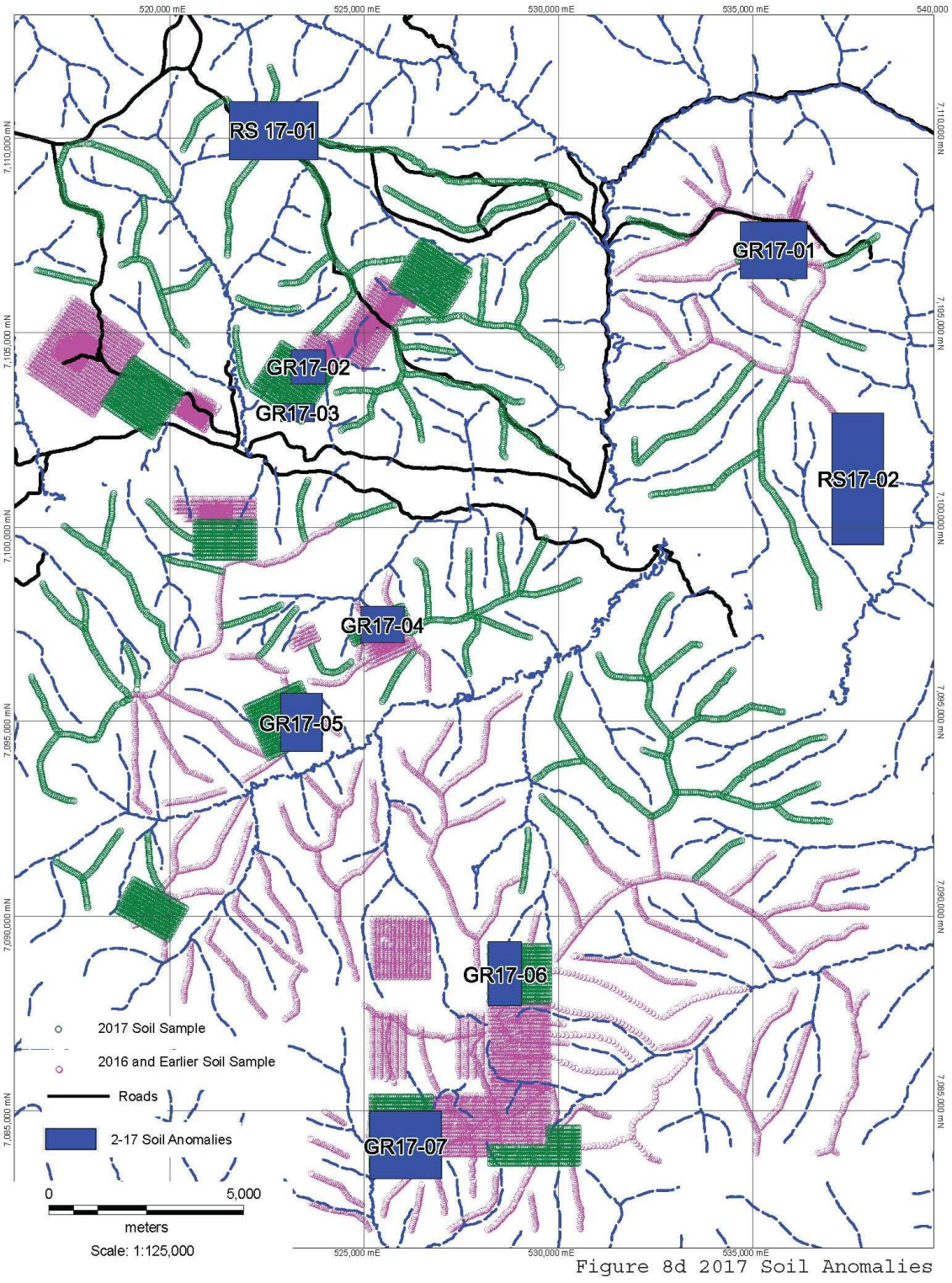

Figure 8d: Nolan Property 2017 Soil Anomaly Targets

IP-Resistivity Surveying

The 2017 IP-Resistivity program on the Nolan property consisted of 31 profiles totalling 15.0 km on 4 Grids as follows:

- Nolan Grid: 12 lines for 5.320 km.
- Nine Grid: 7 lines for 3.605 km
- Nine SE Grid: 5 lines for 3.150 km
- Boucher Grid: 7 lines for 2.940 km

Method and Approach

The methods and approach for the Resistivity / IP survey are fully discussed in the report "NOLAN Project Resistivity/IP Survey: Phase II" by Jennifer Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT contained in Appendix V 2017 IP / Resistivity Survey Report and 2017 DIGHEM Report.

Results

The results of the IP / Resistivity survey are more fully discussed in the report "NOLAN Project Resistivity/IP Survey: Phase II" in Appendix V. In summary, the survey on the Cali target successfully and precisely traced the NE – SW trending contact structure that separates the gneissic package of rocks on the southeast (lower resistivity) from the quartzite rocks to the northwest (higher resistivity). This structure also sharply defines the northwest boundary of the 3000 m by 300 m gold and multi-element soil anomaly. The resistivity results also accurately mirrored the resistivity results from the Dighem survey.

While the Nine and Nine SE grids showed some resistivity features likely related to geology and structures, no specific association with geochemical anomalies was noted.

DIGHEM Airborne Geophysical Surveying.

The 2017 DIGHEM survey over the Cali Property consisted of 3851 kilometers of flight lines completed in two phases.

Methods and Approach

The methods and approach for the DIGHEM survey are discussed in the report: "GEOPHYSICAL REPORT on the AIRBORNE FDEM AND MAGNETIC SURVEY on the Nolan Project" by Amir Radjaee Phd, P.Geo contained in Appendix V.

Results

The DIGHEM survey successfully defined a number of important structures on the property, including the Cali structure which is clearly defined by the contrast with between the highly resistive Tonalite Orthogneiss to the southeast and the much less resistive Quartzite to the northwest. The Cali multielement geochemical anomaly can be seen to be hosted entirely in the Tonolite Orthogneiss. Results of the survey are more fully discussed in Appendix V. The EM results are summarized on Figure 9a and the magnetic results are summarized on Figure 9b included in Appendix VIII.

RAB Drilling

The 2017 RAB Drilling program on the Nolan project consisted of 26 RAB holes for a total of 1830 m on 3 target areas as follows:

- Cali: 22 holes for 1391.5 m.
- Nolan Nine SE: 4 holes for 338.3 m
- Nolan Nine SE: 1 hole 101.6 m.

Method and Approach

Drilling and sampling procedures for the RAB drilling are fully describe in Appendix VI – 2017 RAB Analytical Certificates, Drill Logs and Collar Locations.

The location of the 2017 RAB holes are shown on Figure 10a, location parameters are given in Table 1 and results are summarized in Table 2. Figure 10b shows cross section NOL001 through holes 17NOL001C to 17NOL004C. Full tabulated results, assay certificates and drill logs are contained in Appendix VI. Teleview images are contained in Appendix IX.

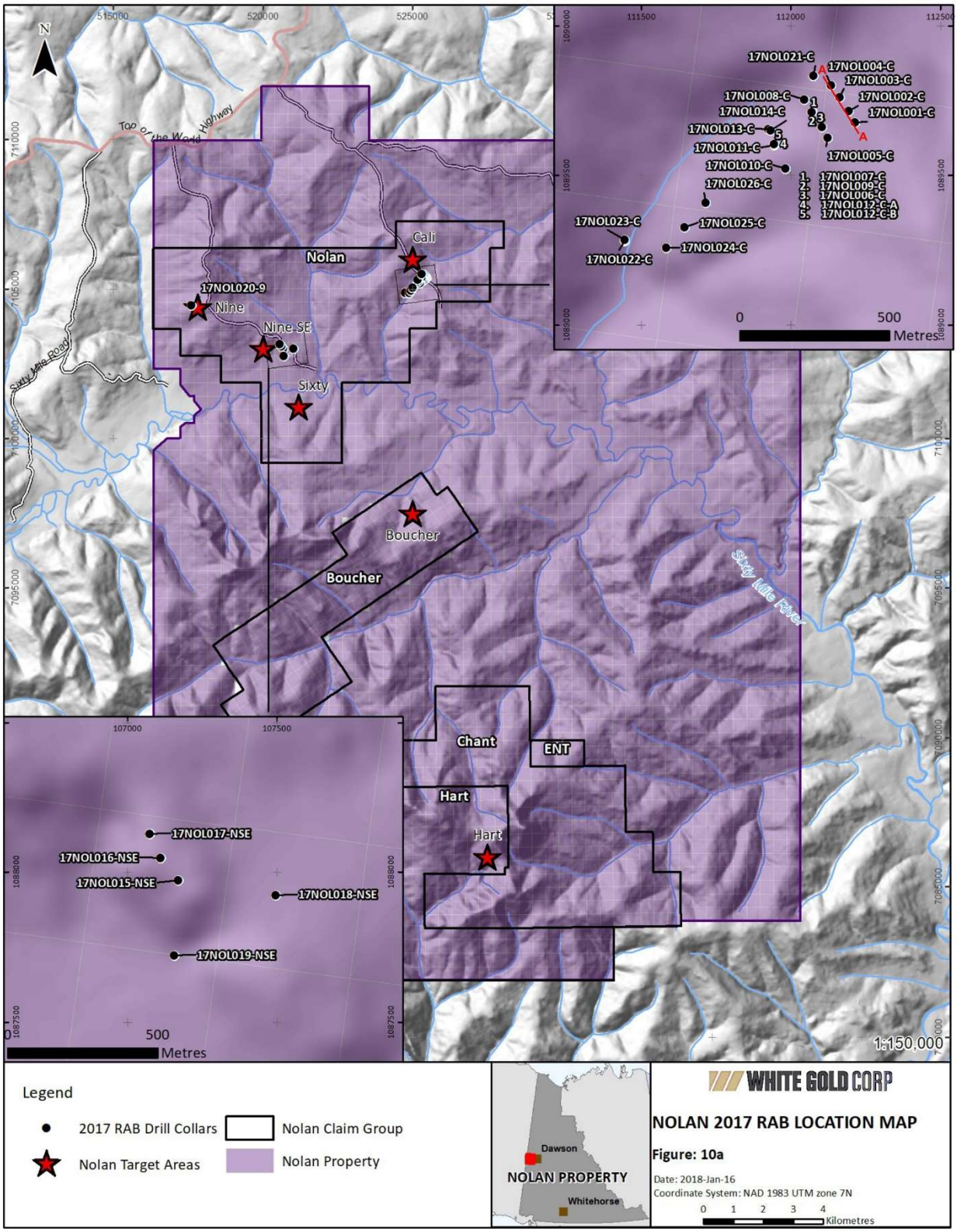

Figure 10a: Nolan Property 2017 RAB Hole Locations

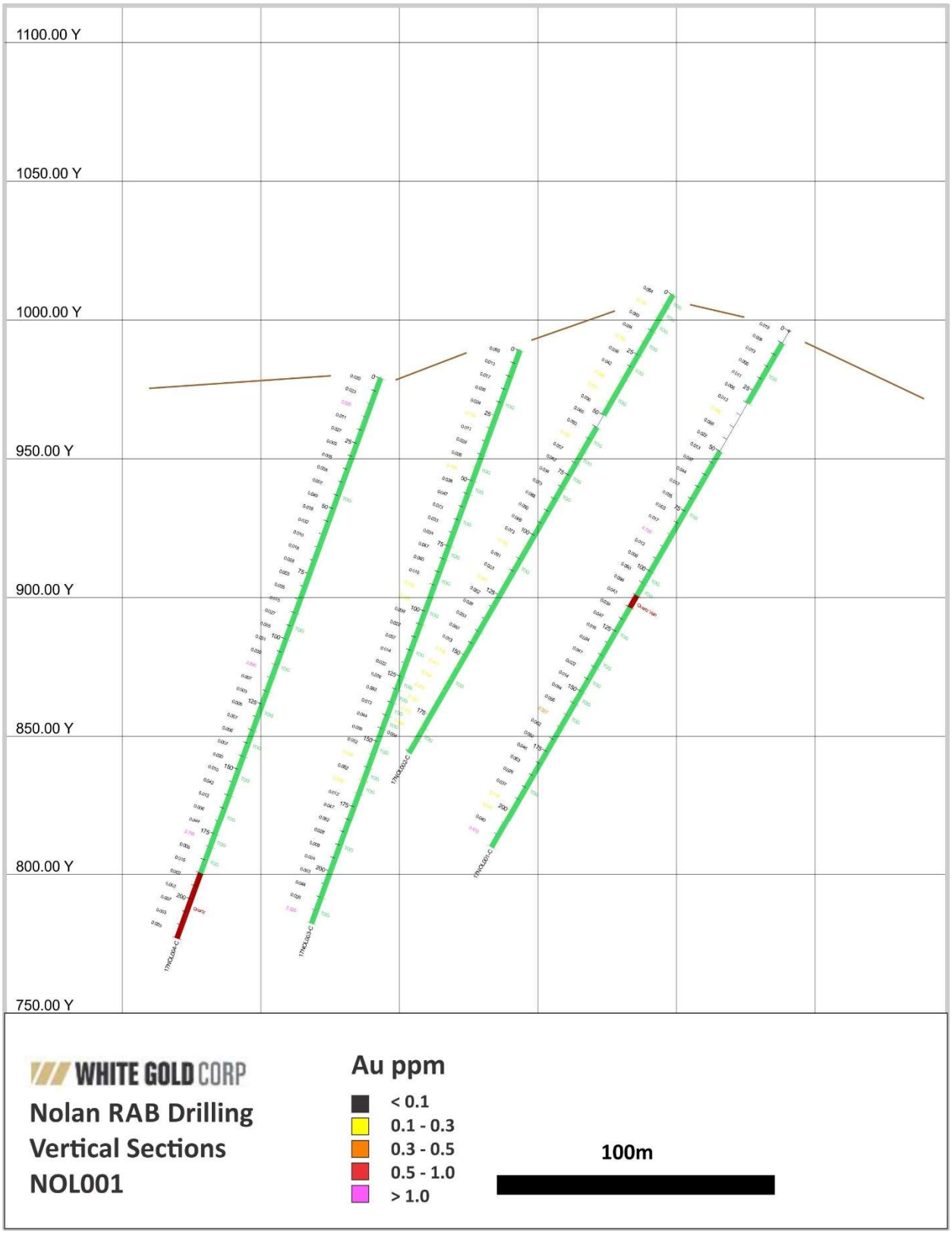

Figure 10b: Section Line NOL001

RAB Hole	Easting (Zone 7N)	Northing (Zone 7N)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Target
17NOL001-C	525454	7105374	996	320	-60	65.5	Cali
17NOL002-C	525429	7105408	1009	320	-60	67.1	Cali
17NOL003-C	525392	7105449	989	320	-70	67.1	Cali
17NOL004-C	525358	7105486	979	320	-70	67.1	Cali
17NOL005-C	525370	7105311	991	320	-60	53.3	Cali
17NOL006-C	525347	7105343	990	320	-60	50.3	Cali
17NOL007-C	525308	7105391	989	320	-60	79.2	Cali
17NOL008-C	525275	7105426	976	320	-60	71.6	Cali
17NOL009-C	525306	7105388	986	140	-75	85.3	Cali
17NOL010-C	525245	7105190	971	320	-50	86.9	Cali
17NOL011-C	525195	7105262	963	140	-50	91.5	Cali
17NOL012-C-A	525196	7105265	949	320	-50	9.1	Cali
17NOL012-C-B	525196	7105265	949	320	-65	76.2	Cali
17NOL013-C	525169	7105312	952	320	-50	100.6	Cali
17NOL014-C	525177	7105310	946	90	-50	79.6	Cali
17NOL015-C	520678	7103013	780	140	-50	100.6	Cali
17NOL016-NSE	520610	7103078	783	140	-50	100.6	Nine SE
17NOL017-NSE	520563	7103152	698	140	-50	85.3	Nine SE
17NOL018-NSE	521009	7103008	735	140	-50	70.1	Nine SE
17NOL019-NSE	520699	7102764	707	140	-50	82.3	Nine SE
17NOL020-Nine	517601	7104453	1044	120	-60	100.6	Nine
17NOL021-C	525296	7105510	982	140	-50	33.5	Cali
17NOL022-C	524744	7104878	802	140	-50	35.1	Cali
17NOL023-C	524743	7104882	810	320	-50	16.8	Cali
17NOL024-C	524885	7104874	839	320	-50	59.0	Cali
17NOL025-C	524936	7104951	866	320	-50	35.1	Cali
17NOL026-C	524994	7105041	875	320	-50	61.0	Cali
Total						1830.5	

Table 1: Nolan RAB Drill Hols

Results

Highlights of the 2017 RAB program are:

- The mineralization on the northern part the Cali trend is associated with strong quartz-sericite alteration and visible sulfides in the host tonalite and is also associated with elevated As, Bi, Pb, Sb, Se, & Zn +/-Te. Localised zones of strongly elevated Pb (up to 0.304%) and/or Zn (up to 0.53%) also occur. The strongly elevated intervals appear to have an inverse relationship with Cu and, generally, lower values of associated multi-

element geochem (As, Bi, Sb, etc.). In cross-section, the Cu rich intervals appear to form a flat lying to gently NW dipping horizon; subparallel to the foliation of the tonalitic gneiss host rocks.

- Two intervals in 17NOL-024C on the southern Cali trend were moderately anomalous in Au: 209 ppb Au over 4.6 m from 32.0 m to 36.6 m and 0.201 ppb Au over 4.6 m from 44.2 to 48.8 m.

- On the Nine SE target, the first 50 m of 17NOL017-NSE were moderately to strongly anomalous in molybdenum while a 1.5 m sample in that interval contained 268 ppm Ag

- On the Nine target1.5 m sample from hole 17N020-N returned 2.5 % zinc.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
17NOL001-C	32.00	36.58	4.57	----------	18.00	0.86	
and	48.77	50.92	1.52	0.33	55.70	0.63	
17NOL002-C	45.72	56.39	10.67	0.17	40.00	0.80	
17NOL003-C	47.24	48.77	1.52	0.14	---------- -	0.44	
17NOL004C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL005-C	6.10	7.62	1.52	0.13	22.30	---------- -	
17NOL006-C	15.24	21.34	6.10	0.18	38.00	0.51	
17NOL007-C	19.81	21.34	1.52	0.22	26.00	0.71	
17NOL008-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL009-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL010-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL011-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL012A-C							
17NOL012B-C	21.30	32.00	10.70	----------	----------	----------	0.34
17NOL013-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL014-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL015-NSE	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL016-NSE	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL017-NSE	39.62	41.15	1.52	---------- -	268.00	---------- -	
17NOL018-NSE	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL019-NSE	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL020-N	*9.14*	*10.67*	*1.52*				*2.50*
17NOL021-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL022-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL023-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL024-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL025-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						
17NOL026-C	*No Significant Intercepts*						

Table 2: Nolan RAB Highlights

Geologic Mapping and Prospecting

Hart Area

The most economically significant rocks at Hart are a series of hornblende diorite plugs intruding locally strongly potassically altered gneiss (Figure 11). At least two phases of hornblende diorite

occur at Hart; an earlier phase with pervasive altered hornblende gone to shreddy textured biotite (and later chlorite), and a younger phase of diorite with relatively fresh hornblende. Shreddy textured biotite alteration of mafic minerals is an important alteration texture for porphyry copper style alteration systems.

Intrusive rocks at Hart are shown on the Colpron Et Al., (2016; Yukon Bedrock Geologic Map) as being LKP; Lower Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite (72 – 68 Ma), which is described in the map legend of Colpron Et Al., (2016) as comprising grey, fine to coarse-grained, massive, granitic rocks of felsic, intermediate, rarely mafic composition and related felsic dikes. Diorite, hornblende diorite and quartz diorite are also described for the Prospector Mountain Suite throughout the Yukon.

The presence of Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Volcanics cover sequence at Hart may indicate the area lies within a down-dropped block, which is a good location for fluid circulation and intrusive activity along block-bounding faults. The age of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Volcanics themselves are reported as 72 – 68 Ma on the Colpron Et Al., (2016; Yukon Bedrock Geologic Map), which implies that the Prospector Mountain Suite could be part of the intrusive feeder system for the overlying Carmacks Volcanics cover sequence at Hart.

Porphyry copper-related alteration at Hart also includes locally rare but intense magnetite alteration within altered porphyritic rocks and within basement gneiss. Pervasive and strong silicification has affected all of the Carmacks basal conglomerate and is thought to be related to the same, large hydrothermal system. Local sericite pyrite alteration could be a peripheral part of the porphyry copper system, but could also be a younger phyllic alteration overprint.

Granite plugs and dikes are also present at Hart, but these have not shown pervasive alteration so they may represent a younger felsic phase of the Prospector Mountain Suite and could be post-mineral. NE-SW trending high conductuve anomalies outlined by the DIGHEM data highlight potentially mineralized structures and should be further explored with soil sampling and IP.

One particularly high conductive anomaly coincides with an interpreted intersection between structures and a conspicuous bulls-eye soil geochem anomaly with enriched Se, As, Bi, Sb, Tl, and depleted Zn, Mn, Co, Ni, V, Sc (Figure 11). These element distributions lie within a strongly silicified and locally clay-altered conglomerate, which strongly suggests a potential porphyry copper/gold target could lie beneath this spot.

A total of 104 prospecting samples were taken from the Nolan Property in 2017. Rock sample locations and results are shown on Figure 11 and full descriptions and assay certificates are included in Appendix VII – 2016 and 2017 Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Certificates. The best results were received from the Hart area where a float sample of a barite vein that contained 1467 g/t Ag. Another float sample of quartz vein material 386 g/t Ag and 10.63 % Pb.

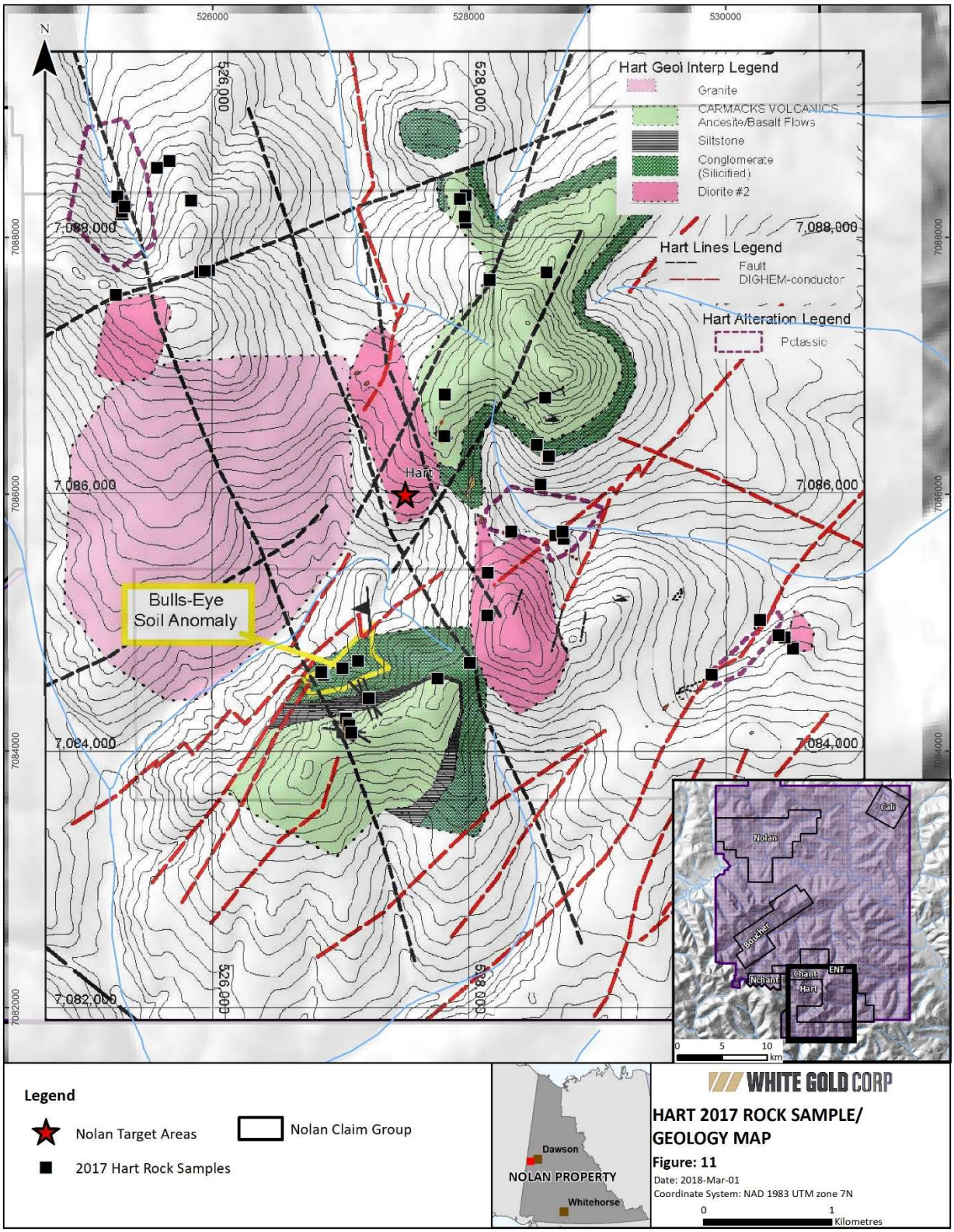

Figure 11: 2017 Hart Area Mapping and Rock Sample Locations.

Drone Surveying

A total of 30 square kilometres of drone survey was completed over the Cali target area on June 1st and June 10th 2017. A map showing the survey processed with the 2016 survey is included in Appendix IV.

Interpretation and Recommendations

The 2016 and 2017 exploration programs of soil sampling, GTProbe sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, prospecting and RAB drilling on the Nolan property have succeeded in identifying and enhancing several zones of potential base and precious metal systems on the property. The most significant zones identified to date are the Cali, Nine, Nine SE, Boucher and Hart.

Detailed work to date on the Nolan property has focused mainly on the Cali area where a large structurally controlled multi-element geochemical anomaly has been defined over a 3200 m by 400 m trend. Drilling on this target in 2017 identified areas of significantly anomalous copper, zinc, molybdenum and silver mineralization and further work on this target is required. It is possible the alteration and geochemical features observed at the near surface represent the halo of a stronger and richer mineralized system at depth.

Mineralization on the northern part the Cali trend is associated with strong quartz-sericite alteration and visible sulfides in the host tonalite and occurs with elevated As, Bi, Pb, Sb, Se, & Zn +/-Te. Localised zones of strongly elevated Pb (up to 0.304%) and/or Zn (up to 0.53%) also occur. The strongly elevated intervals appear to have an inverse relationship with Cu and, generally, lower values of associated multi-element geochemistry (As, Bi, Sb, etc.). In cross-section, the Cu rich intervals appear to form a flat lying to gently NW dipping horizon; subparallel to the foliation of the tonalitic gneiss host rocks. Two intervals in 17NOL-024C on the southern Cali trend were moderately anomalous in Au: 209 ppb Au over 4.6 m from 32.0 m to 36.6 m and 0.201 ppb Au over 4.6 m from 44.2 to 48.8 m. On the Nine SE target, the first 50 m of 17NOL017-NSE were moderately to strongly anomalous in molybdenum while a 1.5 m sample in that interval contained 268 ppm Ag. On the Nine targe1.5 m sample from hole 17N020-N assayed 2.5 % zinc.

More work is recommended for the Nolan property. This work should include diamond drilling on the Cali target to test for higher grade and more consistent mineralization at depth along the Cali structure, prospecting and GTProbe drilling on the soil anomalies identified and refined by the 2017 soil sampling and more detailed soil sampling in the Hart target area. An airborne radiometric survey is also recommended at the Hart target to identify the location and trend of other diorite plugs in the area that could be the locus of more porphyry copper style mineralization.

Costs

Nolan Project - Boucher Block **White Gold Corp.** **Boucher 1 - 24 (YE75961 - 984)** **Boucher 25 - 108 (YE82815 - 898)** YE21229 - 231 **Boucher 109 - 136 (YE75049 - 076)** **Sept. 1 - 14, 2016**		
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$ 14,305.50	289 samples @ $49.50/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 14,305.50**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	$ 4,282.03	2.3hrs ASTAR B2
Fixed Wing	**Amount**	**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$ -	
Logistical Support	**$ 4,282.03**	
Total Project Expenditures	**$ 18,587.53**	

Nolan Project - Cali Block **White Gold Corp.** **Cali 1 - 64 (YE76901 - 964)** **August 31st, 2016**		
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$ 8,365.50	169 samples @ $49.50/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 8,365.50**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	$ 1,438.63	0.85hrs ASTAR B2
Fixed Wing	**Amount**	**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$ -	
Logistical Support	**$ 1,438.63**	
Total Project Expenditures	**$ 9,804.13**	

Nolan Project - Nolan Claim Block
White Gold Corp.
Nolan 1 - 174 (YE74841 - 5014)
Nolan 175 - 222 (YE82951 - 998)
Nolan 223 - 256 (YE76965 - 998)
June 1st - October 5th, 2016

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**	**Description**
Wages	$ 5,072.50	5.5 days with 2 Sr. Geologists
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$ -	
Field Equipment/Electronics	$ 347.50	Field equipment
Additional Supplies and Support	$ -	
Sampling Supplies	$ 21.00	14 samples
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Mangement	$ 800.00	
Geologist/Project Management	**$ 6,241.00**	
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS		
Drone Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Drone Survey ALL-IN @ $75/km	$ 3,000.00	40 sq km over 3 blocks
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 3,000.00**	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$ 57,865.50	1169 samples @ $49.50/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 57,865.50**	
GT Probe Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
GT Probe Survey ALL-IN @ $185/sample	$ 49,580.00	268 samples @ $185/sample
GT Probe	**$ 49,580.00**	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**	**Description**
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	$ 324.80	14 Samples w/ 30g Fire Assy + multi-element ICP
Laboratory Analysis	**$ 324.80**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	$ 1,819.68	
Fixed Wing	**Amount**	**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$ -	
Logistical Support	**$ 1,819.68**	
Total Project Expenditures	**$ 118,830.98**	

Nolan Project - NOL1 Grouping Statement of Expenditures
White Gold Corp.
June 1 - August 29, 2017

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	9,300.00	Consulting geologists Mike Cooley & Jean Paulter
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	-	June 1st - 8th, 2017
Field Equipment/Electronics	$	-	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	-	
Sampling Supplies	$	-	
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Management	$	3,100.00	
Reimbursable Expenses	$	-	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$**	**12,400.00**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$	143,451.00	2,898 samples - July 21st - August 7th, 2017
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**143,451.00**	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS			
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	18,810.00	1 Operator + 4 Assistants
IP-Res Survey Equipment	$	9,865.00	12 Profiles - June 9 - 19th, 2017
Consumable Supplies	$	540.00	
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	4,955.00	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	6,175.00	
Transportation Support	$	2,227.00	
Reimbursable Expenses	$	-	
Total DC IP-Resistivity Surveys	**$**	**42,572.00**	

DRILLING			
GT RAB Drill	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	69,480.00	1391.41m over 22 holes
GT RAB Drill Equipment & Field Electronics	$	68,125.00	July 10th - August 29th, 2017
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	44,605.00	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	47,625.00	
Sampling Supplies	$	2,626.00	
Fuel	$	7,191.36	
Transportation Support	$	3,081.00	
GT RAB Consumables	$	4,888.60	
Downhole Televiewer	$	13,177.50	
Reimbursable Expense	$	-	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**260,799.46**	

LABORATORY ANALYSIS			
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**		**Description**
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	$	19,928.80	859 RAB Samples
Laboratory Analysis	**$**	**19,928.80**	
Management Fee (+10%)	*$*	*1,992.88*	
Total Laboratory Analysis	**$**	**21,921.68**	

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT			
Helicopter	**Amount**		**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	75,344.50	41.8 hrs @ $1802.50/hr (ASTAR B2)
Fixed Wing	**Amount**		**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$	-	
Total Logistical Support	**$**	**75,344.50**	

Total Project Expenditures	**$**	**556,488.64**	

Nolan Project - NOL2 Grouping Statement of Expenditures
White Gold Corp.
June 9th - August 9th, 2017

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	3,100.00	Consulting geologists Mike Cooley & Jean Paulter
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	-	June 9th - 10th, 2017
Field Equipment/Electronics	$	-	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	-	
Sampling Supplies	$	-	
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Management	$	-	
Reimbursable Expenses	$	-	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$**	**3,100.00**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$	135,976.50	2,747 samples - July 21st - August 7th, 2017
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**135,976.50**	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS			
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	34,925.00	1 Operator + 4 Assistants
IP-Res Survey Equipment	$	21,800.00	17 Profiles - June 20th - July 22nd, 2017
Consumable Supplies	$	1,200.00	
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	7,590.00	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	13,845.00	
Transportation Support	$	4,594.50	
Reimbursable Expenses	$	-	
Total DC IP-Resistivity Surveys	**$**	**83,954.50**	

DRILLING			
GT RAB Drill	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	23,160.00	438.91m over 6 holes
GT RAB Drill Equipment & Field Electronics	$	21,800.00	July 30th - August 9th
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	$	11,520.00	
Additional Supplies and Support	$	14,760.00	
Sampling Supplies	$	1,030.25	
Fuel	$	2,265.12	
Transportation Support	$	600.00	
GT RAB Consumables	$	1,292.45	
Downhole Televiewer	$	5,060.00	
Reimbursable Expense	$	-	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**81,487.82**	

LABORATORY ANALYSIS			
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**		**Description**
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	$	7,006.40	302 RAB Samples
Laboratory Analysis	**$**	**7,006.40**	
Management Fee (+10%)	*$*	*700.64*	
Total Laboratory Analysis	**$**	**7,707.04**	

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT			
Helicopter	**Amount**		**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	68,314.75	37.9 hrs @ $1802.50/hr (ASTAR B2)
Fixed Wing	**Amount**		**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$	-	
Total Logistical Support	**$**	**68,314.75**	

Total Project Expenditures	**$**	**380,540.61**	

Nolan Project - NOL3 Grouping - Statement of Expenditures
White Gold Corp.
July 21st - August 7th, 2017

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	$	60,340.50	1219 samples @ $49.50/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**60,340.50**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT			
Helicopter	**Amount**		**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	$	14,239.75	7.9hrs ASTAR B2 @ $1802.50/hr
Fixed Wing	**Amount**		**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$	-	
Logistical Support	**$**	**14,239.75**	
Total Project Expenditures	**$**	**74,580.25**	

Nolan Project - NOL4 Grouping - Statement of Expenditures
Geologic Mapping (July 4 - 8, 2017)
Soil Sampling (July 21 - Aug. 7, 2017)
DIGHEM Survey (May 27 - 29, 2017)

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	12,000.00	8 days with 2 Sr. Geologists (Mike Cooley & Jean Paulter)
Assays (30g Fire Assay + ICP)	$	1,266.20	48 samples
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Mangement	$	1,326.62	Management, QA/QC of data, interpretation, & reporting
Geologist/Project Management	**$**	**14,592.82**	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge (All-in - crew, camp, & assay)	$	72,270.00	1460 samples @ $49.50/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**72,270.00**	
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS			
DIGHEM Airbrone Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Survey @ $50/line-km (including crew and processing)	$	19,560.00	391.2 line-km
Crew Room and Board ($200/man-day)	$	1,800.00	3 man crew over 3 days
Project Management and Interpretation	$	2,136.00	Management, QA/QC of data, interpretation, & reporting
DIGHEM Airbrone Survey	**$**	**23,496.00**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT			
Helicopter	**Amount**		**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger - Soils (Trans North Heli)	$	14,762.48	8.2hrs ASTAR B2 & Jet Ranger
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger - Geology (Trans North Heli)	$	14,652.90	9.9hrs ASTAR B2 & Jet Ranger
ASTAR B2 - DIGHEM (Canadian Heli)	$	25,110.00	16.2hrs & $1550/hr
DIGHEM Fuel	$	5,832.00	2916 litres @ $2.00/litre
Fixed Wing	**Amount**		**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$	-	
Logistical Support	**$**	**60,357.38**	
Total Project Expenditures	**$**	**170,716.20**	

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Statement of Qualification

I, John Gregory Dawson, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently as Senior Geologist for GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor Science degree from the University of British Columbia in 1987 and a Master of Science degree from Queens' University in 1991.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 19882.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since graduation from University, and prior to graduation, as a student and or geo-technician for a period of 11 additional years.
5. 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.

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Dated this 15th day of January, 2017

John Gregory Dawson, P. Geo.

See Data Folder for

All Appendices

Appendix I:

Nolan Claim Data

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Appendix II:

2016 and 2017 Soil Sample Analytical Certificates and Sample Descriptions

Appendix III:

2017 GTProbe Analytical Certificates and Sample Descriptions

Appendix IV:

2016 and 2017 Drone Imagery

Appendix V:

2017 IP / Resistivity Report and 2017 DIGHEM Report

Appendix VI:

2017 RAB Analytical Certificates, Drill Logs and Teleview Logs

Appendix VII:

2016 and 2017 Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Certificates

Appendix VIII

Full Size Maps