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**Geochemical, Geophysical & Airborne Survey Assessment Report:  
Soil Sampling, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drill, GT Probe, IP Survey, Dighem, Drone  
&XCAM Aerial survey  
Black Hills GOLD PROJECT**

Claim Name	Grant Numbers
BEV 1 to 316, 331 to 342, 357 to 368, 383 to 394, 409 to 442, 459 to 491, 509 to 516, 535 to 542, 561 to 740	YD45401 to YD45478, YD45355 to YD45368, YD45493 to YD45716, YD45731 to YD45742, YD45757 to YD45768, YD45783 to YD45794, YD45809 to YD45842, YD45859 to YD45891, YD46209 to YD46216, YD45235 to YD46242, YD15301 to YD15480
BHC 1 to 740	YF08151 to YF08283
Cooper 1 to 562	YD43749 to YD43844, YD46261 to YD46400, YD45901 to YD46200, YD45329 to YD45354
Peat 1 to 60, 77 to 138, 153 to 218, 293 to 614	YD97501 to YD97560, YD97577 to YD97638, YD97653 to YD97718, YD97729 to YD97788, YD97793 to YD98114
Rico 1 to 799	YD48283 to YD48500, YD44401 to YD44422, YD48187 to YD48282, YD46501 to YD46963

**Dawson Mining District**

NTS: 115O/02,03,06,07,10,11

Latitude: 63.27° N Longitude: -138.83 ° W

Work Performed on:

Soil Sampling	October 14-25, 2016
IP Survey	June 10-14, 2017
GT Probe	June 30, July 1,3,5-7, 2017
RAB Drilling	September 11-18, 2017
Dighem	November 22, 2016 – June 1, 2017
Drone	June 13, 2017
XCAM	October 14-23, 2016
Geological Mapping	July 28 - August 5, 2017

Prepared for White Gold Corp  
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written by:

Adam Fage, M.Sc

Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT

Amir H. Radjaee, P.Geo

C. Connor Messler

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## 1 Introduction

The following report documents the work completed on the Black Hills Creek (BHC) property during the 2016 and 2017 field seasons. The property is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. It is located in the Dawson Mining district, centered roughly 95 km southeast of Dawson City.

The work completed in 2016 was focused on a number of historic exploration targets which had seen activity between 2009 and 2011. Airborne imagery, and grid in fill soil sampling were the main programs launched during the season, there was also a day of prospecting focused on the Highland Park and Ben Nevis zones. Soil sampling took place between October 14th-25th with 2,330 samples collected in that time. X-Cam aerial imagery was taken on October 14th-16th & 23rd and covered 350 sq. km of the property. The start of the DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey began in November of 2016, but the majority of the work was completed in spring of 2017.

The soil sampling, prospecting/mapping, and X-Cam aerial surveying was completed by Ground Truth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City, and fixed wing flights for the X-Cam were provided by Alpine Aviation out of Whitehorse. Analysis of the soil, and prospecting samples was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver. The total cost of the 2016 exploration program on the Black Hills Creek Property was \$138,278.

The 2017 exploration programme at BHC took place between June 10, and September 18 2017. The programme consisted of an IP/Resistivity geophysical survey, GTProbe sampling, RAB Drilling, a DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey, drone surveying, and an extensive multi-day prospecting and mapping program.

The primary focus of the field season was the historic Bowmore Prospect which saw; 8 IP/resistivity lines totalling 3.32 km between June 9th and 15th; GT Probe sampling of 306 samples along six lines between the 29th of June and July 8th; and 6 RAB drill holes totalling 478.5 m between the 10th and 18th of September. Regional DIGHEM surveying also covered a large portion of the property, survey flights took place in June, and covered the historic Smash Minerals identified prospects. The Dighem survey was contracted to CGG Global of Toronto. The total expenditure on the Black Hills Creek property for 2017 was \$357,058.

Results and interpretation of these surveys form the basis of this report. Appendices to this report are attached as digital files.

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## **2 Property Description, Location, Accessibility, Climate**

The property is located 95 km southeast of Dawson City, in the west-central Yukon. The property is centered at the geographic coordinates 63.403 N and 138.768 W (Figure 1). It is composed of 2,679 contiguous quartz claims covering an area of 51,130 hectares. The property lies to the northeast of the confluence of the Stewart and Yukon rivers. The property is named for Black Hills Creek running through the center of the project area. Black Hills Creek has been, and continues to be actively placer mined. This mining activity has resulted in the construction of gravel roads and airstrips within the Black Hills Creek project area, allowing for year-round access to the project area by road or fixed wing aircraft.

The region has a sub-arctic continental climate, with a mean temperature of  $-4.4^{\circ}$  C. The temperature reaches over 30 C in the summer and can drop below  $-50$  C in the winter. Summer daylight hours peak at 19 hours, 8 minutes of daylight in June, dwindling to a minimum of 5 hours, 38 minutes in December.

The terrain has remained unglaciated, with rolling vegetated hills and steep incised valleys. Vegetation is consistent with that found throughout the region. Hills are dominated by black spruce, birch, alpine grasses, and moss. With thicker vegetation in the valleys, with often well-developed stands of birch, alder, willow, and cottonwood.



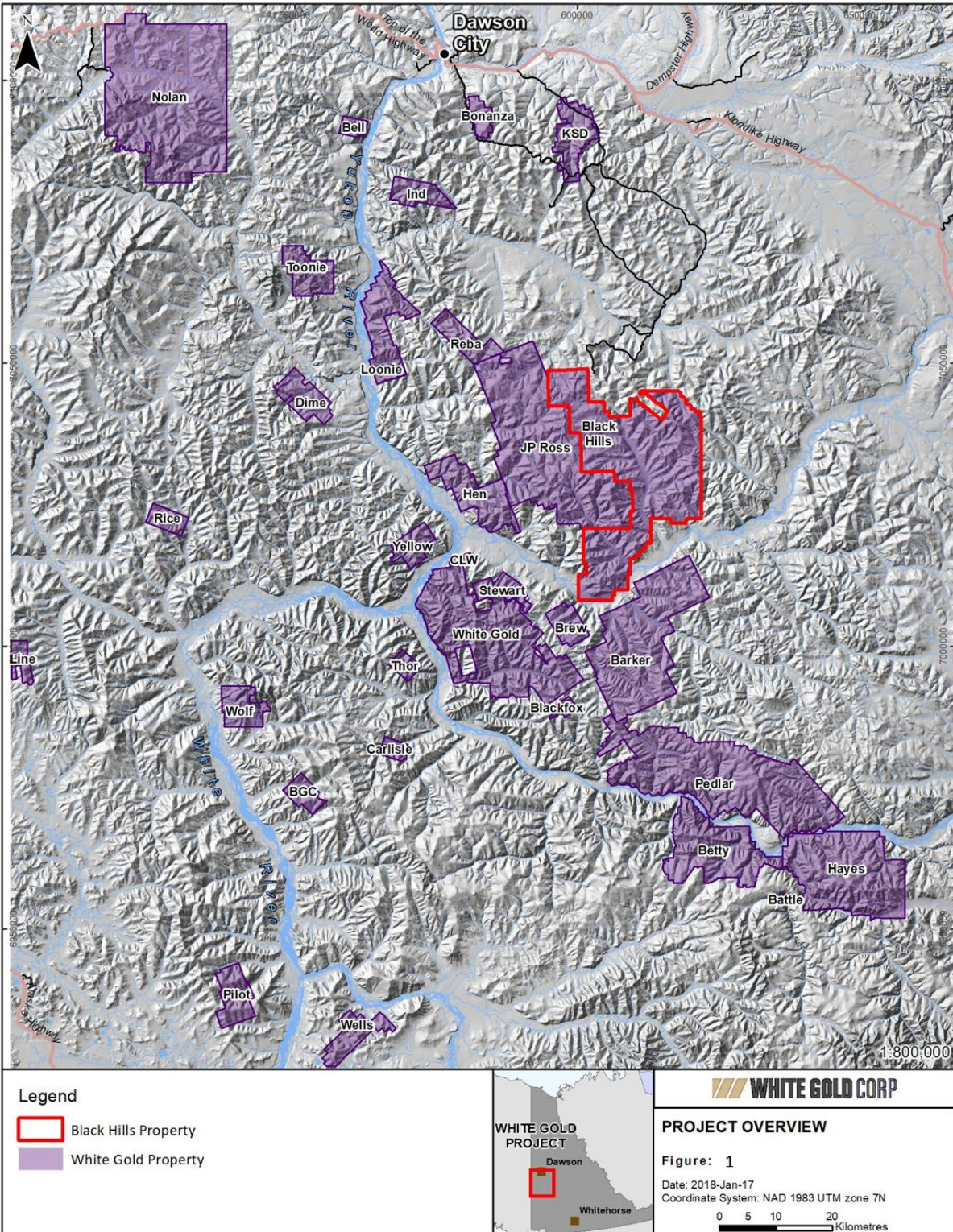


Figure 1: Location of the Black Hills Property, Yukon, Canada

### 3 Claim Information

The Black Hills Creek property is composed of five claim groupings, encompassing 2,679 contiguous quartz claims, covering an area of 51,130 hectares. Table 1 has lists the claim numbers, grant numbers, ownership, and expiration date for the BHC. Figure 2 also shows their location within the project area.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Owner	Operator
BEV 1 to 78	YD45401-YD45478	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 79 to 92	YD45355-YD45368	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 93 to 316	YD45493-YD45716	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 331 to 342	YD45731-YD45742	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 357 to 368	YD45757-YD45768	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 383 to 394	YD45783-YD45794	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 409 to 442	YD45809-YD45842	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 459 to 491	YD45859-YD45891	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 509 to 516	YD46209-YD46216	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 535 to 542	YD45235-YD46242	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BEV 561 to 740	YD15301-YD15480	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
BHC 1 to 133	YF08151-YF08283	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Cooper 1 to 96	YD43749-YD43844	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Cooper 97 to 236	YD46261-YD46400	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Cooper 237 to 536	YD45901-YD46200	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Cooper 537 to 562	YD45329-YD45354	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Peat 1 to 60	YD97501-YD97560	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Peat 77 to 138	YD97577-YD97638	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Peat 153 to 218	YD97653-YD97718	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Peat 229 to 288	YD97729-YD97788	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Peat 293 to 614	YD97793 to YD98114	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Rico 1 to 218	YD48283-YD48500	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Rico 219 to 240	YD44401-YD44422	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Rico 241 to 336	YD48187-YD48282	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.
Rico 337 to 799	YD46501-YD46963	White Gold Corp.	White Gold Corp.

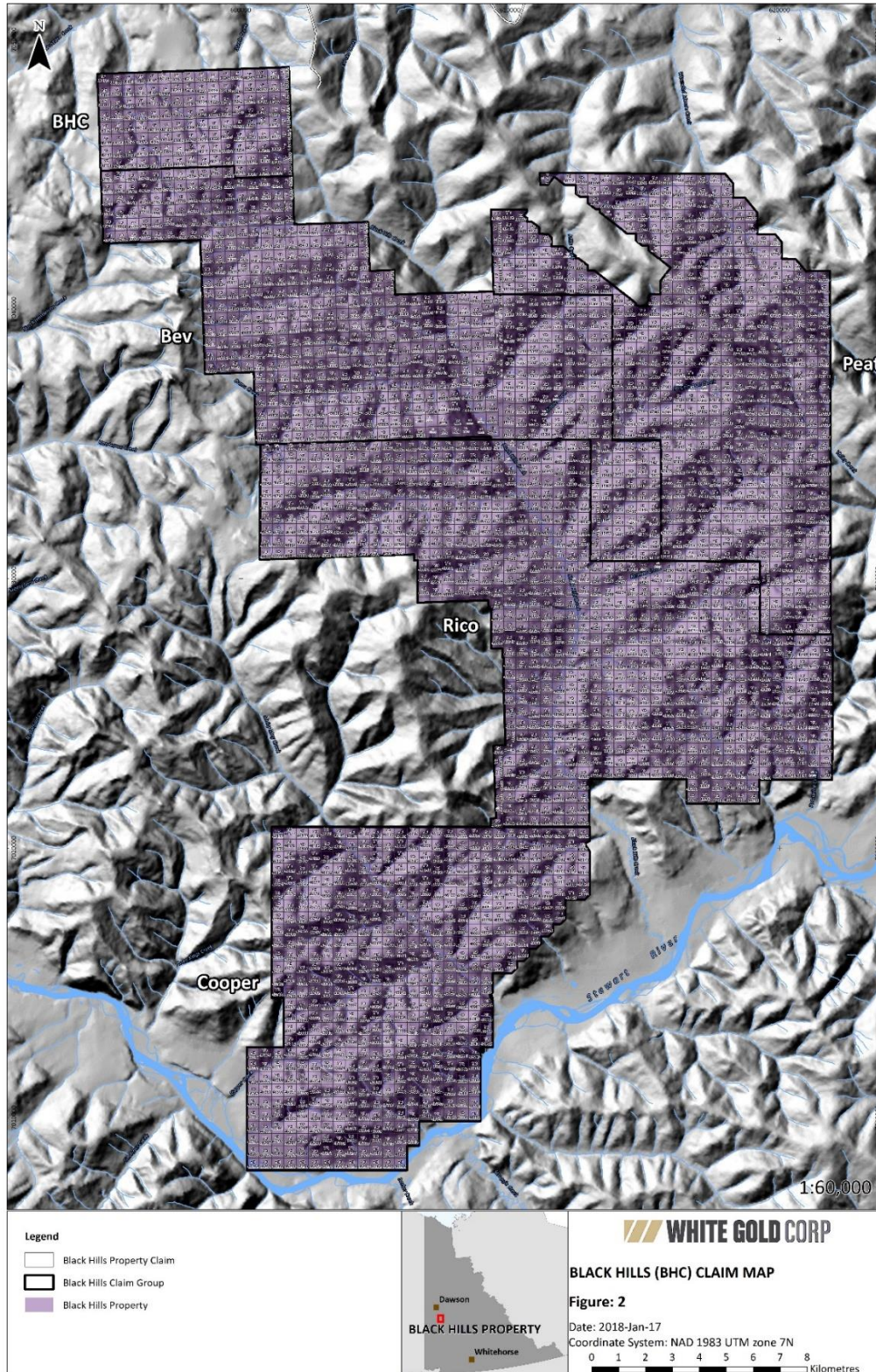


Figure 2: Claim Groupings of the Black Hills property

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## 4 History

### 4.1 Smash Minerals Corp. 2010-2011

*The following is a summary of the Exploration and Drilling sections from the NI 43-101 Technical Report written by Dennis Arne, P.Geo and Phil Smerchanski, P.Geo dated December 12, 2011.*

Starting in 2010 smash began an extensive ridge-and-spur soil geochemistry program; conducted a preliminary bedrock/structural interpretation; analyzed and interpreted available satellite and gravity data for preliminary structural interpretations of the region; prospected areas of interest determined from the initial soil geochemistry program and initial structural interpretations; staked additional claims adjoining the east and northeast border of the existing property; and conducted a review of historical government regional geochemistry stream sediment sampling data and integrated these results with soil and rock geochemistry (Arne and Smerchanski, 2011).

From May to October of 2011 Smash Minerals executed a multi-disciplinary exploration program including property-scale geologic mapping and structural studies; local-scale mapping and prospecting; trench mapping of 2,500 line-meters over 83 trenches with the collection of 1,295 trench channel samples; collection of 1,819 grab samples; on site XRF analysis of all grid soil samples collected; and core logging and sampling of eight diamond drill holes.

A total of 19,511 soil samples including ridge-and-spur and grid soil samples were collected. Additionally, 179 stream sediment samples were collected focusing on all catchment areas within the Black Hills Creek Property to a maximum of 20 sq. km.

An airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was completed covering 9,401 line-kilometers. Anomalies identified by the survey were ground tested. An area with prominent magnetic lows in the north-eastern portion of the Property correlate to a hydrothermally altered biotite-feldspar gneiss and augen gneiss. These zones are associated with steeply dipping Northeast and Northwest trending structures, and were documented to have an alteration halo ranging from 10m to 100 m into the country rock. As mentioned these zones appeared as magnetic lows corresponding to the destruction of magnetite-bearing lithologies due to hydrothermal alteration. Lithologies were also apparent, with ultramafic rocks appearing as magnetic highs within the north and northeastern claim blocks, and the northwestern portion of the Property features a magnetic high associated with the extent of the Carmacks Volcanics. Magmatic structures were also successfully identified as prominent linear magnetic highs.

The interpretation of the geological, geophysical, and geochemical data from 2010 and 2011 directed attention to the northeast of the Property. Of the potential targets

identified, eight saw active exploration work. They are listed below. These targets remain the focus of much of the exploration work on the property.

Prospect	Easting	Northing	Drilling	Trenching
<b>Ben Nevis</b>	618,663	7,037,347	Yes	Yes
<b>Bowmore</b>	612,139	7,038,285	Yes	Yes
<b>Bushmills</b>	612,501	7,039,898	Yes	Yes
<b>CC</b>	613,762	7,033,283	No	Yes
<b>Glen Breton</b>	610,852	7,040,818	Yes	Yes
<b>Highland Park</b>	613,987	7,040,234	No	No
<b>Stranahan's</b>	617,117	7,037,940	No	No
<b>Tullamore Dew</b>	612,850	7,037,561	No	No

## 5 Geology

### 5.1 Regional Geology

The Black Hills regional and property geology is summarized below from Dennis Arne, P.Geol and Phil Smerchanski, P.Geol NI 43-101 Technical Report on the then Whiskey Project Dated December 12, 2011. Supplemental information has been used, where this is the case parenthetical references are in place.

The Property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The basement rocks in this region are pervasively foliated and recrystallized schists and gneisses, which have metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies in the area of the BHC Property. Three generations of plutonism (Devonian, Mississippian, and Permian) are recognized in the Stewart River area. Granitoids and basement rocks have developed two discernable metamorphic foliations. Compression during the Jurassic resulted in the development of narrow shear zones and thrust stacking of lithologic units. During the Cretaceous the regional stress field shifted to extensional and normal faults oriented north-south and east-west developed. These faults controlled the emplacement of Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions. As this system evolved into the Eocene, extension was accommodated by transcurrent slip along the Tintina Fault (Figure 3).

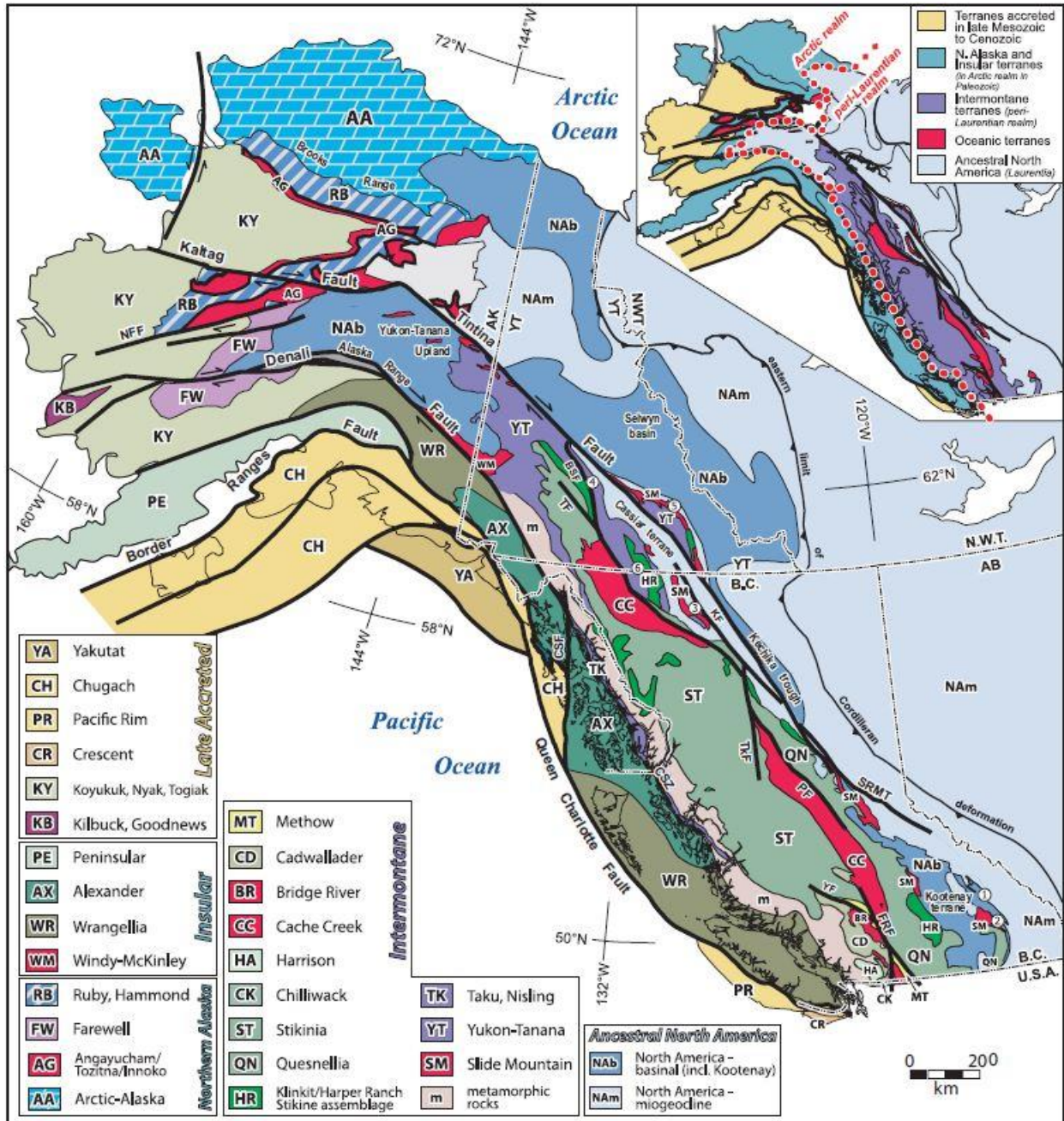


Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Black Hills Property (From Colpron et al., 2007)

The Key regional structure in the BHC area is the series of stacked thrust sheets of metamorphic basement rocks, identified from the Klondike area into the Stewart River area. Amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks and orthogneiss are thrust over similar, but possibly younger, package of metasedimentary rocks containing Late Permian

orthogneiss. The thrust fault is gently folded, so that it has an apparent normal displacement along its northeast dipping limbs.

The thrusting has resulted in the semi-ductile shearing and isoclinal to tight folds on an outcrop scale. Pyroxenites and peridotites emplaced along the thrusts provide the focus for D3 deformation, greenschist facies retrogression and metasomatism. Upright folding from regional scale compression created angular kink folds and fractures (Arne and Smerchanski, 2011). Figure 4 shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska. The deformation phases and their associated habits are featured in the following paragraphs.

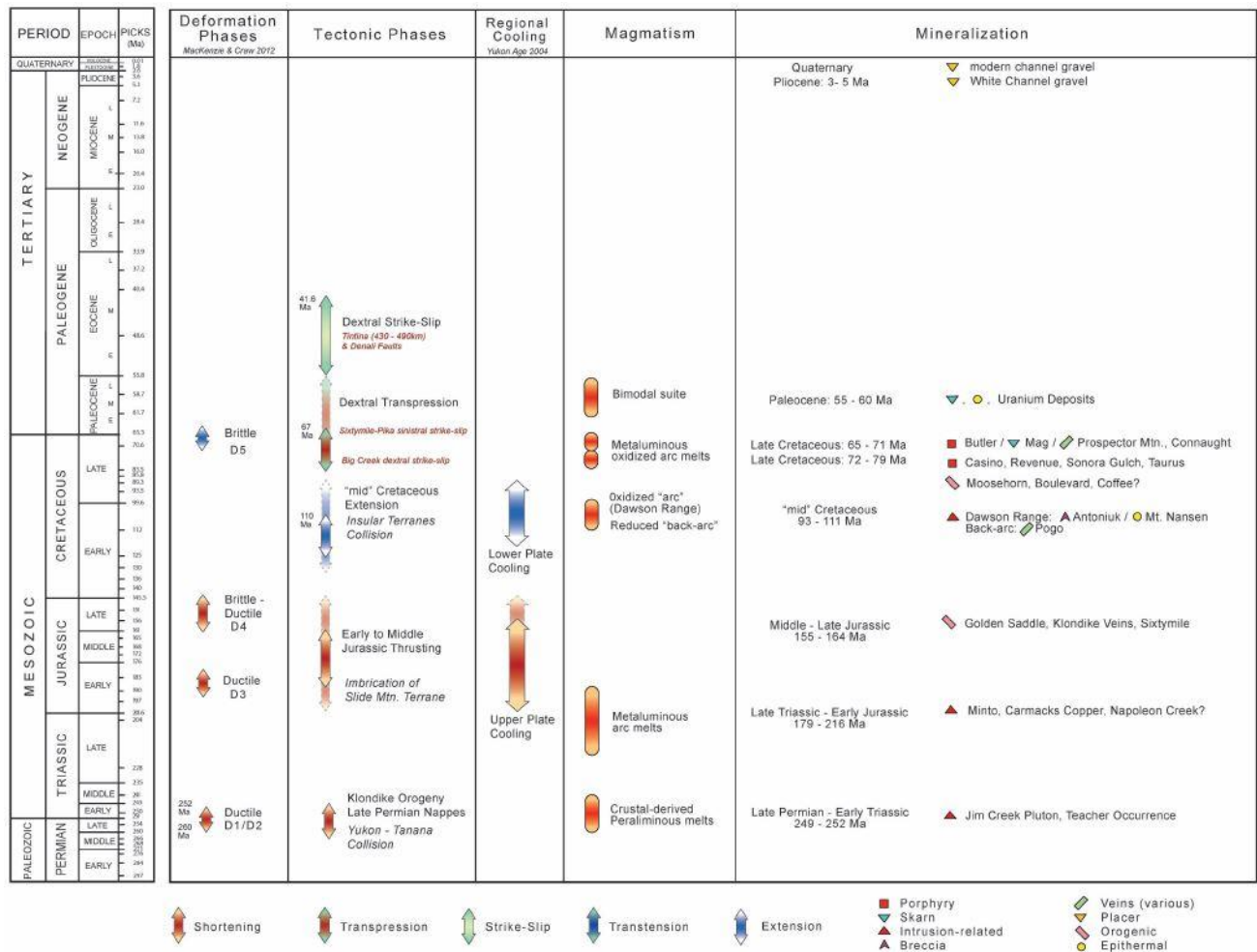


Figure 2: Correlation chart for major tectonic, structural, magmatic and mineralizing events in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

The earliest tectonic event recognized on the Black Hills Creek property is D2 deformation which resulted in a moderately dipping S2 foliation in biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss and micaceous quartzite. Late metamorphic folding typified by fold zones and a rodding lineation dip at a low to moderate angle to the northwest to southeast and occurs primarily within psammitic to pelitic schists, quartzites, and marbles. Semi-brittle to brittle deformation manifested in three events. 1) D3 deformation of F3 fold hinges, and F3 axial surface parallel veins, at a low to moderate northwest to southeast dip within the banded quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss, and hornblende gneiss. 2) D4 Deformation corresponding to steeply north to south dipping F4 kink folds and fractures recognized in quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss, and hornblende gneiss. 3) And an extensional tectonic regime resulting in normal faulting.

Late brittle faulting has since affected the rocks, forming a strong northwest-trending alignment of country rock and conspicuous linear drainages that cut across ridges. Hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining crosscut the metamorphic basement and overlying volcanic rocks. Areas of increased hydrothermal alteration appear to be focused along extensional features following uplift and the formation of the regional D4 folding event, including the contacts between mechanically brittle felsic rocks (e.g. quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss) and the more ductile mafic rocks (e.g. amphibolite gneiss, meta-gabbro). Many of the ore deposits in this district are found near these compositional contacts.

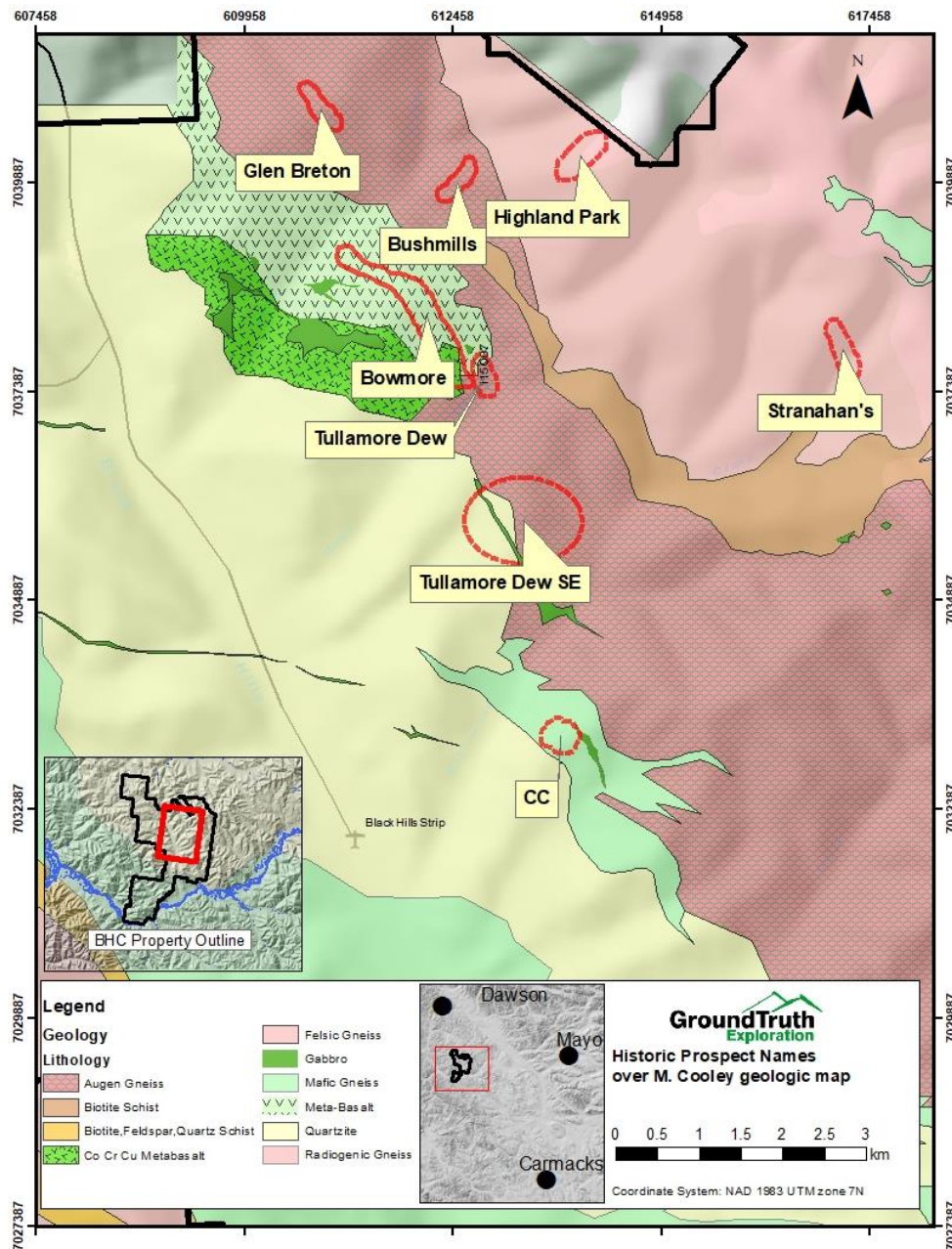
## **5.2 Property Geology**

*The prospect geology is described in detail in the 2011 NI 43-101 by Dennis Arne, P.Ge and Phil Smerchanski, P.Ge The following are summaries of these sections from the report initially dated December 12, 2011.*

Hydrothermal alteration and geochemical anomalism lead the Smash Minerals geologists to focus on the northeast section of the BHC property. Detailed trench and sub-crop mapping identified steeply dipping northeast and northwest trending structures with recorded alteration zones extending 10 m to 100 m into the wallrock. These structural zones are comprised of siliceous breccias and quartz stockwork veining, with white to grey microcrystalline quartz with variable sericitic and limonitic overprints, in some cases, late clay alteration selvages. Where these structures intersect the regional northwest-trending thrusts, at the contact with the structurally lower quartzite and pelitic units, mechanically and geochemically favourable sites for hydrothermal fluid focus have been targeted. Quartz veining and breccia development in quartzite occurs throughout this target setting.



Although the property name has changed, the prospects identified in the 2011 field season have retained their names. In total, Smash Minerals identified 8 prospective zones on the basis of geochemical and geological results (Figure 5). Four of these zones were tested by drilling, trenching, or a combination of the two. Including the Bowmore Prospect, which was the focus of most of 2017 field work.



**Figure 5: Historic Smash Minerals Prospects and zones with the underlying geology, the geology is based on mapping work completed by M. Cooley 2017, and Cooley and Leatherman, 2011**

### 5.2.1 Ben Nevis Zone

The Ben Nevis Zone is a north-trending corridor of brecciated quartz veins, with sericitic alteration of felsic orthogneiss. Gold mineralization is associated with galena and pyrite in quartz cemented brecciated quartz veins, and with disseminated pyrite in altered felsic orthogneiss wall rock. Anomalous gold values ranged from detection limit to 0.15 g/t Au with 1.36 g/t Ag in soil. Channel sample results from trenching in this zone yielded an average of 0.21 g/t Au and 6.57 g/t Ag over 4 meters, and 0.3 g/t Au and 11.4 g/t Ag over 4 meters in a separate interval along strike. Grab samples of brecciated quartz veins from within this zone return values ranging from detection limit to 3.03 g/t Au.

### 5.2.2 Bowmore Zone

The Bowmore Zone is targeting the intersection of northwest and east-west trending structures coincident with a 1,400 meter gold and pathfinder element soil anomaly. The 2017 field effort at BHC was dominantly focused on this Zone, which lies within a 4 km by 2.5 km, northwest-trending elliptical body of mafic metavolcanic rocks consisting mainly of actinolite garnet gneiss. Portions of this metavolcanic are interpreted to have resisted tectonic strain and remained less foliated, preserving primary igneous textures indicative of flows including flow contacts, flow banding, flow breccia, and possibly relict amygdules. The relatively non-foliated character of parts of this unit suggest it may have acted as a “Mega-boudin” during flattening of the surrounding strongly foliated rocks, causing it to behave more brittly and making it a better potential host for subsequent fault dilation, fluid flow, and mineralization. The rigid body may have also caused the deflection of faults around its margins, forming dilation zones (Cooley pers. comm, 2017). The mafic units are cross cut by granitoid dikes, and igneous breccias with a granitic matrix and metavolcanics clasts. From historic drill and trench logs mm to cm scale quartz and quartz carbonate veins cross cut the lithologies listed above, with higher concentrations noted in the later stage dikes and breccias.

### 5.2.3 Bushmills Zone

The Bushmills zone is located in the north-eastern portion of the property and is interpreted to be associated with a low sulfidation epithermal-style hydrothermal alteration system characterized by phyllic (sericite-quartz-pyrite) alteration at the intersection of an east west trending fault and a north-northwest trending foliation within felsic orthogneiss. The orthogneiss consists of fine to medium-grained potassium feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, and traces of secondary pyrite. Foliation is defined by metamorphic biotite and muscovite, and elongate feldspar augens.

#### **5.2.4 CC Zone**

The CC zone is hosted in metagabbro and hornblende gneiss with epithermal-style quartz veins. The limited work to date here has prevented the compilation of a more detailed prospect geology.

#### **5.2.5 Glen Breton Zone**

The Glen Breton Zone is characterized by a north-trending structural lineament containing brecciated quartz veins, high-density stockwork quartz veining, and strong sericitic alteration of felsic orthogneiss at a sheared contact with metasedimentary rocks. The lineament forms a magnetic low in the airborne magnetics. Disseminated pyrite and secondary copper-oxide and carbonate mineralization is focused in brecciated quartz veins and altered wall rock.

#### **5.2.6 Highland Park Zone**

The Highland Park Zone is characterized by highly anomalous Ba, Hg, Sb, and Te with minor anomalous Au in soils and rocks. The area of interest appears to be at the intersection of two quartz-sericite structures, within a felsic gneiss. It may represent a shallow/low temperature environment indicative of high level alteration in a vertically zoned epithermal system. There is a strongly silicified zone documented as a prominent topographic lineament coincident with the soil anomaly.

#### **5.2.7 Stranahan's Zone**

Stranahan's was first identified in 2011 along a northwest-trending structural corridor corresponding to a magnetic low and characterized by intense brecciation of sericite altered and silicified felsic orthogneiss associated with stockwork quartz veining. Rock samples from this zone returned assay values from detection limit up to 8 g/t Au.

#### **5.2.8 Tullamore Dew Zone**

The target is defined by a cluster of multi-element soil anomalies with elevated gold, silver, tellurium, and bismuth values. The geologic setting is interpreted to be part of the hanging wall of a major thrust fault near the structural contact of felsic orthogneiss and pelitic schist, at the margin of a metagabbro intrusion.

### **5.3 Mineralization**

The known zones of mineralization are associated with a series of northwest trending, and conjugate northeast trending structures with broad halos of quartz-sericite alteration within felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, quartzite, and locally ultramafic rocks. Geochemically the zones show a range of pathfinder element associations including Bi, Te, and Ag. In altered felsic rocks there is a positive correlation between Au, Mo, and Pb.

Structurally, metal zonation appears to trend from high level Hg and Ba, though As to Pb, and Mo to Au-Ag signatures, suggesting possible mineralized levels/depths within a vertically zoned hydrothermal system, similar to low-sulfidation epithermal deposits. The regional precedence for this model is set, with noted similarities in mineralization, alteration, host lithologies, and associated geochemistry between prospects at Black Hills Creek and the Golden Saddle Deposit on the White Property (Gibson, 2017).

## 6 Geochemical Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were shipped to Bureau Veritas (BV) sample preparation facility in Whitehorse. Prepared samples were shipped by BV to Vancouver where final analysis was completed.

Soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved until 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.

RAB and GTProbe samples 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 % pass 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.

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## 7 Soil Sampling Program

### 7.1 Introduction

The 2016 soil program consisted of sending a 11 man crew from Dawson City for a 12 day detailed sampling program to collect 2330 soil samples with the objective of infilling historic grids at the Glen Breton, Bushmills, Bowmore, Ben Nevis, Tullamore Dew and CC targets.

Sampling took place on October 14-25, 2016.

### 7.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Braeden Paun-Burnett
2. Brian Hyde
3. Dan Brown Hozjan
4. Grace Bisaro
5. Jack Tafaro
6. Joshua Forrester
7. Mark Severinson
8. Nick Mckay
9. Ross Reed
10. Simon Cash
11. Yoann Voyer

### 7.3 Soil Sampling Survey Procedure

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

All sampling traverses are pre-planned, with pre -specified sampling intervals, typically 50m. Field technicians navigate to sample site using handheld GPS units. The soil sampler arrives at each sample site, identifies the most appropriate location to collect the sample and lays out a sheet of plastic (12"x20" ore bag). The soil sample is taken using an Eijkelkamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20cm and 110cm. Samplers strive to consistently collect C-Horizon sample material. Where necessary (rocky or frozen ground) a prospector's pick ('mattock') is used to obtain the sample.

The soil is laid out on the sheet of plastic in the order it was recovered from the sample hole. Two Standardized photos are taken at each sample site- 1) Sample Location photo: across slope, 5m from sample hole with auger inserted and 2) Sample Profile photo: Close up of sample laid out on ore bag with barcode tag and munsell color chart in photo.

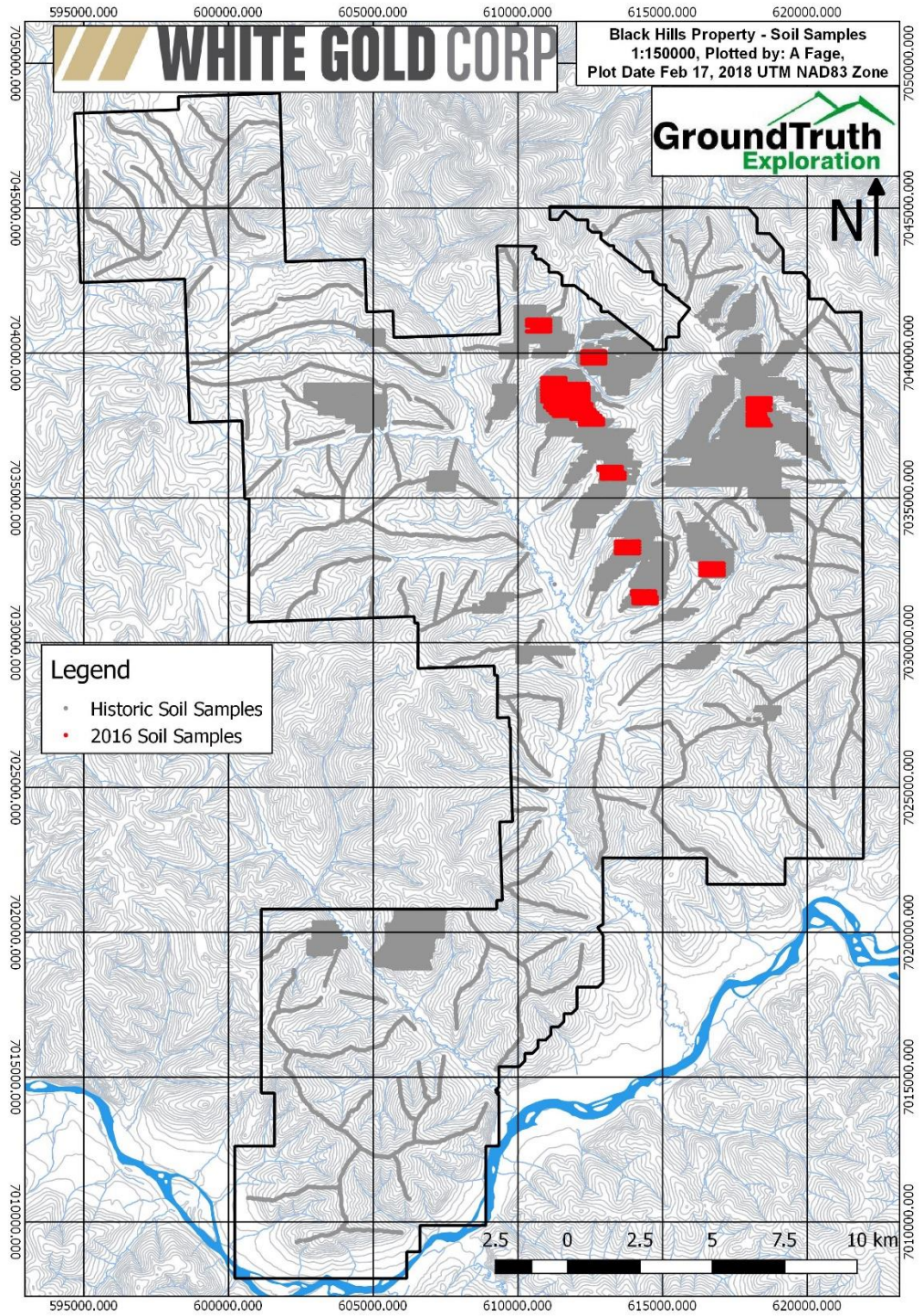
The sampler places the necessary amount of soil (400-500 grams) from the bottom of the hole into a kraft sample bag. The bag labeled with the 3-letter project and tagged with a plastic barcode ID tag containing a unique 7 digit sample identification number is inserted. A plastic barcode ID tag with the 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. Both samples are given unique Sample identification number. The data for both samples is recorded and a note is made indicating the duplicate and its corresponding sample identification number. At client's discretion, standard reference material is inserted into the sample stream at an interval of 1:50.

The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin GPSMap 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. This includes: sample identification number (scanned into device at sample site), soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information. As well, the GPS coordinates are entered into the handheld device as a secondary backup in case of GPS failure.

### 7.4 Soil Survey Results

A location map of soil samples collected in 2017 is shown below in Figure 6.



**Figure 6: Location of 2016 Soil Samples**

Assay results from the 2016 program ranged from trace gold up to 1594 ppb Au. The program was planned to infill and confirm soil anomalies associated with the historic Smash targets, as well as test prospective ground. Below are the prospect specific results.

#### 7.4.1 Bowmore

A total of 961 samples were taken within and around the historic Bowmore zone, five of these returned grades greater than 100 ppb Au including a 1594 ppb Au sample (Figure 7). There is also weakly anomalous copper (trace to 0.026% Cu) with elevated nickel, iron, cobalt and chromium. These samples coincide with the inferred contact between a gabbroic unit and the Co-Cr-Cu Metabasalt.

***Stats (2016 soils – 961): 5 samples > 100 ppb Au; 10 samples > 50 ppb Au; 22 samples > 25 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.2 Glen Breton

Of the 164 samples collected infilling the Glen Breton zone returned gold grades from trace to 318.7 ppb Au. The 2016 program extended the historic prospective zone to the in all directions. The historic prospect shows increased levels of U, Th, and La at its core, and had two station hits for gold above 100 ppb Au outside of the historic prospective zone.

***Stats (2016 soils – 164): 2 samples > 100 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.3 Ben Nevis (NW Extension)

A total of 309 samples were taken to the northwest of the Ben Nevis prospect, there was trace gold in the soils (< 50 ppb Au).

***Stats (2016 soils – 309): 3 samples > 25 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.4 BHC Grid 1

Gold grades range from trace to 84.7 ppb Au. The soil assays showed relatively high base metal results, these aren't of significant grade, just elevated when compared to the Black Hills Creek averages. Silver also has a few station hits with grades ranging from trace to 1.1 ppm Ag, these high silver samples also correspond to elevated Mo and As. Sample 1463945 has a recorded Ba return over detection, (> 10,000 ppm Ba), this sample also has elevated W.

***Stats (2016 soils – 172): 2 samples > 50 ppb Au; 2 samples > 25 ppb Au***



#### 7.4.5 BHC Grid 2

Of the 175 samples taken in this area there were no significant station hits for gold. This gridded area has samples with elevated U, Th, and La ( $\pm$  Ga ), a standard geochemical package associated with the units of felsic gneiss.

***Stats (2016 soils – 175): 0 > 25 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.6 Bushmills

A total of 169 samples were taken infilling the Bushmills zone, gold grades range from trace to 29.4 ppb Au. As with the other prospects in the felsic gneisses there is often elevated U, Th, and La.

***Stats (2016 soils- 169): 1 sample > 25 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.7 CC Zone

Gold grades range from trace to 428.6 ppb Au, samples with high gold grades show a positive relationship to elevated Bi and Te. A set of pathfinder elements commonly associated with gold in the rock samples from the project area, but often poorly demonstrated in the 2016 soils. The surface geochemistry also clearly outlines a section of more mafic material with relative spikes in Ni, Co, Fe, and Cr.

***Stats (2016 soils – 164): 1 sample > 100 ppb Au; 1 sample > 50 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.8 Tullamore Dew

There is a degree of ambiguity to the border of the Tullamore Dew zone, It is along the southern margin of the larger and more substantial significant Bowmore Zone. The number of samples used here is 41. All samples are accounted for between the two prospects. Gold in soils ranges from trace to 46.5 ppb Au. Silver grades range from trace to 1.1 ppm Ag, and appears to be concentrated within the augen gneiss to the southeast of the contact with a meta-basalt.

***Stats (2016 soils – 41):2 samples > 25 ppb Au***

#### 7.4.9 Tullamore Dew SE

Tullamore Dew Southeast was first described by Smash Minerals, in is located 1.7 km southeast of the Tullamore Dew zone. Gold grades in soil from the 2016 program range from trace to 173.6 ppb Au. Silver grades range from trace to 1.3 ppm Ag.

***Stats (2016 soils – 175): 1 sample > 100 ppb Au; 2 samples > 50 ppb Au; 9 samples > 25 ppb Au***

Maps shown below are plotted with break points at 80<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, 95<sup>th</sup>, 98<sup>th</sup> and 99<sup>th</sup> percentile for all samples on the property. Maps are focused on the 2016 sampling grid areas.

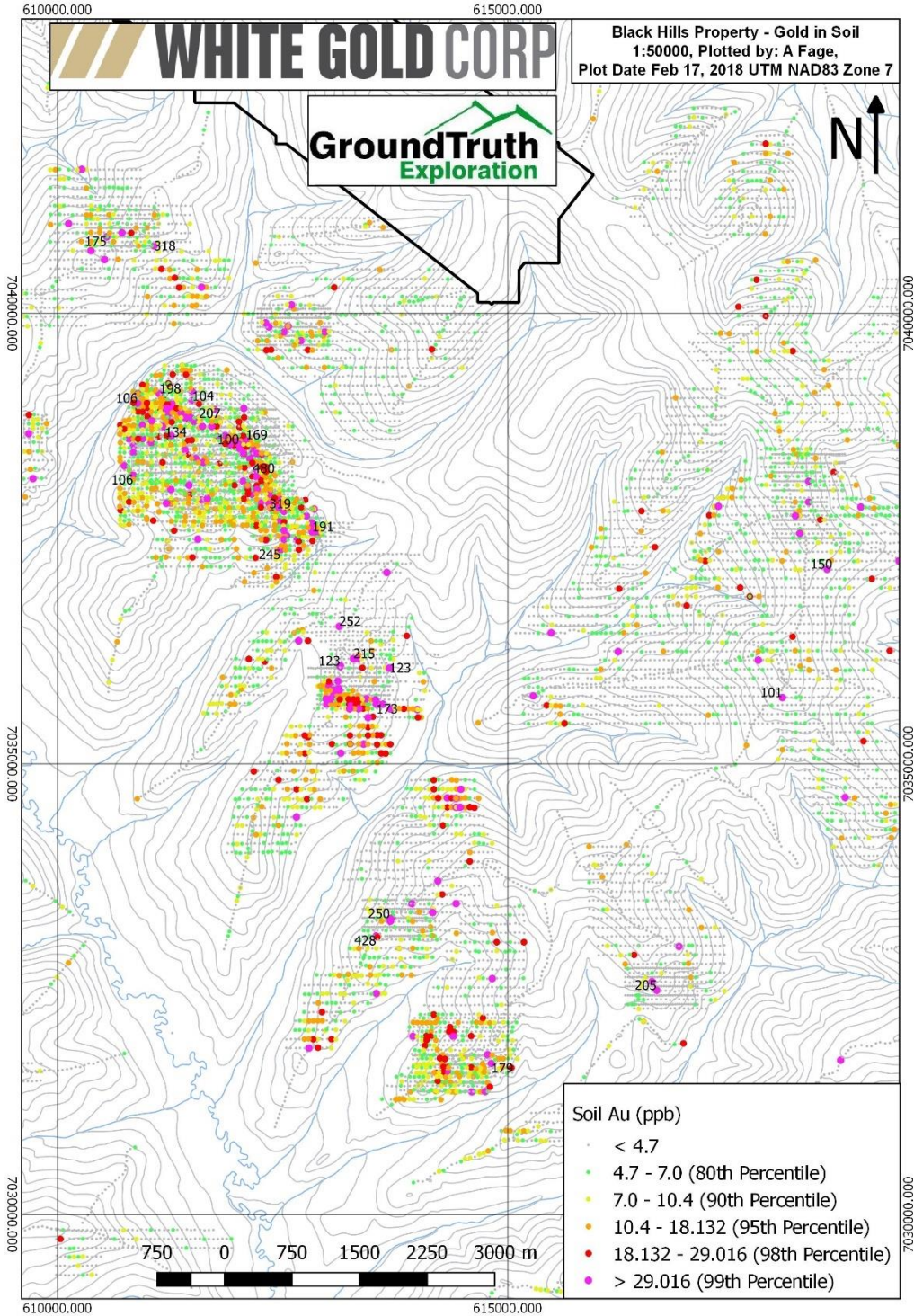
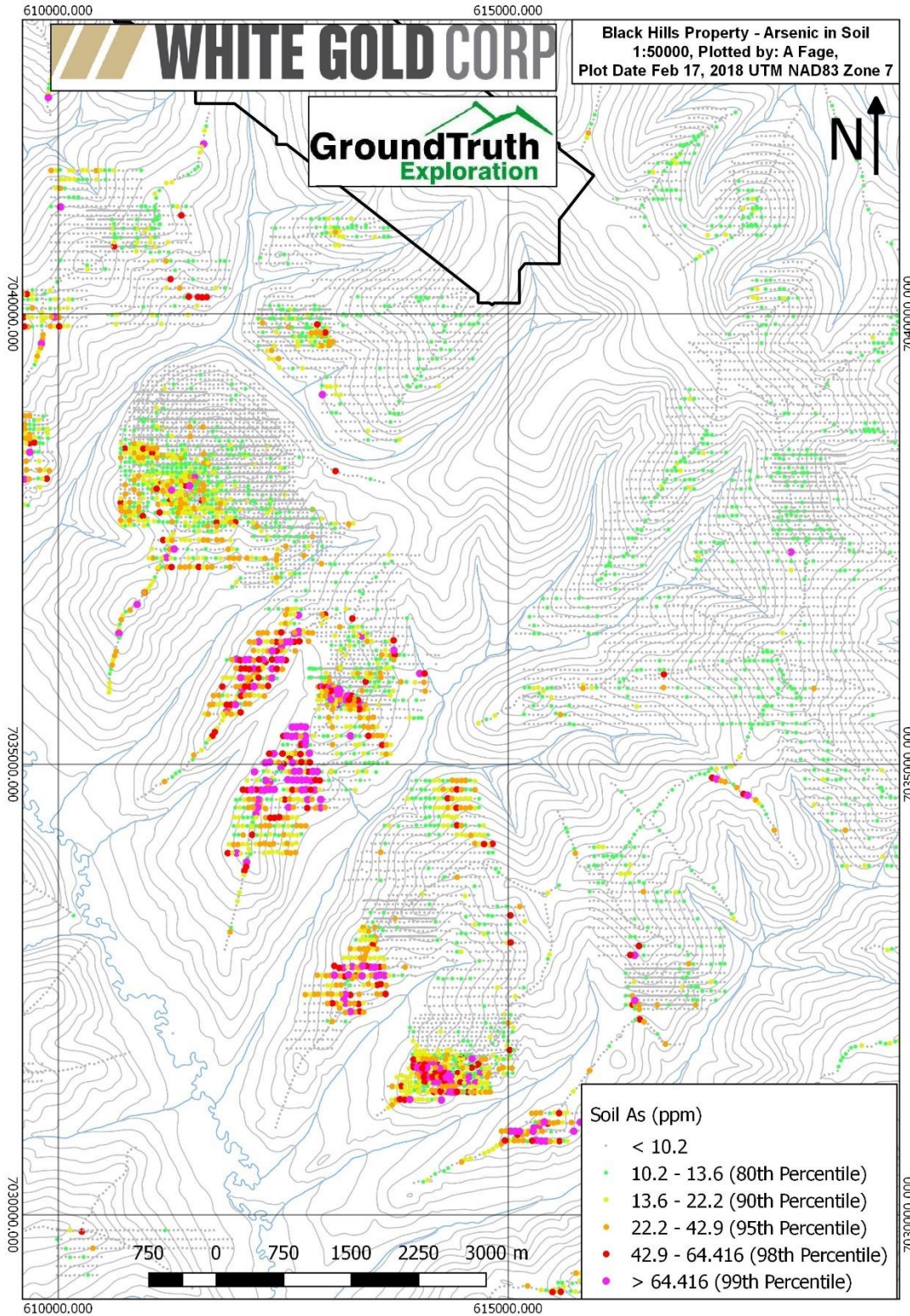


Figure 7: Gold-in-soil grids, Black Hills property. >100ppb Au Samples have been labelled.



**Figure 8: Arsenic-in-soil grids, Black Hills Property**

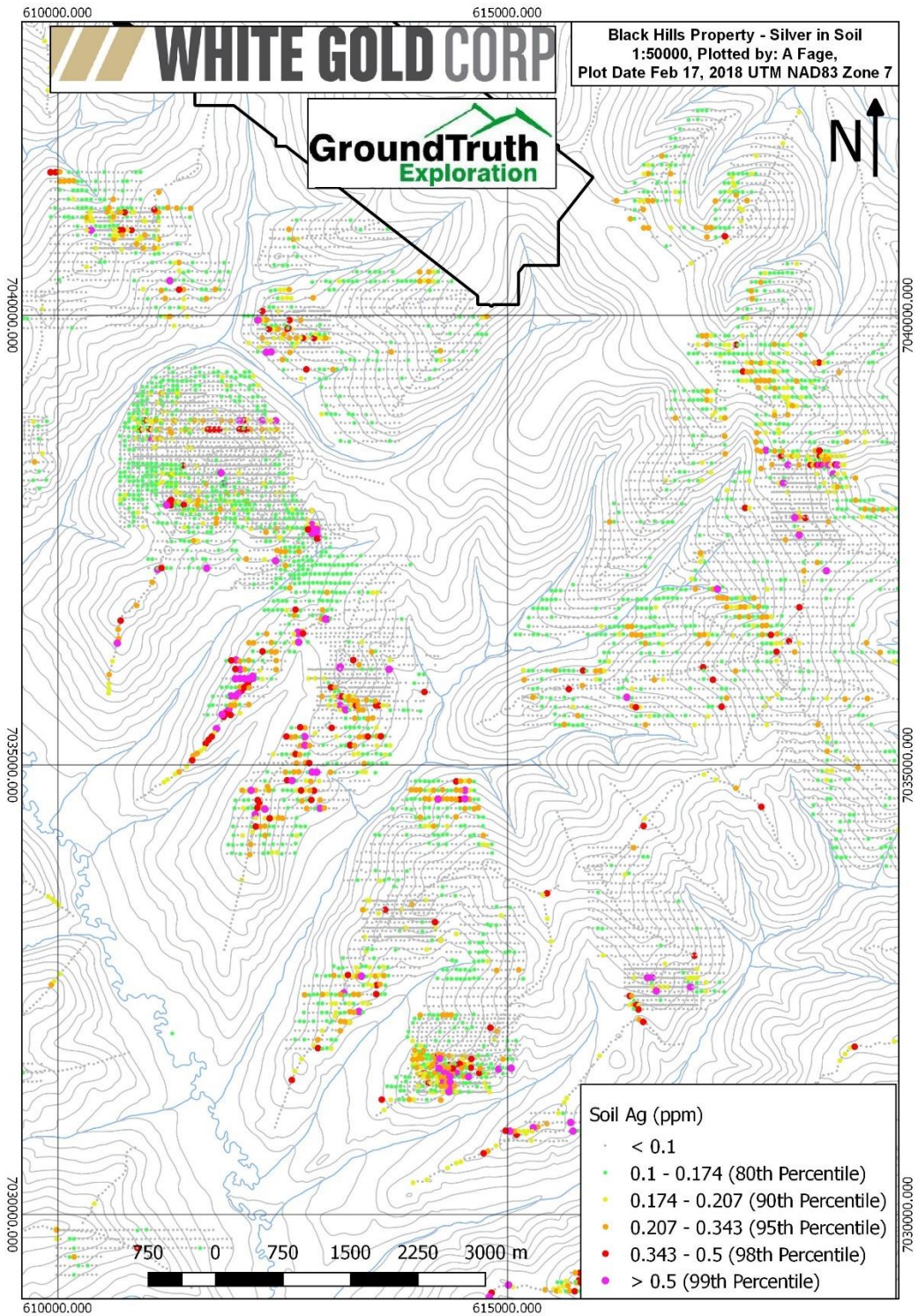


Figure 9: Silver-in-soil grids, Black Hills Property

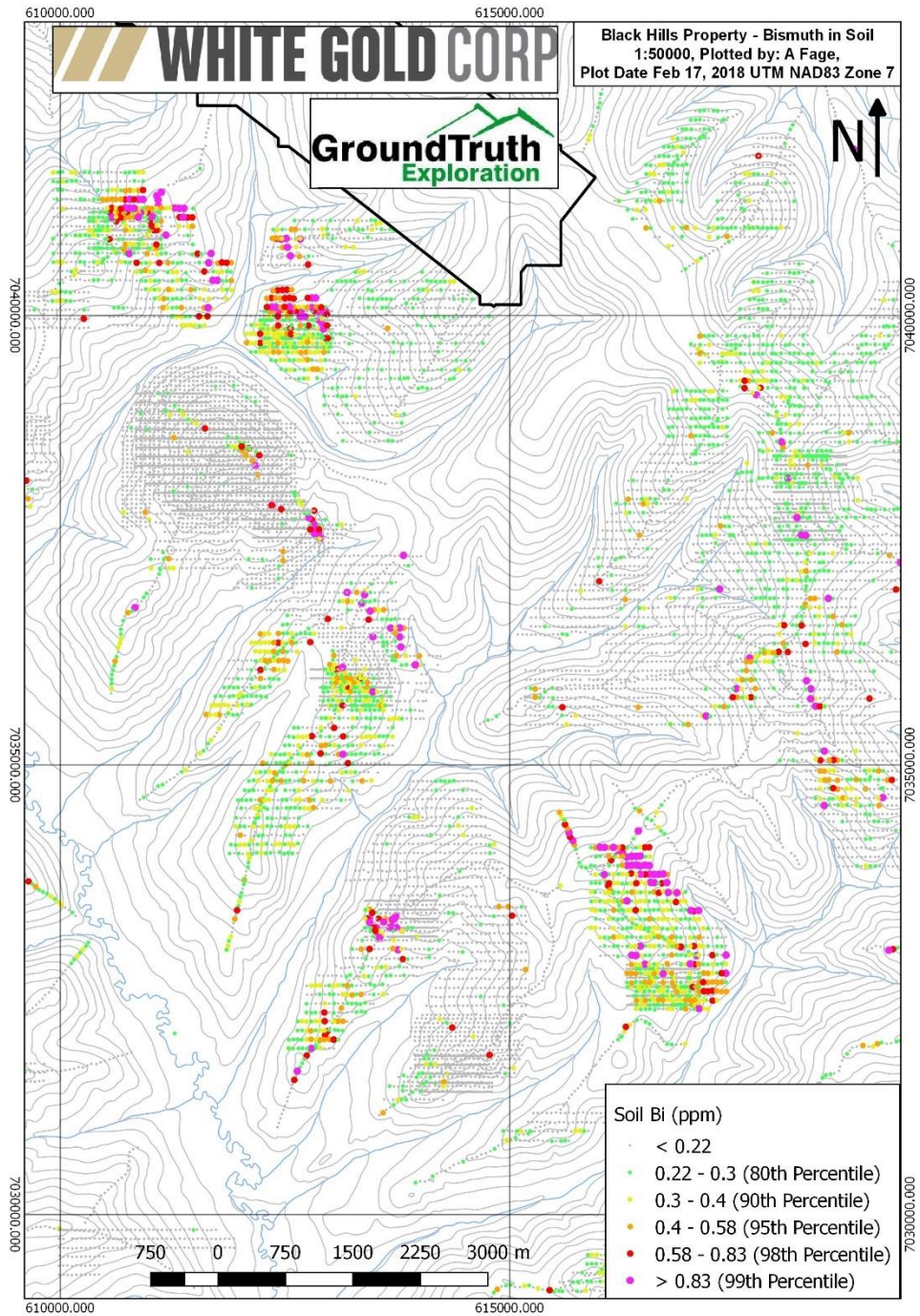


Figure 10: Bismuth-in-soil grids, Black Hills property

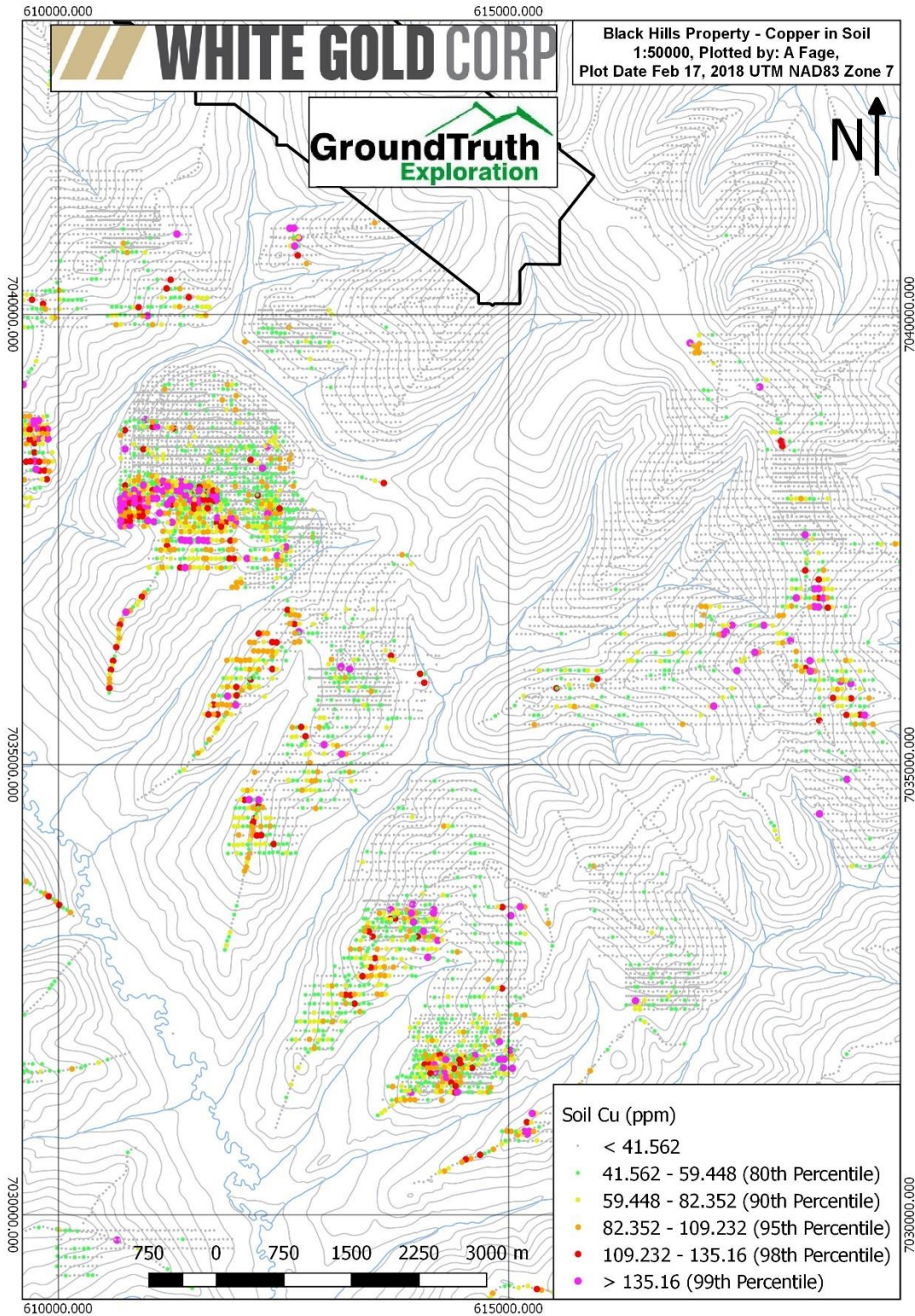


Figure 11: Copper-in-soil grids, Black Hills Property

## 8 XCAM Survey Program

### 8.1 Introduction

350km<sup>2</sup> of XCAM survey at 13cm resolution was completed on October 14-16, 23, 2016. This survey produced an orthophoto and terrain elevation model over the property.

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 12). 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.



Figure 12: XCAM Mounted to airplane strut.

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. These ports connect cables (usb and coaxial) to the external GPS unit mounted to the top of the wing, the external 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. The pod does not have an internal power source and can not run off power from the plane, instead custom batteries are used.

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The tablet contains 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. 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).

## **8.2 XCAM Survey Results**

The 2016 drone survey covered the approximately 60% of the Black Hills claim block. The orthorectified images resulting from the drone survey is shown below in Figure 13.



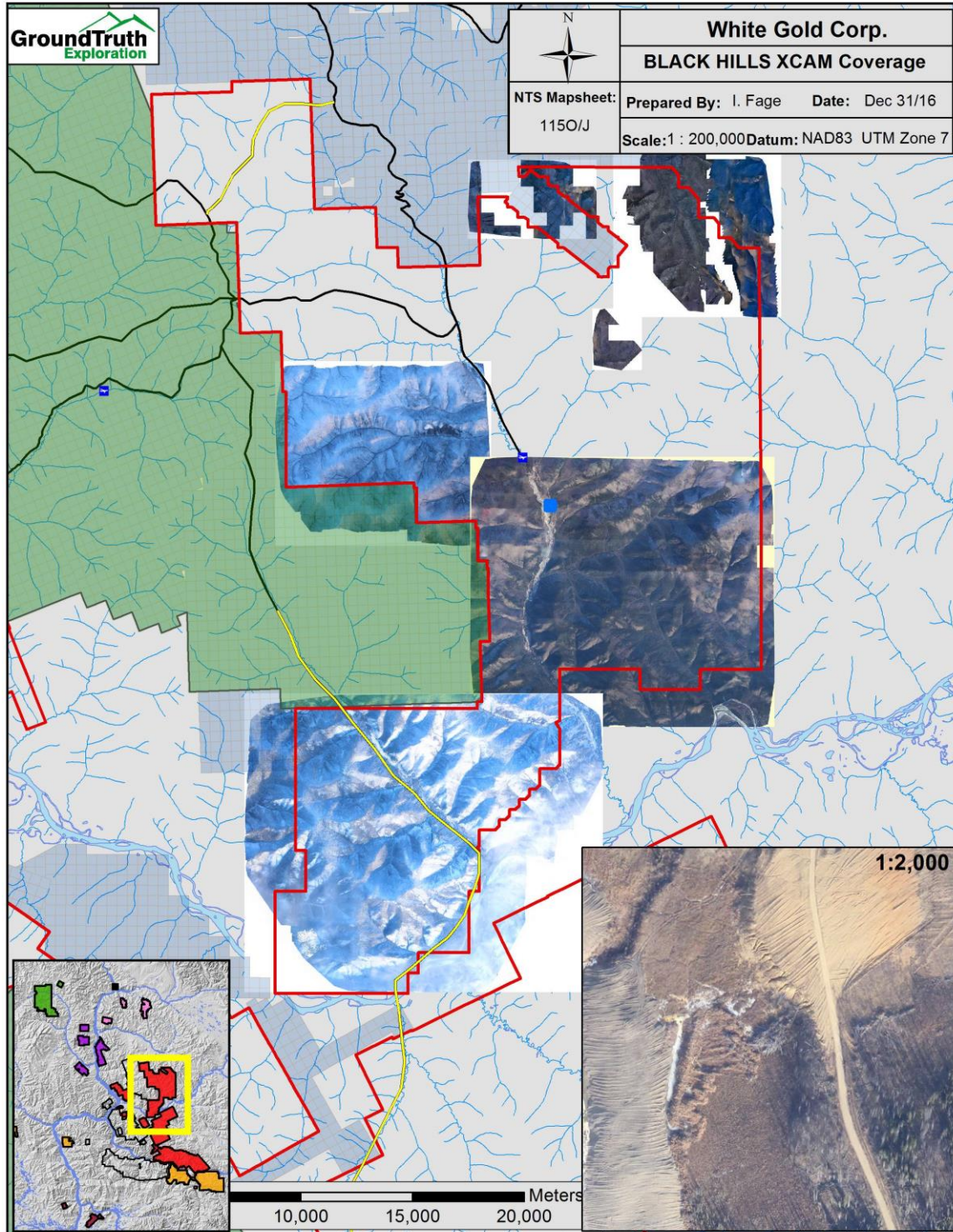


Figure 13: Orthophoto from the 2016 XCAM Survey of the Black Hills Property.

## 9 Geological Mapping Program

### 9.1 Introduction

The 2016 season saw one day of geologic field work on the Black Hills Creek property. This consisted of a preliminary review of the Highland Park and Ben Nevis target areas. A sample of chalcopyrite-galena bearing quartz vein was collected from the Ben Nevis target area and returned 1.46 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 0.11% Pb, 28.7 ppm Bi, 43.6 ppm Mo, 92.6 ppm Sb, and 24.8 ppm Te.

Seven full field days between July 28 and August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017 were spent on the BHC property. Consulting geologists Michael Cooley and Jean Pautler were accompanied by GroundTruth Exploration geologists over the course of this week. The initial focus area was the Bowmore Prospect, where mapping and prospecting targeted known soil anomalies, areas of historic trenching. Once the initial investigation of this area was complete, mapping and prospecting moved further afield within the northeast of the property. The primary focus was the main drainage of Black Hills Creek, covering roughly 9 km of the valley.

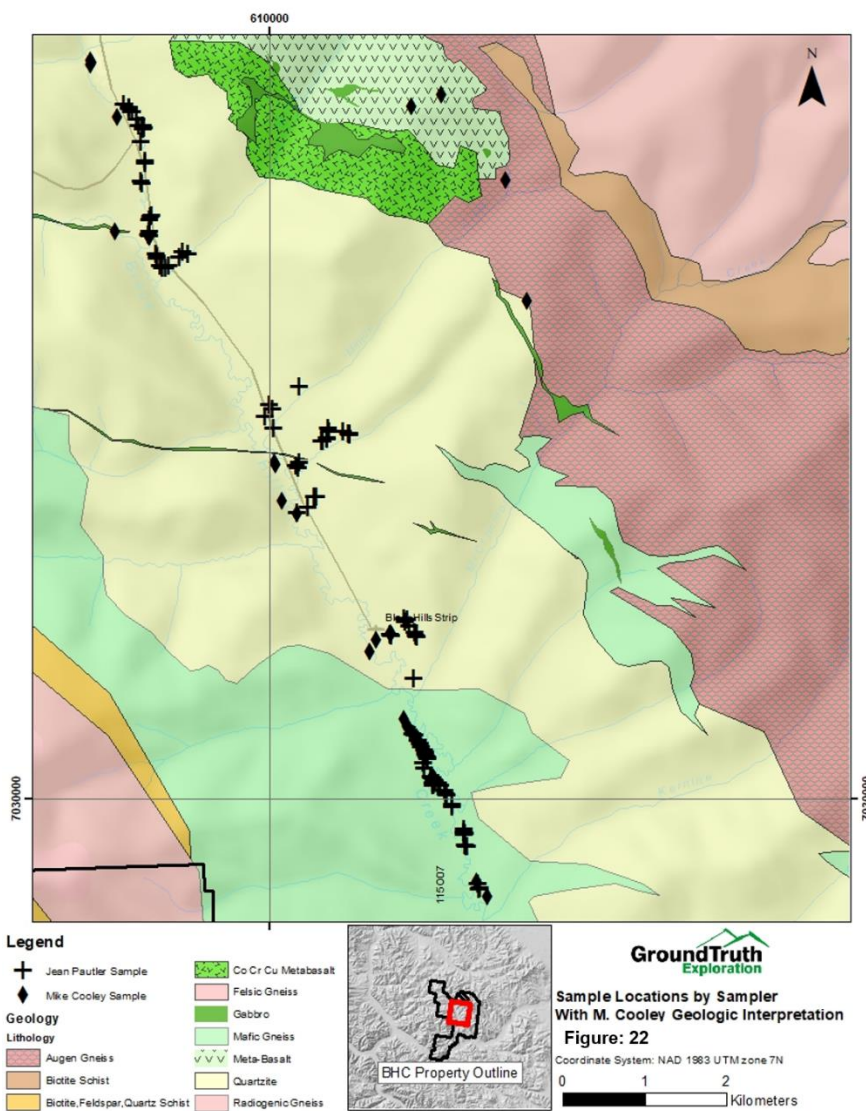
The work on the Bowmore Prospect (July 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>) helped provide a better understanding of the geology, and potential structural controls for the mineralization documented here. The main lithologic body underlying the gold in soil anomaly, GT Probe Lines, IP/Resistivity lines, and the 2017 RAB drill holes is interpreted to be a mafic metavolcanic. Portions of this unit have appeared to act more rigid during regional tectonic events, creating a brittle body of rock, which may have acted as a potential host for subsequent fault dilation, fluid flow, and mineralization. The rigid body may have also caused the deflection of faults around its margins, forming dilation zones (Cooley, 2017). This contrast between rigid and ductile material is a common trait of many of the discovered gold deposits within the region.

In the main valley of, and the drainages feeding, Black Hills Creek mapping confirmed a large package of quartzite and other metasediments within the northern portion of the targeted area. These are interpreted to be part of the Snowcap Suite of metasediments (PDS). This interpretation aligns with the Yukon Bedrock Geologic Map. In the southern portion of the mapped area, the lithology is interpreted as metamorphosed mafic material, mapped by Jean Pautler as Finlayson (DMF). Discrepancy between the regional maps composed by the Yukon Geological Survey and the 2017 mapping effort appear to be the result of resolution more than inaccuracies.

The metasedimentary units were documented with foliaform sulfide mineralization (pyrite + pyrrhotite < chalcopyrite << galena). This mineralization combined with the actinolite +

garnet alteration assemblage of the metavolcanics to the east, may indicate syndepositional hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. Initially disseminated sulfide within the quartzite may have remobilized along foliation during metamorphism (Cooley, 2017).

*A detailed report discussing this mapping effort is included in Appendix F, prepared by Michael Cooley, PhD. Also included are the rock sample descriptions and analytical certificates.*



**Figure 14: Cooley geologic interpretation with sample locations.**

## 10 IP Program

### 10.1 Introduction

White Gold Corporation (WGO) headquartered in Toronto, ON commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Inc. (GroundTruth) headquartered in Dawson City, YT to complete 9 high resolution resistivity and induced polarization (RES/IP) surveys on the Black Hills Creek (BHC) property during the 2017 field season. Figure 15 shows the location of BHC in relation to Dawson City and Figure 16 (in section 4.3) shows an overview of the completed RES/IP grid within the property.

The purpose of the RES/IP survey is to identify geological structure and delineate extent of mineralized zones that are indicated by soil anomalies. This report details the results of the RES/IP surveys. Additional surveying and interpretation is left to WGO's discretion.

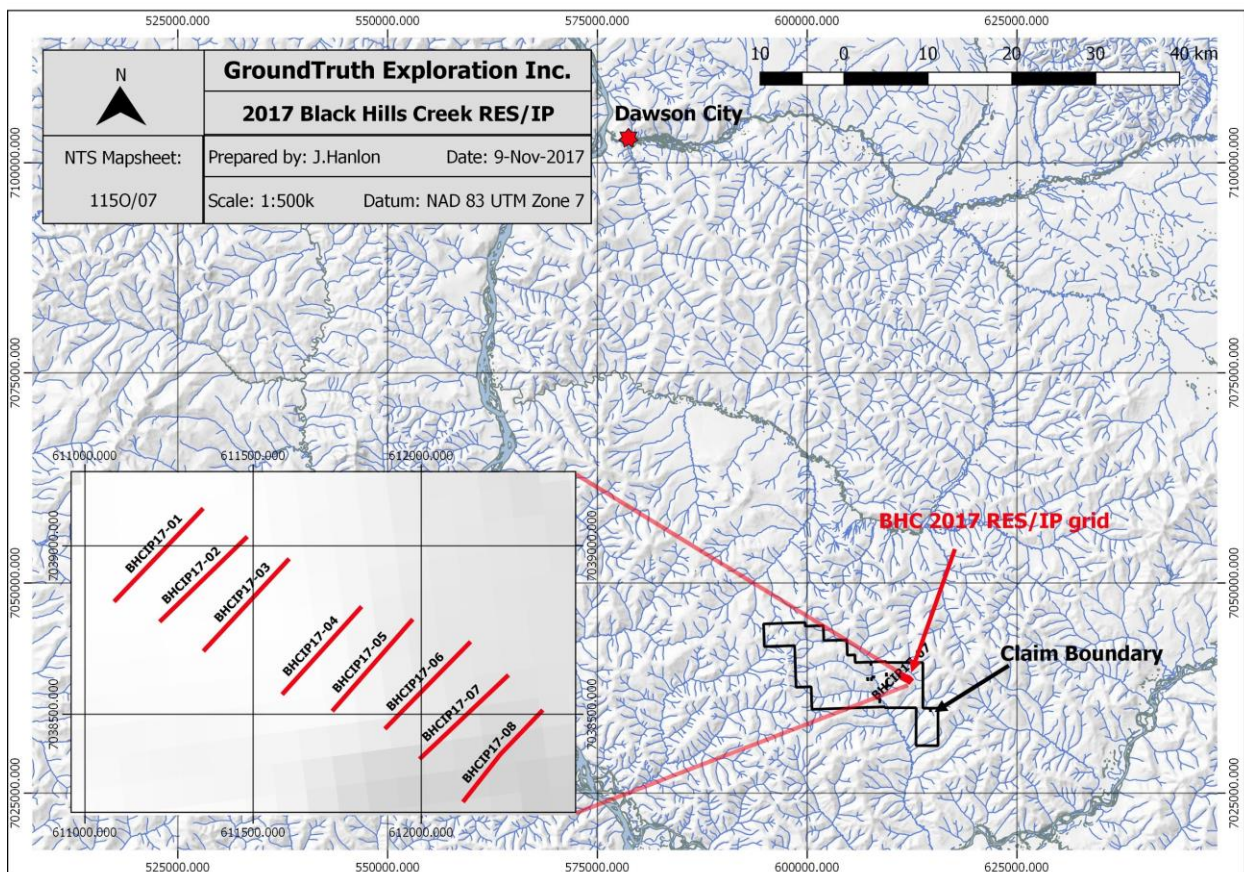


Figure 15: Overview location map of the Black Hills Creek property.

## 10.2 Survey Theory

Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys are an appropriate approach to lode-source gold exploration in Yukon Territories because of the resistivity contrasts inherent to the mineralization and geological structures that are associated with gold deposits. The non-invasive nature of RES/IP combined with its cost efficiency make it a valuable contribution to exploration efforts.

RES/IP surveys involve current injection from the ground surface to induce an electric field that is a function of the conductivity distribution in the subsurface. A current injection typically uses one sink electrode and one source electrode. A measurement of potential field is then acquired across two electrodes that are different from the current electrodes. Hundreds of potential field measurements are made at intervals along the RES/IP traverse for successive current injections to generate the final raw profile of apparent subsurface resistivity.

There are a wide number of array types used to perform RES/IP surveys, each involving a different configuration of current and potential electrodes. Different arrays have strengths and weaknesses in regards to the time necessary to complete the survey and the measurement sensitivity to vertical or horizontal subsurface features. GroundTruth utilizes an extended dipole-dipole array for the BHC project to adequately image the target zones. Details on the extended dipole-dipole array can be found in Appendix C.

## 10.3 Field Operating Procedure

### 10.3.1 Field Survey

A crew of 5 GroundTruth personnel sets up and operates each survey. Brief operating procedures are as follows:

1. The midpoint of a traverse is located and the length of the line is sighted using a compass and GPS.
2. Minimal brush is cut along the line to place pickets and set up equipment.
3. 84 electrodes are diligently inserted into the ground, equivalently spaced along the line at 5m and hammered to a depth of 50cm (10% of electrode spacing).
4. Calcium Chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 25% solution) is added to the base of all electrodes.
5. Cables are laid and connected to the electrodes.
6. Contact resistance test is conducted.
7. Extra electrodes and CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution is added to each electrode with CR >2,000 Ohms. CR test is repeated.
8. Continue to add electrodes and CaCl<sub>2</sub> until satisfactory CR values are achieved.
9. Operator initializes survey.
10. Operator uses DGPS and data collection software to document survey line parameters incl. electrode locations, topography, and notable geological/cultural features if present. Pickets are placed along the line every 50m.

11. Crew cuts and prepares the next survey line.

### 10.3.2 Data Processing

Immediately after each survey is completed in the field, the data measurements are downloaded and reviewed for integrity. Any field errors are thus addressed before moving the equipment. RES/IP datasets are processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Outlier/noisy data are removed and the cleaned dataset is inverted. Terrain correction to the inversion mesh is applied from topographic measurements collected in the field using a differential GPS. All raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived for future consultation.

## 10.4 Survey Details

### 10.4.1 Survey Personnel

The following table summarizes the GroundTruth personnel involved in completing the 9 survey lines on the Black Hills Creek property.

1. Richard Daigle	Lead Geophysical Operator and Crew Chief
2. Nicholas McKay	Secondary Lead and GPS Technician
3. Frederic D'Amours-Leclerc	Geo Technician
4. Jason Daigle	Geo Technician
5. Jordan McDonald	Geo Technician

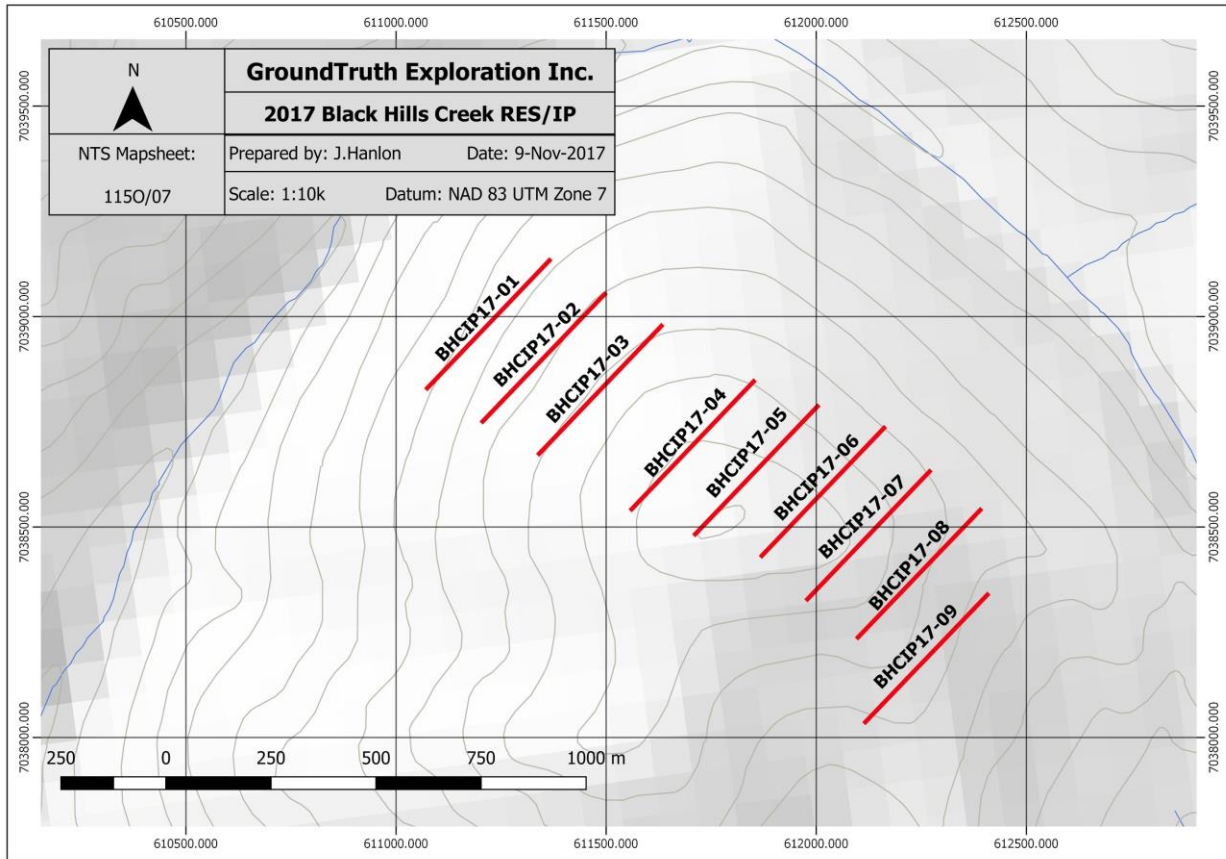
### 10.4.2 Program Dates

Mobilize to Grid Area:	June 9 <sup>th</sup>
Field Surveys:	June 10 <sup>th</sup> – June 15 <sup>th</sup>
Demobe back to Dawson:	June 15 <sup>th</sup>

### 10.4.3 Survey Summary

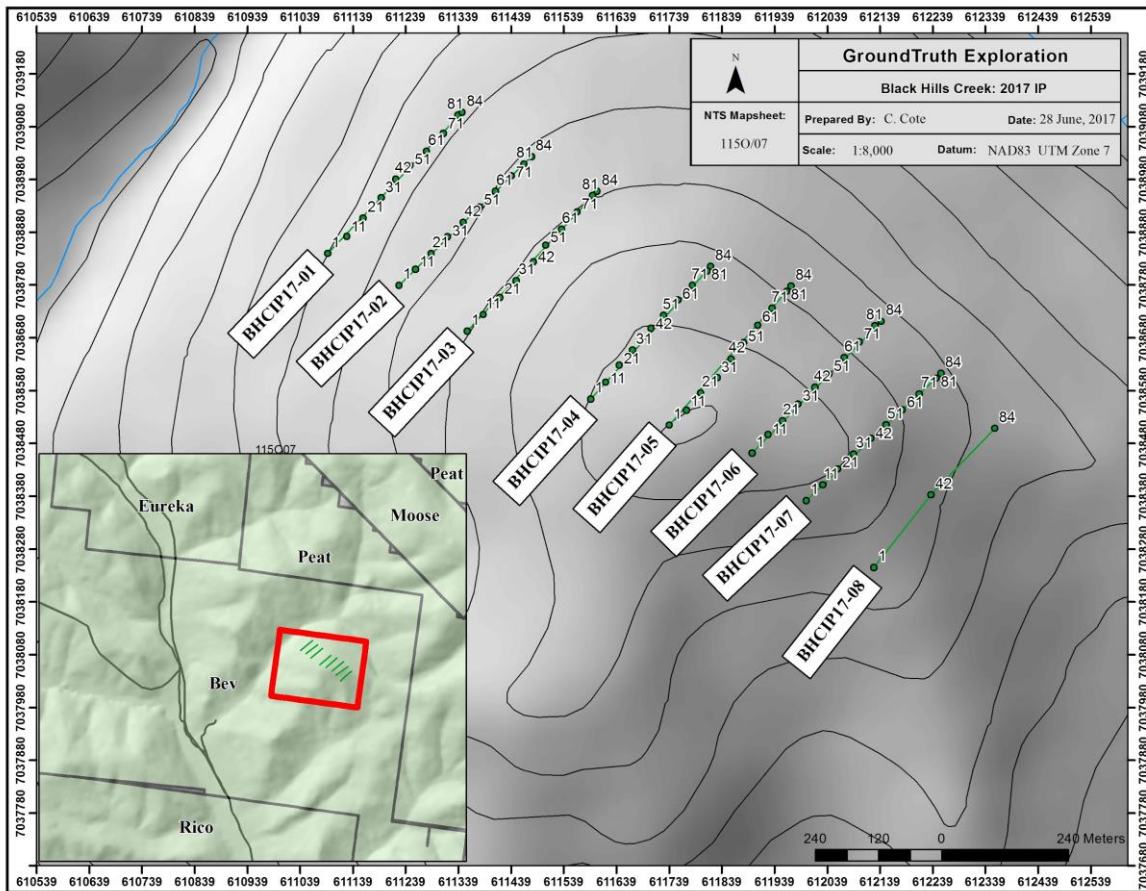
The following describes the survey specifications that were used on the BHC RES/IP grid, hurdles (if any) that were met during acquisition, and the ground contact conditions encountered throughout the grid. An overview of the nine initially planned RES/IP survey lines on the Black Hills Creek property is shown on Figure 16.

Lines:	BHCIP17-01 – BHCIP17-08
Number of Electrodes	84
Electrode Spacing	5m
Line Length	415m
Array	Extended dipole-dipole



**Figure 16: Proposed 2017 RES/IP grid on the BHC property. Note that, in the end, BHCIP17-09 was not acquired due to animal hazards in the field.**

The BHC grid is located just northeast of a northeast-oriented ridge which forms a bluff on the northeast side of Black Hills Creek (see Figure 17). The grid is perpendicular to the ridge. Originally the grid was intended to have 9 RES/IP lines, however due to high risk associated with bear activity in the area, the last line (BHCIP17-09) was abandoned. Information collected from the eight acquired RES/IP lines should be sufficient for investigation purposes. Figure 17 shows the location of these lines.



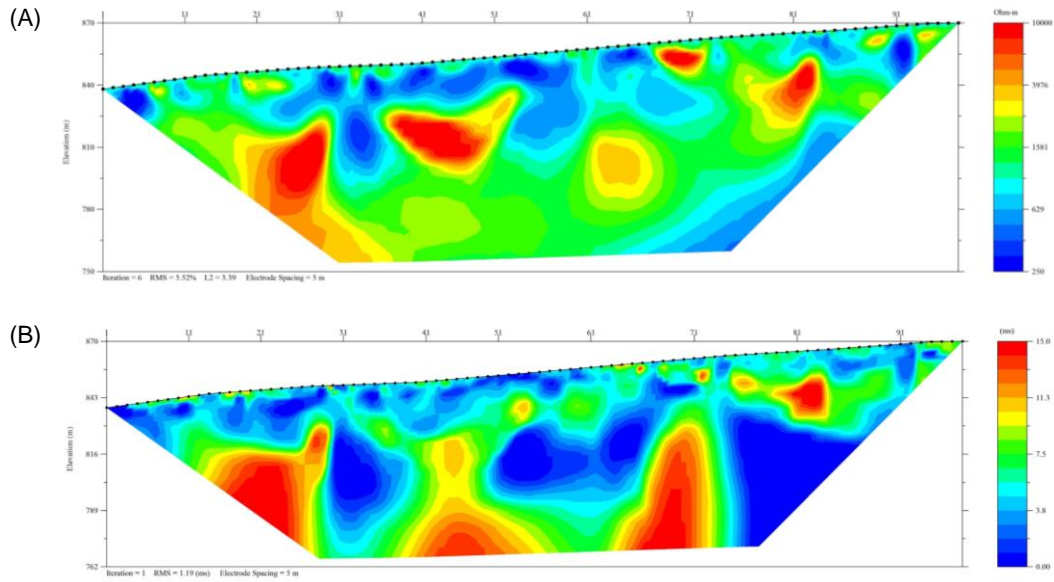
**Figure 17: Completed 2017 RES/IP grid on the BHC property. Note that the numbers on each line represent the electrode identification number used for the survey. The green line on the smaller, zoomed out map is Black Hills Creek.**

The gridded area is mostly covered by dense brush and burnt deadfall with either grassy or little-to-no ground cover. Soil is rich and boulders are present in some spots. After saturating each electrode site with calcium chloride solution, these ground conditions lead to contact resistance (CR) values that average between 500–3,000 Ohms. In particularly dry and rocky areas, CR values reached upwards of 3,000–4,500 Ohms. In situations where one side of the traverse had better contacts than the other, the array measurement direction was chosen to read from low to high CR.

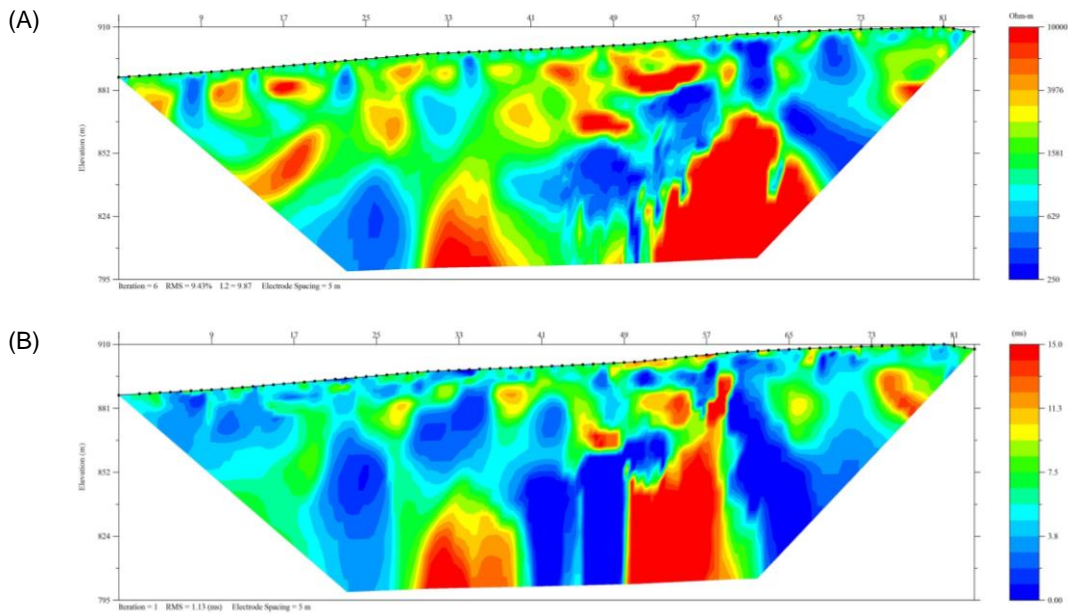
### 10.5 Survey Results

The following figures display the inverted resistivity and induced polarization results along each traverse in the Black Hills Creek zone. Note that the depth of penetration of the IP results is generally less than the resistivity results.





**Figure 18: BHCIP17-01 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).**



**Figure 19: BHCIP17-02 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).**

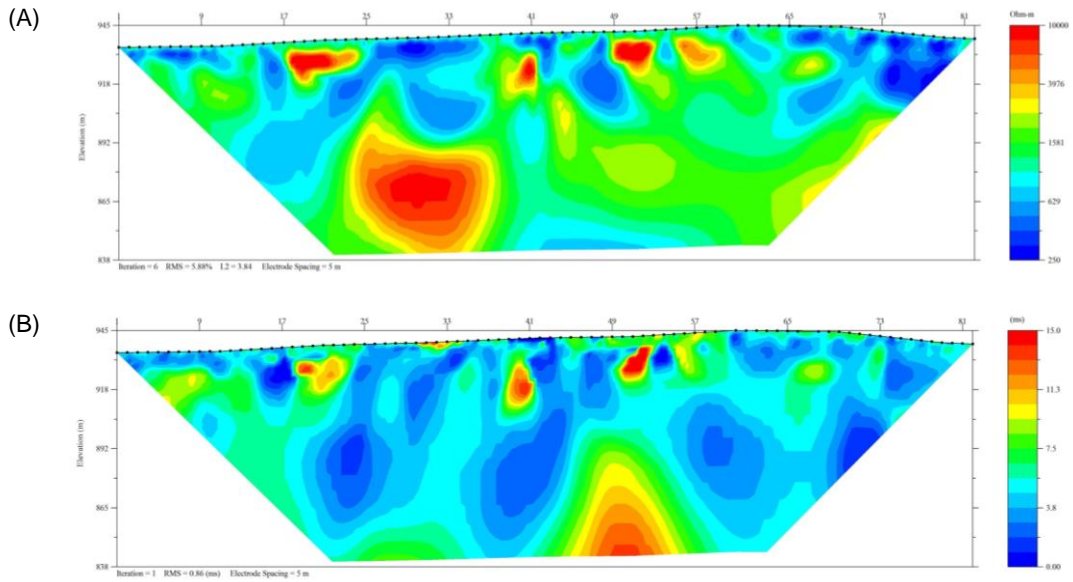


Figure 20: BHCIP17-03 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).

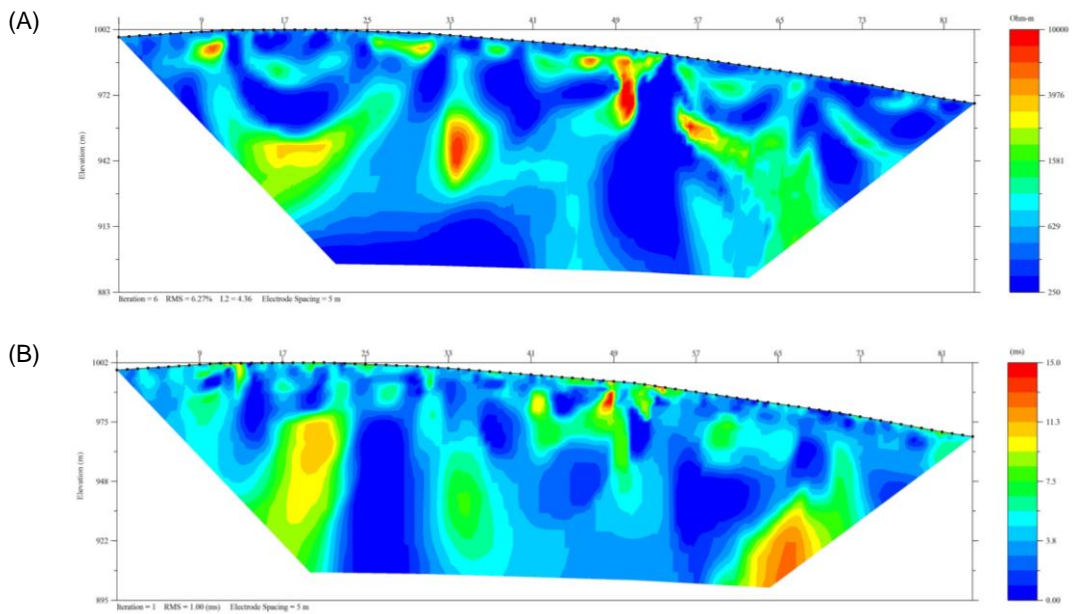
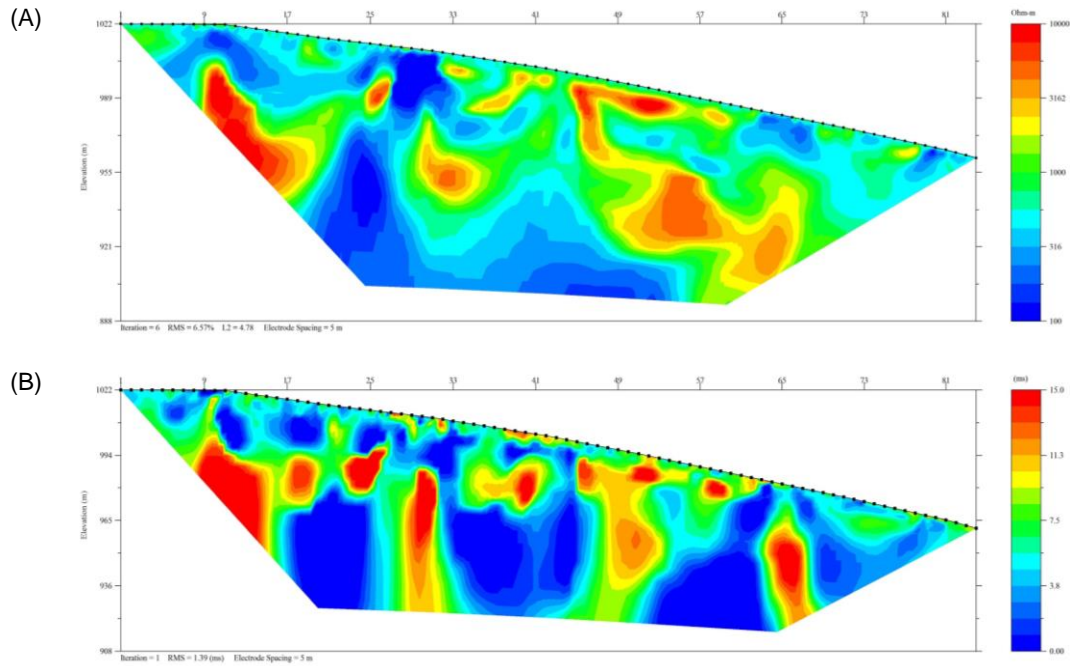
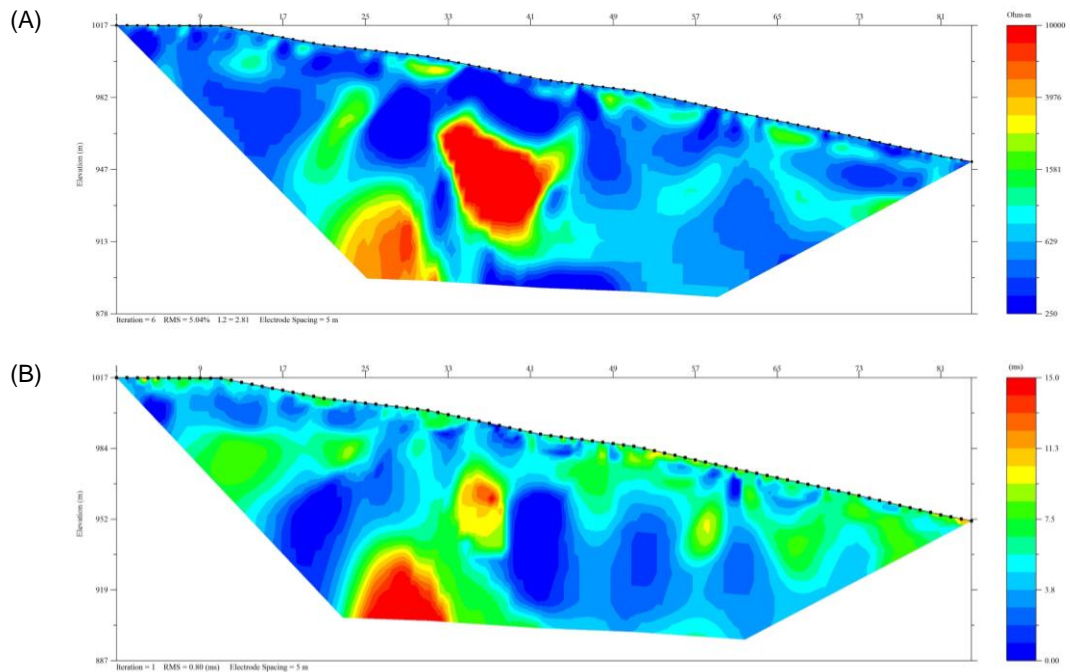


Figure 21: BHCIP17-04 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).



**Figure 22: BHCIP17-05 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 100-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).**



**Figure 23: BHCIP17-06 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).**

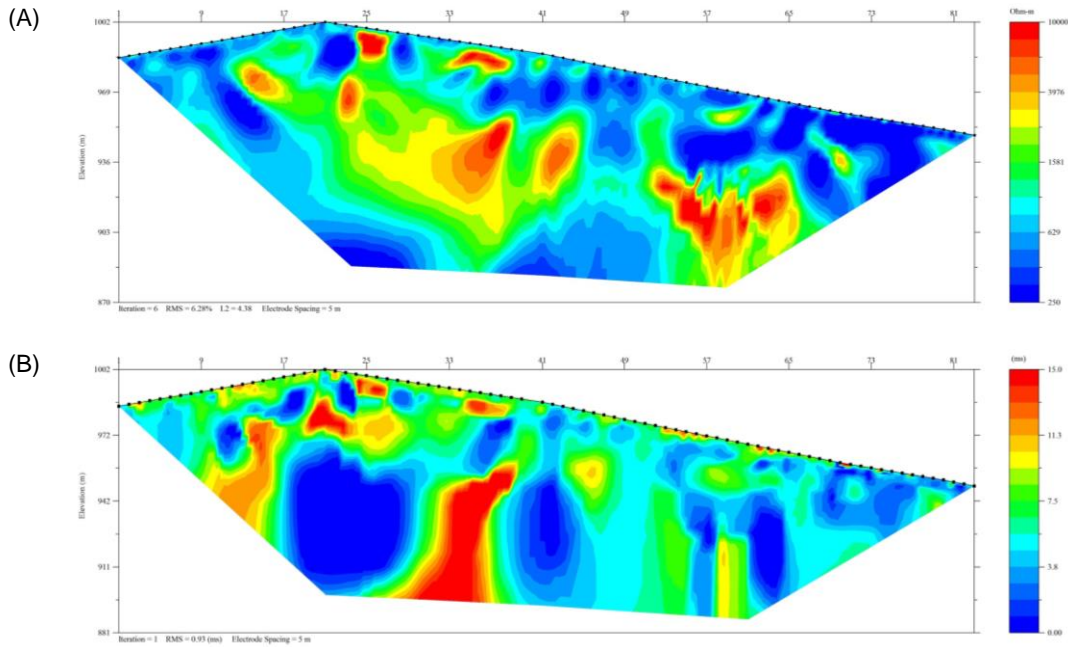


Figure 23: BHCIP17-07 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).

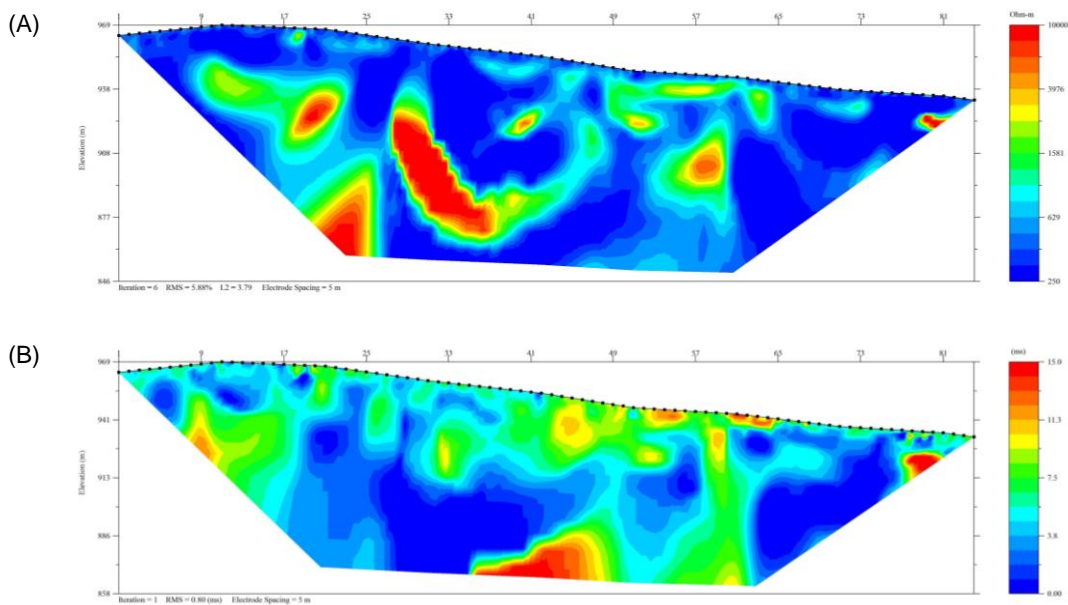


Figure 24: BHCIP17-08 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 250-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-15 ms).

## 10.6 Interpretation

Interpretation of 2-D resistivity and induced polarization surveys first requires identifying anomalous zones caused by real subsurface electrical boundaries versus those that are artefacts formed during the inversion process. Real anomalous zones will trend between adjacent RES/IP lines and show correlation with crossline data. This section provides a brief qualitative description of the electrical conductivity and chargeability anomalies that trend between the RES/IP sections presented in section 4.2.

Figures 25 and 26 show a 3-dimensional representation of the 2D resistivity and IP profiles, respectively. On average, the resistivity profiles show that the northwest side of the ridge peak is more resistive than the southeast side. In each profile there are a variety of resistivity and induced polarity anomalies that apparently trend through the whole area, however due to the large number it is difficult to tell exact trending directions without further investigation and 3D modelling.

The consistency of resistivity and polarization anomalies throughout the Black Hills Creek RES/IP survey area inflicts confidence that they define real subsurface electrical trends. To further constrain this interpretation, it is recommended that known geological and geochemical information is incorporated. This will aid the interpreter to gain a better understanding of these anomalies and potentially aid them to find the geological structures and mineralized zones associated with gold deposits.

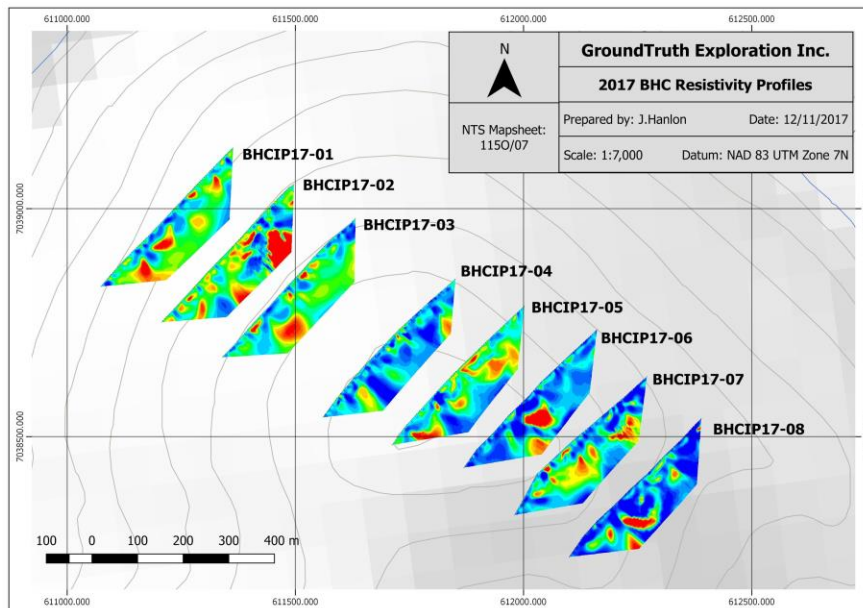


Figure 25: BHC resistivity fence diagram.

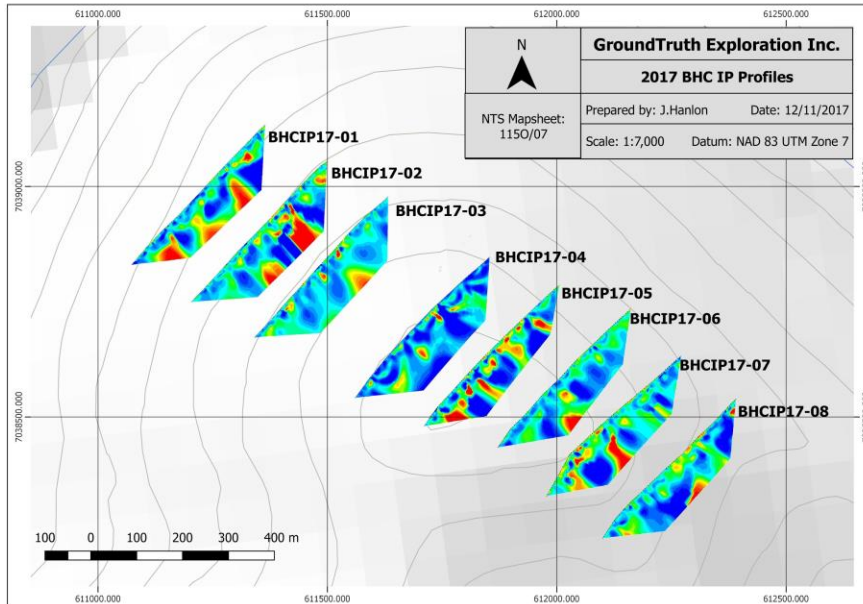


Figure 26: BHC IP fence diagram.

### 10.7 Description of Files and File Structure

This section explains the file naming structure and data content for each project.

Each RES/IP traverse has a unique **Line ID** created by combining: (1) the three letter project code for the property or zone, (2) an IP or RES data designation, (3) the last two digits of the year the survey was read, and (4) an identifying number for the traverse within each property or zone.

Example: ALBIP17-01, where ALB is the project code, IP is the type of data collected, 17 represents the year 2017, and 01 means that this is the first RES/IP dataset acquired on this property.

Each array dataset has a unique **Data File ID**. This ID is comprised by the date (yy-mm-dd), the first letter of the array type used (e.g. D for dipole-dipole or W for Wenner), and the number of times this array has been used that day.

Example: 170813D1

File Structure and Content:

- DATA
  - └ Line ID
    - **Figures**
      - figures of merged data pseudosections and inversions

- **GPS**
  - Contains the DGPS raw data
  - Contains the terrain correction file (.trn)
- **Pictures**
  - Pictures along the line
- **RAW**
  - **IP** (data with IP data-misfits removed)
  - **RES** (data with RES data-misfits removed)
  - unprocessed data from SuperSting unit
- **XYZ**
  - Inverted data for RES and IP saved in XYZ format

## 10.8 E SuperSting R1/IP technical specification

<b>Measurement modes</b>	Apparent resistivity, resistance, self potential (SP), induced polarization (IP), battery voltage
Measurement range	+/- 10V
<b>Measuring resolution</b>	Max 30 nV, depends on voltage level
<b>Screen resolution</b>	4 digits in engineering notation
<b>Output current</b>	1mA – 2 A continuous, measured to high accuracy
<b>Output voltage</b>	800 Vp-p, actual electrode voltage depends on transmitted current and ground resistivity
Output power	200 W
<b>Input gain ranging</b>	Automatic, always uses full dynamic range of receiver
Input impedance	>20 MΩ
<b>SP compensation</b>	Automatic cancellation of SP voltages during resistivity measurement. Constant and linearly varying SP cancels completely.
<b>Type of IP measurement</b>	Time domain chargeability (M), six time slots measured and stored in memory
<b>IP current transmission</b>	ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF
<b>IP time cycles</b>	0.5, 1 , 2 , 4 and 8 seconds (combined resistivity/IP mode)
<b>Measure cycles</b>	Running average of measurement displayed after each cycle. Automatic cycle stop when reading errors fall below user set limit or user set max cycles are done.
<b>Resistivity time cycles</b>	Basic measure time is 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 3.6, 7.2 or 14.4 seconds as selected by user via keyboard, autoranging and commutation adds about 1.4 s.
<b>Signal processing</b>	Continuous averaging after each complete cycle. Noise errors calculated and displayed as percentage of reading. Reading displayed as resistance ( $\Delta V/I$ ) and apparent resistivity ( $\Omega m$ ). Resistivity is calculated using user entered electrode array coordinates.
<b>Noise suppression</b>	Better than 100 dB at $f > 20$ Hz Better than 120 dB at power line frequencies (16 2/3, 20, 50 and 60 Hz) for measure cycles of 1.2 s and above
<b>Total accuracy</b>	Better than 1% of reading in most cases (lab measurements). Field measurement accuracy depends on ground noise and resistivity. Instrument will calculate and display running estimate of measuring accuracy.
<b>System calibration</b>	Calibration is done digitally by the microprocessor based on correction values stored in memory.
<b>Supported manual</b>	Resistance, Schlumberger, Wenner, dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, SP-absolute, SP-gradient
<b>Operating system</b>	Stored in re-programmable flash memory. New version can be downloaded from our web site and stored in the flash memory.
<b>Data storage</b>	Full resolution reading average and error are stored along with user entered coordinates and time of day for each measurement. Storage is effected automatically in a job oriented file system
<b>Data display</b>	Apparent resistivity (Ohmmeter), injected current (mAmp) and measured voltage (mVolt) are displayed and stored in memory for each measurement
<b>Memory capacity</b>	The memory can store 24,468 measurements in Resistivity Mode and 14,966 measurements in combined Resistivity/IP Mode



<b>Data transmission</b>	RS-232C channel available to dump data from the instrument to a Windows type computer on user command.
<b>Automatic multi-electrodes</b>	The SuperSting is designed to run dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, Wenner and Schlumberger surveys including roll-along surveys completely automatic with the Swift Dual Mode Automatic Multi-electrode system (patent 6,404,203) or with switch box and passive cables. The SuperSting can run any other array by using user programmed command files. These files are ASCII files and can be created using a regular text editor. The command files are downloaded to the SuperSting RAM memory and can at any time be recalled and run. Therefore there is no need for a fragile computer in the field.
<b>Manual measurements</b>	The instrument has four banana pole screws for connecting current and potential electrodes during manual measurements
<b>User controls</b>	20 key tactile, weather proof keyboard with alpha numeric entry keys and function keys. On/off switch. Measure button. LCD night light switch (push to light).
<b>Display</b>	Graphics LCD display (16 lines x 30 characters) with night light.
<b>Power supply, field</b>	12V or 2x12 V DC external power (one or two 12 V batteries), connector on front panel.
Power supply, office	DC power supply
<b>Operating time</b>	Depends on survey conditions and size of battery used. Internal circuitry in auto mode adjusts current to save energy
Operating temperature	-5 to +50°C
<b>Weight</b>	10.9 kg (24 lb.)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Width 184 mm (7.25"), length 406 mm (16") and height 273 mm (10.75")

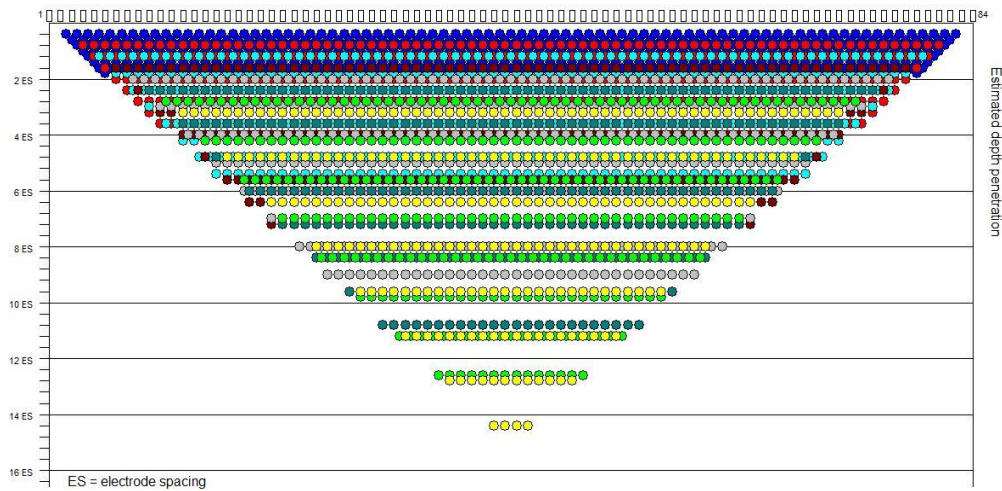
### 10.9 Extended Dipole-Dipole Array

The extended dipole-dipole array provides extended data coverage of the standard dipole-dipole array. The electrode configuration for dipole-dipole is shown below, where the current electrodes (A and B) and potential electrodes (M and N) are equivalently spaced by "a", and separated by a factor "n" times the spacing "a". A measurement of apparent resistivity can be calculated using the equation below the figure, where  $V$  = potential difference (V),  $I$  = current (Amp), and  $\rho_A$  = apparent resistivity (Ohm-m).



$$\rho_A = \frac{V}{I} \pi a n(n+1)(n+2).$$

Penetration depth of the extended dipole-dipole array (measurement locations shown below) is approximately 14 times the electrode spacing, which is equivalent to 70m using 5m electrode spacing, but is also dependent on: (1) the actual distribution of subsurface resistivity, and (2) the best achievable contact resistance values between the electrodes and the ground. The figure below shows the measurement locations (in pseudo depth) for an extended dipole-dipole array using 84 surface electrodes.



## 11 GT Probe Program

### 11.1 Introduction

A total of 338 GT Probe samples were collected over six lines at the Bowmore Prospect on the Black Hills Property in 2017. Sampling took place between June 29 - July 8 2017.

### 11.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jason Marwick     | GT Probe Operator  |
| 2. Dillon Langelaan  | GT Probe Assistant |
| 3. Martin Brouillard | GT Probe Sampler   |

### 11.3 GT Probe Sampling Survey Procedure

The GT Probe is a direct push sampling rig mounted on low ground pressure rubber tracks. The rig is driven between sampling sites via wireless remote control and the operator drives a 3 ½" cased sampling rod to the bedrock interface and pulls up the sample. The Direct push drill is a Geoprobe® MT 540 which has been fitted onto the ground mobile platform designed by Tao Henderson of GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

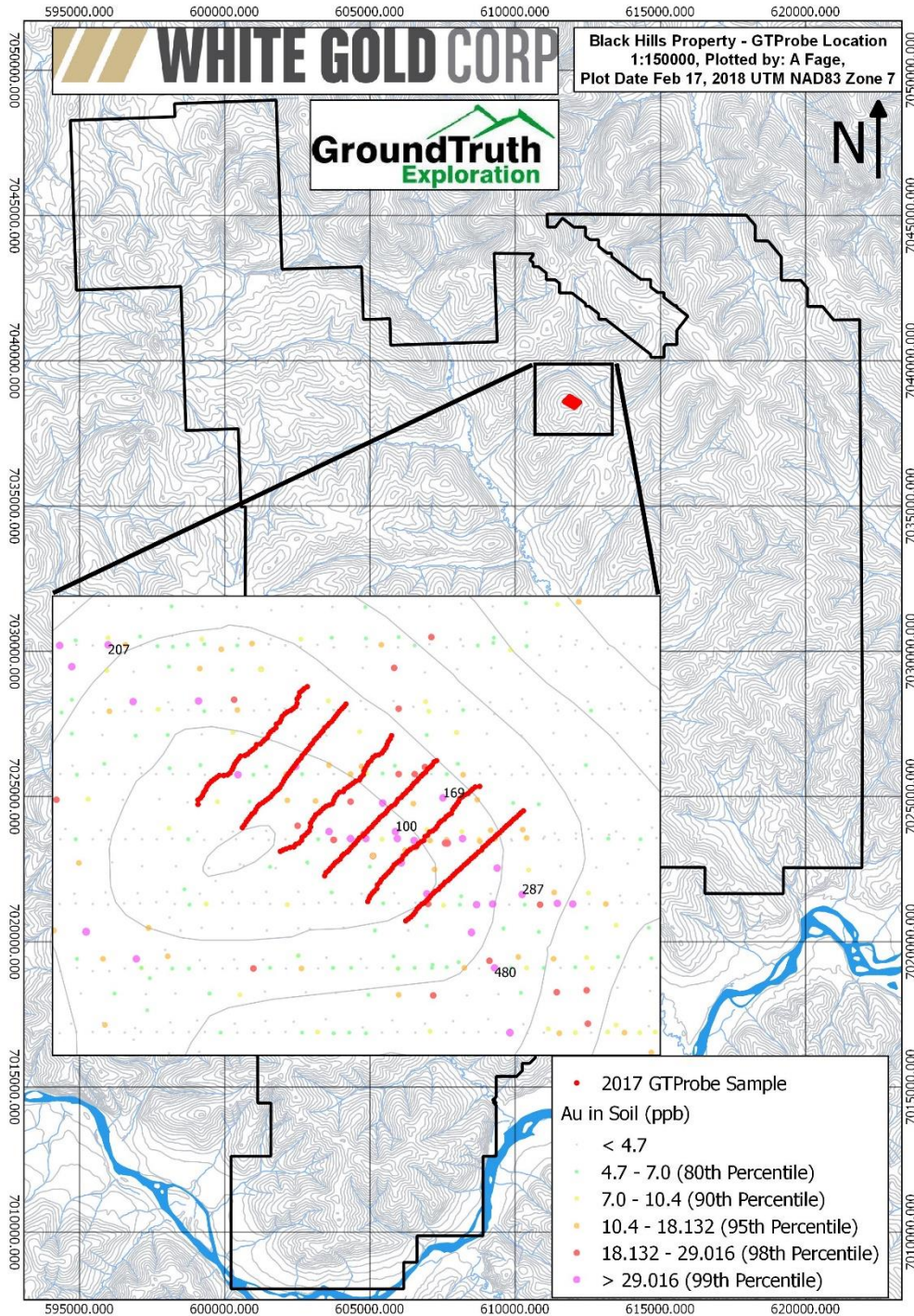
As the GT Probe sampling rig is ground mobile and on light rubber tracks that significantly reduce ground disturbance, the method is a vast improvement over trenching for bedrock interface mineralization with respect to environmental concerns and is also more productive (~50-75 m/day trenching production vs ~200 m/day GT Probe sampling at 5m spacing). Additionally, the work is classified as Mining Land Use class one activity, and the activities are non-invasive so no reclamation is necessary.



Figure 27 – GT Probe

### 11.4 GT Probe Survey Results

A location map of GTProbe collected in 2017 is shown below in Figure 28.



**Figure 28: Location of 2017 GT Probe Samples. Gold in Soil samples for reference.**

Maps shown below are plotted with break points at 80<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, 95<sup>th</sup>, 98<sup>th</sup> and 99<sup>th</sup> percentile for all 2017 samples.

The 2017 GT Probe program was designed to confirm the presence of gold in bedrock below highly anomalous soil samples at the Bowmore zone. Samples returned gold grades from trace to 4.84 g/t Au (Figure 29). The mineralization is consistent with that seen elsewhere on the prospect, with elevated Au showing a positive relationship with Te and Bi and in some instances As. There is also an apparent positive relationship between Ag, Pb, Sb, Cr, Ba, K, and Ti.

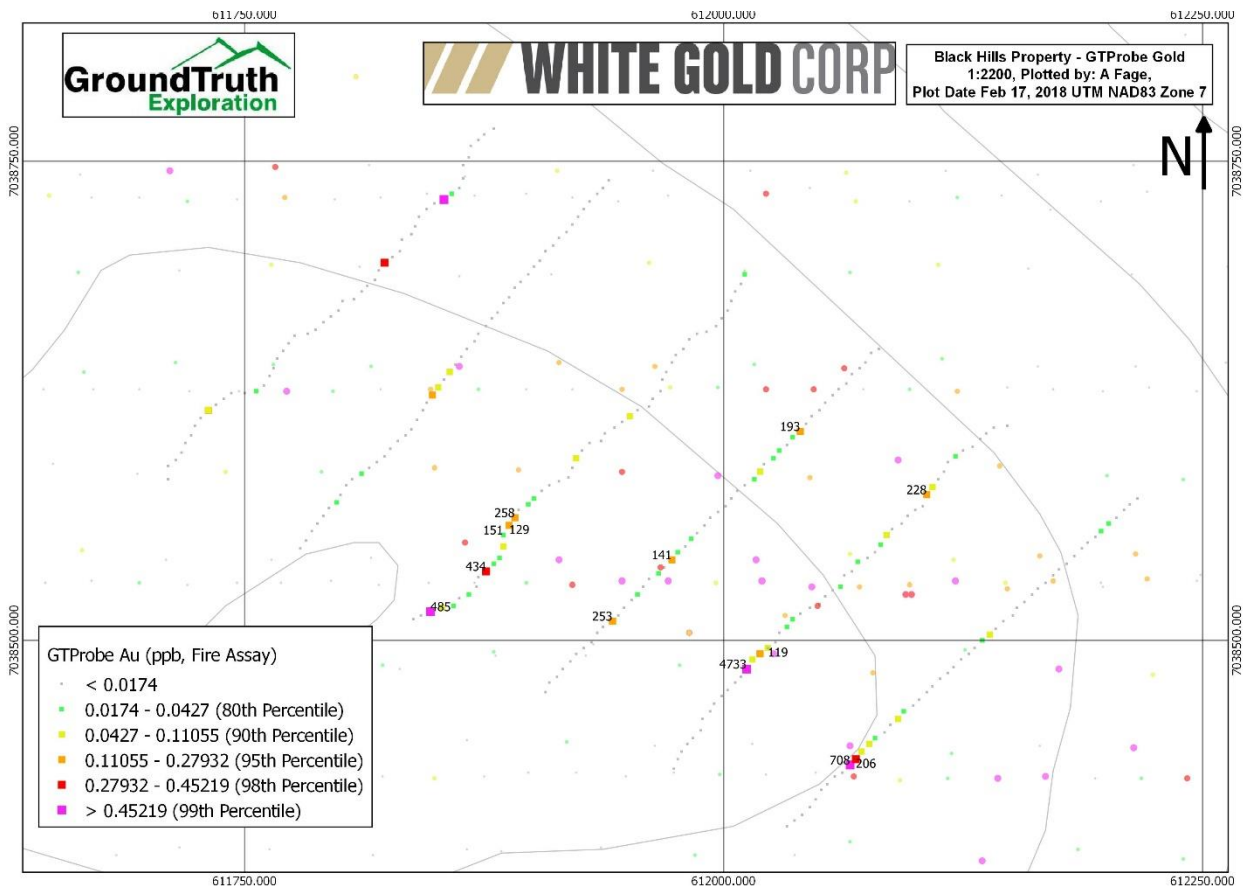
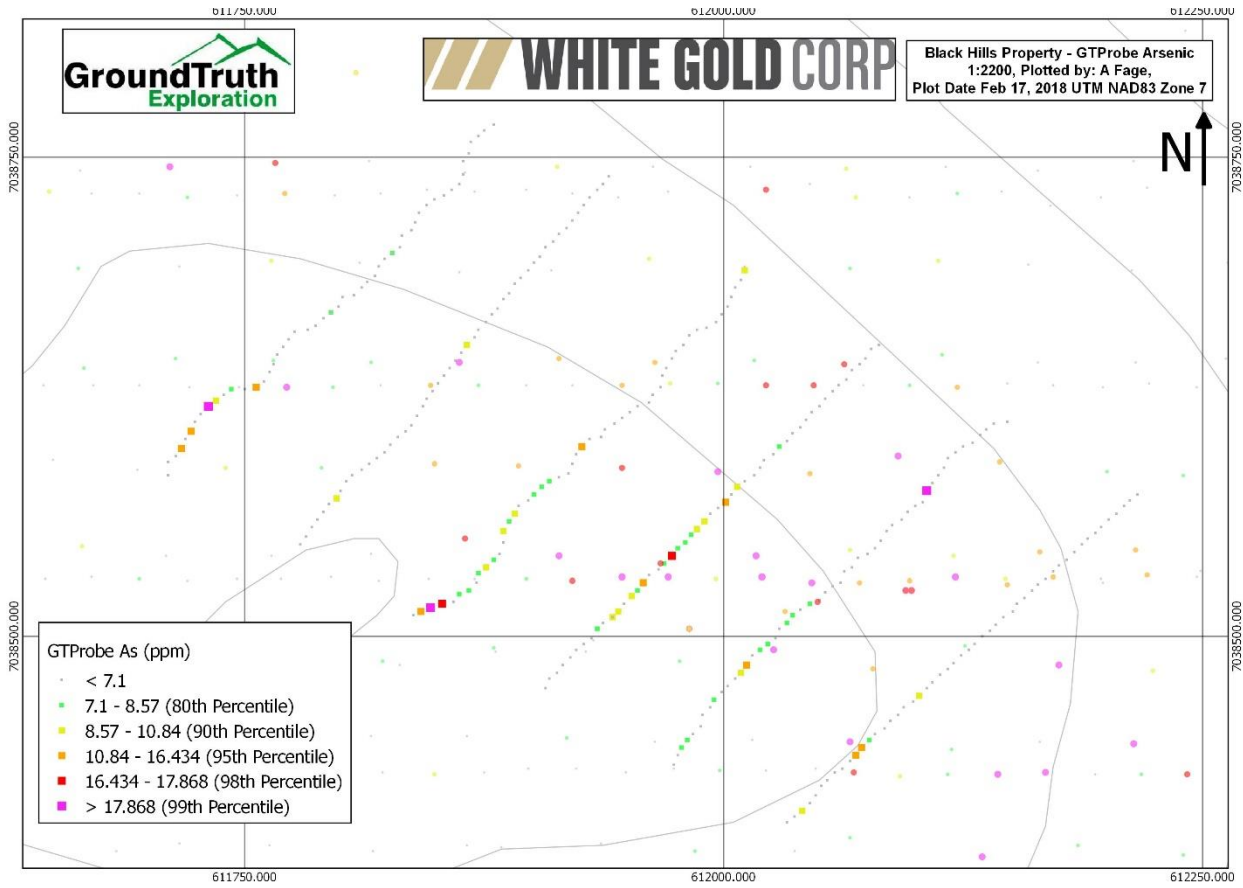


Figure 29: GT Probe Au, Bowmore Prospect, Samples with >100ppb Au are labelled



**Figure 30: GT Probe As, Bowmore Prospect**

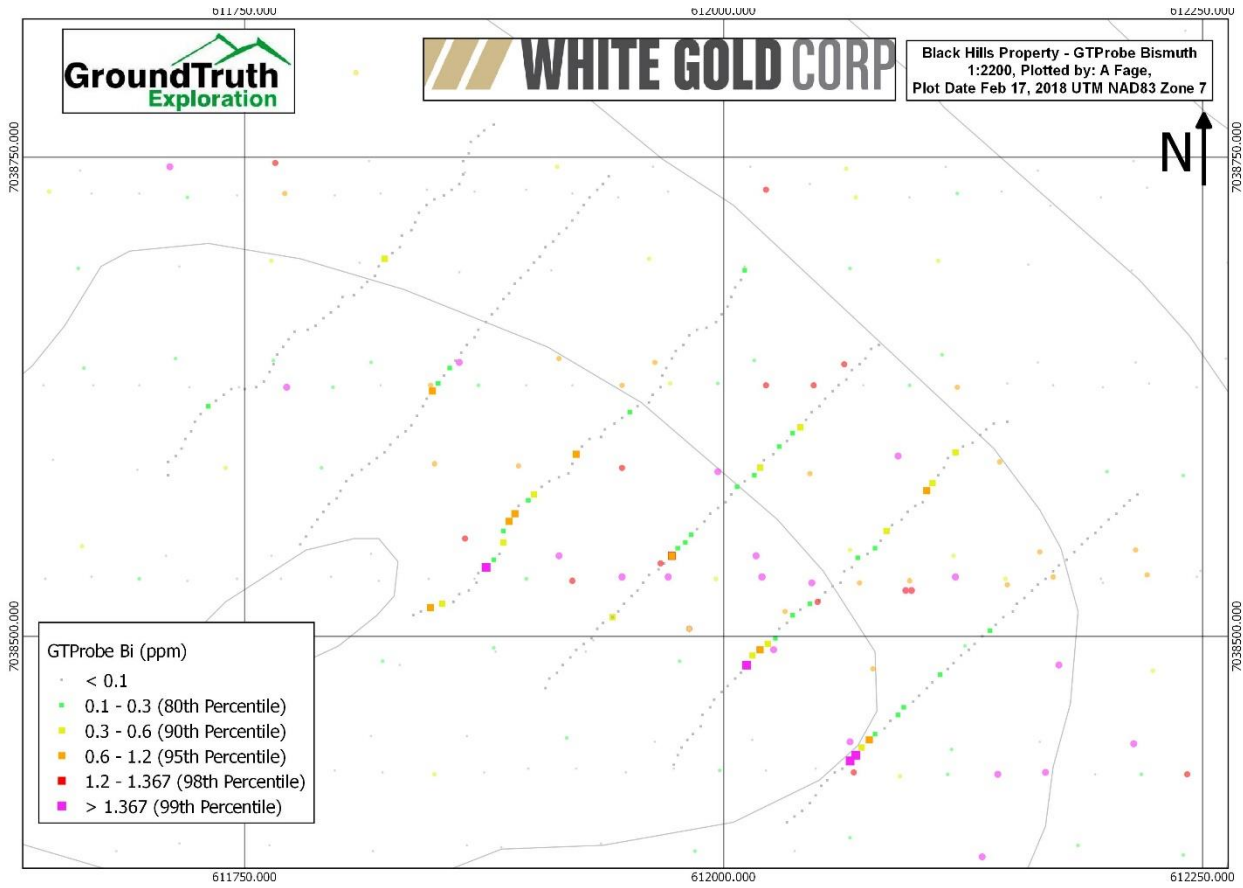


Figure 31: GT Probe Bi, Bowmore Prospect

## 12 RAB Drilling Program

### 12.1 Introduction

GroundTruth drilled 6 Rotary air blast (RAB) holes (478.5m) between September 11 and June 18, 2017. All holes were targeted within the Bowmore zone.

A table of hole locations is shown below:

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
17BHC001	612061	7038429	1005	45	-50.5	54.86
17BHC002	612004	7038478	1004	45	-61	88.39
17BHC003	612035	7038518	997	225	-50	79.25
17BHC004	611931	7038499	1013	45	-60	60.96
17BHC005	611874	7038535	1016	45	-50	97.54
17BHC006	611489	7038802	949	45	-60	97.54

### 12.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Devin Tabbert | Lead Driller       |
| 2. Ankit Kharb   | Assistant Driller  |
| 3. Zach Martin   | RAB Geo Technician |

### 12.3 RAB Drill Overview

The RAB Drill (Rotary Air Blast) is a remotely driven tracked platform with a tilting mast and rotary drill head. The RAB Drill has 1650 sq. inches of track coverage with less than 1.0 psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field. The entire unit is powered by a 60hp Turbo charged Kubota diesel engine and is completely air / hydraulically operated. Each drill hole is cased from surface to bedrock and entire sample is collected. Once the casing is seated into bedrock then an open hole hammer is used to penetrate into bedrock. Rock chip sample size is 1/4 – 3/8” and is analyzed and catalogued into chip trays by our onsite Geotech XRF Technician. Each sample location is surveyed by DGPS. Sample location database and plotted XRF results available to client next day.



**RAB Setup:**

Average production is 100m/day sampled at 1.5m intervals using stationary 300/200 air compressor with layflat hose giving the RAB a 500m drilling radius around Stationary 300/200 air compressor without use of helicopter.

2 sling loads – RAB

2 sling loads – Drill Rods (100m)

1 sling load – Layflat Air Hose

**RAB Drill Technical Specifications**

- Length – 96”
- Width – 50”
- Height – 80”
- Weight – 3400 lbs
- Pull Back Force – 16,200 lbs
- Onboard Air Compressor – 150cfm @ 175psi
- Working Angle – 45 to 90 degree
- Less than 1.0 psi ground pressure
- 60hp Turbo Charged Kubota
- Hydrostatic Drive
- Wireless Remote Driving Capability
- 2 sling loads with Astar Helicopter

**Stationary 300/200 Air Compressor**

- Length – 72”
- Width – 32”
- Height – 60”
- Weight – 1750 lbs
- 1 sling load with Astar Helicopter

**Tooling**

- Diameter of bit – 90mm
- Drill rod length – 1.5m
- 50m capacity in rod basket
- 1 sling load with Astar Helicopter

**XRF** – Innovex X-5000 bench top XRF (for use at GT Headquarters)

**Survey GPS** – Ashtech PROMARK 100 GPS

**Data Processing** – Laptop computer

**Satellite Internet** – Portable Satellite Internet for nightly data downloads.

## 12.4 RAB Drill Standard Operating Procedure

The following outlines the standard operating procedures used to collect rock chips and soil samples which have been extracted by the RAB. This describes the methodology behind the RAB Drill Survey based on Yukon Projects conducted during the 2015 field season.

### **RAB Drill Sampling:**

1. Planned drill collar location is brushed out and RAB Drill is setup.
2. Sampling Technician sets up sampling station at drill.
3. Once RAB Drill is in position and setup, the operator drills casing into ground in 1.5m lengths.
4. Sample Bucket (5 gallon) is filled from cyclone, 4 - 7 minutes average frequency.
5. Sample is poured into 8:1 splitter
6. Retention Sample is put into a 5 gallon bucket from splitter and a portion is bagged in 12x20 ore bag, Sample ID, Hole ID and Interval written on Sample ID with marker and sealed with zip tie with external Sample ID attached, 5lbs weight. Excess retention is then discarded.
7. Analytical Sample is bagged in 12x20 ore bag , Sample ID Barcode inserted into bag and sealed with zip tie with external barcode Sample ID attached, 5lbs weight
8. Buckets and Splitter cleaned with pressurized air.
9. Chip Tray chips are collected from Retention bucket using a small plastic container.
10. Chips are then poured into 'dry' wire sieve to discard fine portion, the coarse material in dry strainer is poured into a second 'wet' sieve and washed in a 5 gallon bucket of water.
11. Once chips have been washed with 'wet' sieve, a smaller portion is catalogued in a chip tray with Sample ID and Interval marked.
12. Soil is collected from retention and put into a 40gram bag with sample ID written on bag for XRF analysis back at HQ using Bench-Top XRF in 3 beam (20sec-20sec-20sec) mode directly through sample bag.
13. Analytical Sample Barcode ID is entered into laptop with interval/descriptive info logged.
14. Analytical sample is placed into rice bag with client, Project code, Bag Series and number of samples written in marker on bag, 10 samples per bag then rice bag is sealed with zip tie and then security zip tie and ready for shipment.
15. Receive next sample.

---

**RAB Drill Sampling Shift Schedule (12 hours):**

1. Receive and set up sampling tent near new site while drill is being setup.
2. Collect Samples and log while drill is operating.
3. At end of shift all analytical samples are placed into rice bag with client, Project code, Bag Series and number of samples written in marker on bag, 10 samples per bag then rice bag is sealed with security zip tie and ready for shipment.
4. All retention samples are put into rice bags with client, Project code, Bag Series and number of samples written in marker on bag, 10 samples per bag then rice bag is sealed with zip tie and brought back to HQ for storage

**RAB Drill Sampling Gear and Sampling Supplies Required at Site:**

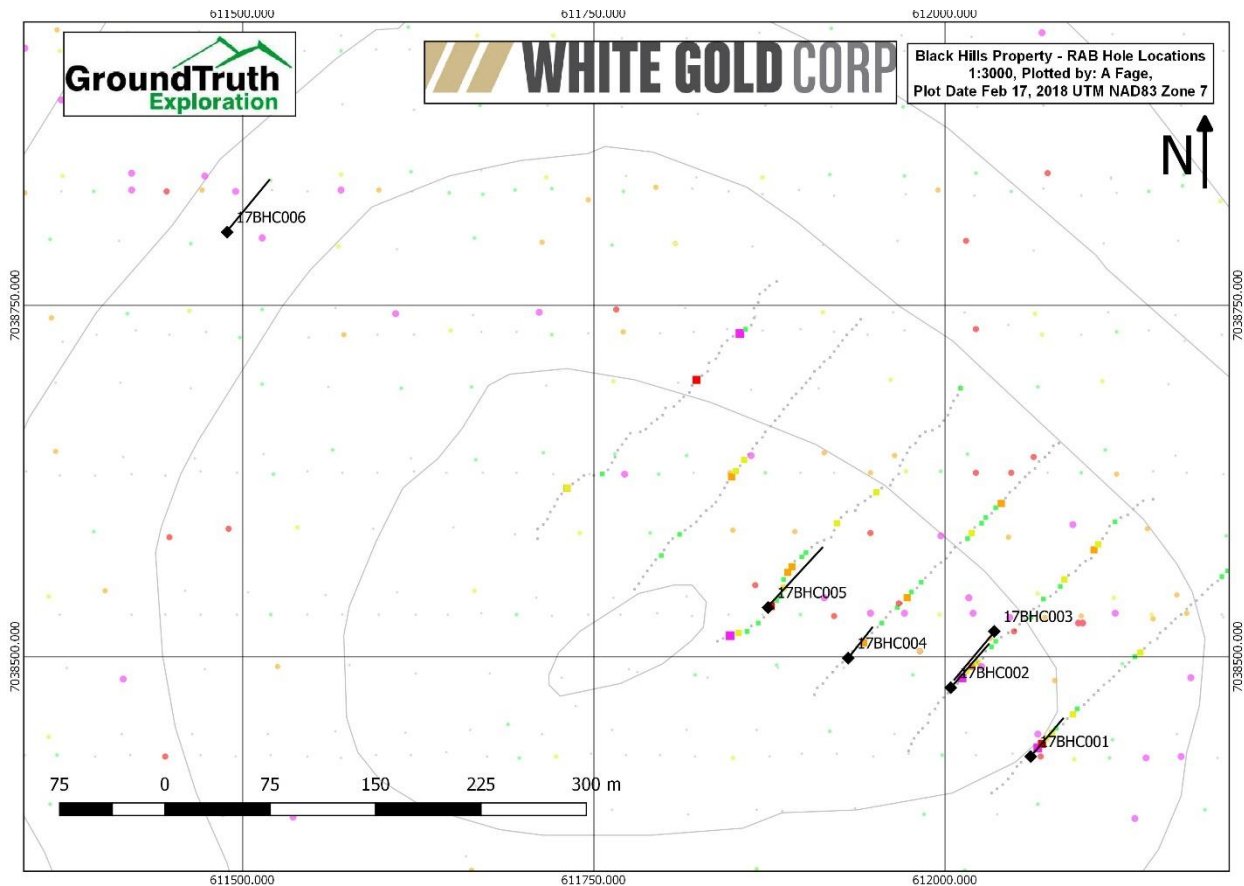
(not including actual RAB drilling gear).

1. Laptop for data download and logging .
2. 8x10 Wall Tent with poles, tie-down ropes/rebar stakes, Table, 2 chairs and kerosene heater.
3. Kerosene (20l) and Generator gas (20l), Generator spark plug/wrench and 1l 5w30 oil., 20l water.
4. 5 gallon buckets (4 for sample from cyclone, 1 for receiving retention from splitter, 1 filled with water to wash logging samples)
5. 2 metal wire sieves w/handles.
6. Rubber mallet to dislodge material in splitter
7. PPE: Hard Hats, Ear Protection, Eye protection, Masks

**Sampling Supplies:**

1. 12"x20" Ore bags: Retention Sample (65 required for 12h, 100m of drilling)
2. 12"x20" Ore bags: Analytical Sample (65 required for 12h, 100m drilling + QAQC samples)
3. Barcode Sample ID Tags (65 required for 12h)
4. Standard Zip Ties , 5": Retention + Analytical Samples (130 required for 12h, 100m drilling)
5. Rice Bag (6 for retention, 6 for analytical required for 12h, 100m of drilling)
6. Security Zip Ties for Rice Bag (6 required for 12h, 100m of drilling)
7. Chip trays (3 – 20 slot chip trays required for 12h, 100m drilling)

### 12.5 RAB Drill Results



**Figure 32: 2017 Bowmore Drillhole Location map, Gold in soil, Gold in GTProbe for reference.**

A table of salient assays  $>0.1$  g/t Au is shown below. The 2017 RAB Drilling program at BHC produced anomalous results in each of the six holes, with five intersecting intervals with grades greater  $\geq 0.25$  g/t Au. The relatively shallow nature of the RAB drill holes, less than 100 m in depth, makes these near surface grades appealing. Additionally, geochemical relationships previously documented within the Bowmore prospect have been documented once more, with a positive relationship between Au, Te, and Bi. All samples returning grades  $>0.1$  g/t Au are characterized by quartz vein material hosted within amphibolite.

Hole ID	From (m)	To(m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
17BHC001	3.05	10.67	7.62	0.57
<i>Including</i>	6.096	7.62	1.524	1.85
<i>And</i>	32.00	33.53	1.53	0.35
17BHC002	10.67	19.82	9.15	0.31
<i>And</i>	33.53	35.05	1.52	3.28
17BHC003	<i>No Significant Intercepts</i>			
17BHC004	12.19	16.76	4.57	1.74
<i>Including</i>	12.19	13.72	1.53	4.07
<i>And</i>	30.48	32.00	1.52	0.29
17BHC005	28.96	32.00	3.04	0.35
<b>17BHC006</b>	Surface	6.1	6.1	0.25
<i>Including</i>	Surface	1.52	1.52	0.76

## 13 Drone Survey Program

### 13.1 Introduction

30km<sup>2</sup> of drone survey at 12cm resolution was completed on June 13, 2017. This survey produced an orthophoto and terrain elevation model over the property.

### 13.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Julian Moore   | Drone Operator           |
| 2. Reid Van Kuren | Assistant Drone Operator |

### 13.3 Drone Overview and Standard Operating Procedure

The Drone survey is typically conducted by one trained operator and one spotter. The lead operator is responsible for coordinating efficient operation of survey and ensuring optimal data quality, the spotter is responsible for maintaining visual contact with the drone, monitoring the radio, and looking for flight path conflicts.

The following equipment is used for the completion of the survey:

UAV Drone:	Ebee UAV 'Drone' with internal GPS and radio link
Camera:	Cannon 16 megapixel camera
Base Station:	Panasonic Toughbook laptop with radio link
Power Generation:	1000watt Honda generator (for battery charging)
GPS units:	2x Promark3 GPS receivers (if GCPs are collected)

---

Radios:	VHF radio with aircraft frequencies
Processing:	Laptop computer with adequate RAM
Software:	Emotion software for flight planning/monitoring Postflight Terra3D for image Orthorectification

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

- Survey is planned using Emotion software prior to departing for field.
- Spatial resolution, footprint, number of planned flights and launch location is determined.
- Operator arrives onsite and sets up base station, UAV unit and ensures adequate launch and landing path is available.
- Prior to launch, operator calls out on Aircraft frequencies to notify Drone survey in progress. Through duration of survey, operator calls out every 5 minutes to notify aircraft of survey in progress.
- Operator Hand launches aircraft and flies survey as planned with number of required flights and maintains visual contact with the UAV
- Data is downloaded from drone after each flight and inspected for quality.
- After survey, all imagery and drone data files are Orthorectified using Postflight Terra 3D software package.

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every flight and checked for integrity. This allows any low quality imagery to be identified and resurveyed while onsite. The drone imagery data is processed every evening by the lead operator in the field using Postflight Terra 3D software provided by Sensefly. The initial orthorectified image product is generated by an automated process. This image is then cleaned up manually within the Postflight software by visually checking for low quality portions of the image and selecting another overlapping image for that location. The final cleaned image and DEM product is the result of this manual QC process. The final Image and DEM are georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projection. A final QC report is generated automatically with the final cleaned product.



### 13.4 Drone Results

The orthorectified image resulting from the drone survey is shown below in Figure 33.

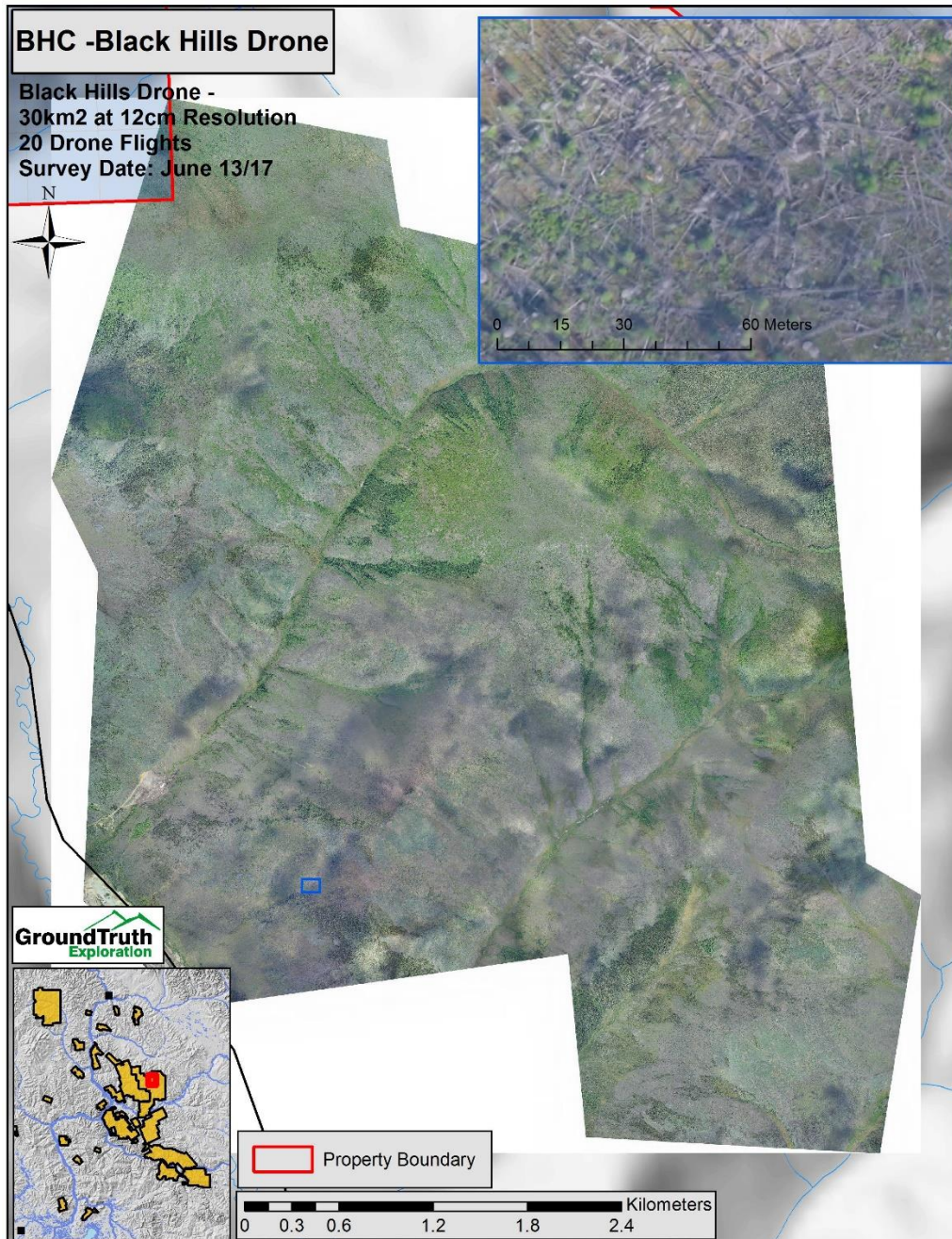


Figure 33: Black Hills Orthophoto from the 2017 Drone Survey.

## 14 Dighem Survey Program

### 14.1 Introduction

This report describes data acquisition and preliminary data processing results of 2017 airborne frequency domain electromagnetic FDEM and magnetic survey. The survey has been carried out by CGG Canada Services. GroundTruth Exploration was commissioned by White Gold Corp, Toronto, ON to plan airborne survey and process the data.

Between November 22, 2016 and June 1, 2017, airborne-electromagnetic (AEM) and airborne-magnetic (AM) surveys were completed over Black Hills claims located in the Yukon Territory. This survey is a part of comprehensive airborne FDEM and magnetic survey in order to target future exploration on the property. Dawson City, Yukon was the base of operations. The airborne-geophysical surveys were undertaken using DIGHEM frequency-domain system.

### 14.2 Purpose and Scope

The primary purpose of completing AEM and AM geophysical surveys is to determine the spatial distribution of subsurface electrical and magnetic properties of rocks. This, in turn, will allow to characterize geophysical signatures for zones of mineralization and support geological models and structural mapping.

### 14.3 Survey Description

The Block 602997-12 of DIGHEM 2017 survey covers some target areas on Black Hills property. Total coverage of the survey block amounted to 997.6 km.

Data were acquired using a multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates. The outline of survey areas and layout of flight lines are shown in Figure 34.

Flight lines were flown in an azimuthal direction of NE-SW (NE55°) with line spacing 100m and NW-SE (NE145°) with tie lines spacing 1000m. Survey coverage consisted of 907.4 km of traverse lines and 90.2 km of tie lines. The coordinates of the corner points of the survey blocks are presented in Table 1. Planned flight lines and total line-kilometers are summarized in Table 2 (after CGG report #602997, Oct. 6, 2017).



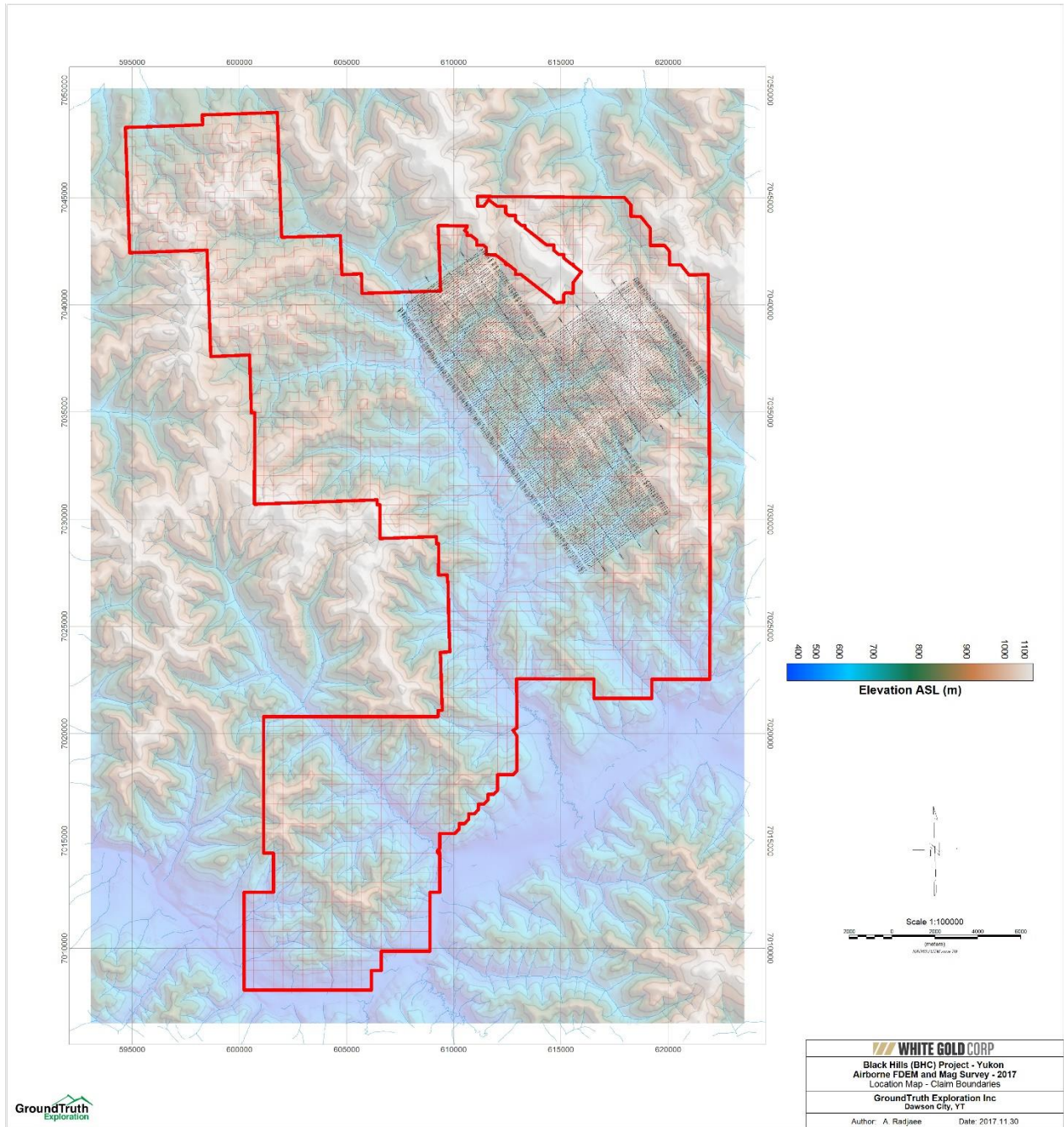


Figure 34: Location of airborne FDEM and Mag survey 2017 on Black Hills property.

**Table 1:** The coordinates of the corner points of the survey blocks.

Block	Corners	X-UTM (E)	Y-UTM (N)
602997-12  Smash	1	607755	7040043
	2	611043	7042342
	3	613993	7038144
	4	618104	7041019
	5	621558	7036093
	6	617447	7033219
	7	619677	7030028
	8	616389	7027729

**Table 2:** Planned flight lines and line kilometers.

Block	Line Numbers	Line direction	Line Spacing	Line km
<b>Block-12</b>  Smash	120010-121510	NE-SW (55°)	100 metres	907.4
	129010-129090	NW-SE (145°)	1000 metres	90.2

During the survey GPS base stations were set up to collect data to allow post processing of the positional data for increased accuracy. The location of the GPS base stations are shown in Table 3 (after CGG report #602997, Oct. 6, 2017).

**Table 3:** GPS Base Station Location.

Location Name	WGS84 Longitude (deg-min-sec)	WGS84 Latitude (deg-min-sec)	Orthometric Height (m)	Date
Dawson City	139° 25' 34.30630" W	64° 03' 41.59730" N	336.380	31-Oct-16

Dawson City Airport	139° 06' 46.0395" W	64° 02' 51.1498" N	381.961	22-May-17
Camp	139° 25' 22.0172" W	63° 04' 00.3615" N	422.181	28-Aug-17

The location of the Magnetic base stations are shown in Table 4 (after CGG report #602997, Oct. 6, 2017).

**Table 4: Magnetic Base Station Location.**

Station	Location Name	WGS84 Longitude (deg-min-sec)	WGS84 Latitude (deg-min-sec)	Date
A	Dawson City , Yukon	139° 25' 49.22633" W	64° 03' 0.91004" N	31-Oct-16
B	Dawson City , Yukon	139° 25' 48.72540" W	64° 03' 1.10627" N	23-Nov-16
C	Dawson City , Yukon Airport	139° 7' 47.4005" W	64° 02' 25.8578" N	22-May-17
D	Dawson City , Yukon	139° 7' 47.4087" W	64° 02' 25.7904" N	22-May-17
D	Camp	139° 25' 19.572" W	63° 04' 3.144" N	5-Aug-17
E	Camp	139° 25' 19.13448" W	63° 04' 3.00396" N	5-Aug-17

## 14.4 Survey Theory

### 14.4.1 Electromagnetic surveys

Electromagnetic (EM) methods can be used to map subsurface variability in electrical properties caused by changes in lithology, structure, alteration, and contamination due to mining activity. These methods are sensitive to low resistivity targets and thus can be used to map the location and moderately conductor bodies. The depth of investigation can range from less than a few tens through hundreds of meters depending on amounts of subsurface conductivity and applied frequency. Resolution of targets and detectability tend to decrease with increasing depth of burial.

The data include in-phase and quadrature components for each frequency. The electrical conductivity of rocks can be modeled by inversion of electromagnetic data. 2D grids and derivative products provide information for mapping lithological and structural features or linear conductors.

In EM surveys, a transmitter does generate a time-varying electromagnetic field in the earth, known as the primary field. This field gives rise to small time-varying voltages in the earth. Where the earth is conductive, the voltages drive small time-varying flows of current, which give rise to electromagnetic fields of their own called secondary fields. EM surveys measure the earth's willingness to conduct electricity, or conductivity in siemens/m. The higher the conductivity, the more current will flow in the earth for a given electrical field strength.

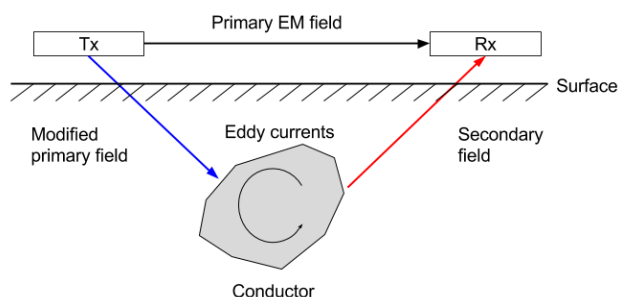
Any time-harmonic signal can be expressed by an amplitude factor times an oscillating term of a sinusoidal function. We denote the transmitter current as  $I_0 \cos \omega t$ , which indicates a peak current  $I_0$  and a fixed angular frequency  $\omega$ . According to Biot-Savart's law, the primary magnetic field generated by this current is  $H_p \cos \omega t$ , where  $H_p$  can be determined using the distance from the transmitter to an observation point in the whole-space, and the primary field is entirely in-phase with the transmitter current. Then the primary field induces eddy currents in the subsurface. In most cases, this induced current is no longer in-phase with the primary and usually bears a phase lag  $\psi$ . So the secondary magnetic field due to the induction has the form  $H_s \cos(\omega t - \psi)$ , where the amplitude  $H_s$  is determined by the distance and geometric coupling. Finally, at the location of the receiver, we can observe the primary field  $H_p \cos \omega t$  the phase-lagged secondary field  $H_s \cos(\omega t - \psi)$ .

An FDEM system in practice only measures the secondary field  $H_s \cos(\omega t - \psi)$ . The convention in FDEM is to use the primary field  $H_p \cos \omega t$  as the reference to describe the secondary field data. First, the secondary field is considered as a linear combination of two orthogonal sinusoidal signals

$$H_s \cos(\omega t - \psi) = H_s \cos(\psi) \cdot \cos(\omega t) + H_s \sin(\psi) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

where  $\cos(\psi) \cdot \cos(\omega t)$  represents a signal in-phase with the source and  $\sin(\psi) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$  represents a signal out of phase with the source. The first term is also called "real" and the second term "imaginary" or "quadrature". Next, the amplitudes of the two sinusoidal signals are normalized by the amplitude of the primary field at the receiver to obtain the data in real and imaginary components. Figure 35 shows primary and secondary fields, transmitter and receiver. The normalization provides significant convenience, as it eliminates the need for timing the measured signals

and the effect of the transmitter and receiver's dipole moments. Because the data are relative quantities, they are expressed in percent or most often in parts per million (ppm).



**Figure 35: A time varying electrical current generates a primary magnetic field which induces secondary currents in the subsurface, and creates secondary magnetic field. Both the primary and secondary fields reach the receiver (2017, GeoSci Developers).**

#### 14.4.2 Magnetic surveys

Magnetic is the most commonly used geophysical method for gold, diamond, platinum group metals and base metal exploration. Measurements of the magnetic field contain information about subsurface variations in magnetic susceptibility. Data can be acquired in the air (planes, satellites), on the ground (stationary, moving platforms, marine) and underground (boreholes, tunnels). The measurements record the sum of Earth's field and fields induced in magnetic materials. More magnetic (i.e. susceptible) materials have stronger induced fields. Removing Earth's field from the observations yields anomalous fields that can be interpreted in terms of where magnetic material lies and also its susceptibility and shape. Processed data are presented as maps or profiles, and advanced processing, involving inversion, yields parametric structures or 3D models of the subsurface susceptibility distribution.

Magnetic surveying is extremely versatile and can be applied in many areas in the geosciences including geologic mapping and mineral exploration. In gold exploration, magnetics helps in direct detection of associated mineralization and for mapping large- and local-scale structure (faults, dikes, and shear zones).

To a first approximation, Earth's magnetic field resembles a large dipolar source with a negative pole in the northern hemisphere and a positive pole in the southern hemisphere. The dipole is offset from the center of the earth and also tilted. The north magnetic pole at the surface of the earth is approximately at Melville Island.

The field at any location on the Earth is generally described in terms described of magnitude  $|B|$ , declination  $D$  and inclination  $I$  as illustrated in Figure 36.

When the magnetic source field is applied to earth materials it causes the material to become magnetized. Magnetization is dipole moment per unit volume. This is a vector quantity because a dipole has a strength and a direction. For many cases of interest, the relationship between magnetization  $M$  and the source  $H$  (earth's magnetic field) is given by:

$$M = \kappa H$$

where  $\kappa$  is the magnetic susceptibility. Thus the magnetization has the same direction as the earth's field. Because Earth's field is different at different locations on the earth, then the same object gets magnetized differently depending on where it is situated. As a consequence, magnetic data from a steel drum buried at the north pole will be very different from that from a drum buried at the equator.

The magnetic field that results from the magnetized earth is evaluated with the equation:

$$B_A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V M \cdot \nabla^2 \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) dV$$

where  $\mu_0$  is the magnetic permeability of free space,  $M$  is the magnetization per unit volume  $V$ , and  $r$  defines the distance between the object and the location of the observer. This magnetic field is referred to as the "secondary" field or sometimes the "anomalous" field  $B_A$ . For geological or engineering problems, these anomalous fields are the data to be interpreted, and this is what we seek to measure.

When the magnetization is governed by the linear relationship (1) then the above anomalous field can be written as:

$$B_A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \kappa H_0 \cdot \nabla^2 \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) dV$$

where  $(\cdot)$  is a vector inner product. This means that  $B_x$  is the projection of the vector  $B$  onto a unit vector in the  $x$ -direction. Similar understandings exist for  $B_y$  and  $B_z$ .

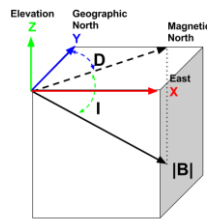


Figure 36: Earth's magnetic field, declination (D) and inclination angles (2017, GeoSci Developers).

## 14.5 Field Survey

Details of system information and survey parameters including aircraft, geophysical equipment, quality control and in-field data processing are presented in Appendix-A of this report.

## 14.6 Results and Interpretation

Survey flight lines of DIGHEM 2017 are shown in Figure 37, apparent resistivity maps for different frequencies are presented in Figure 38 through Figure 42. Residual magnetic intensity map is presented in Figure 43. The data can be processed in advanced levels using inversion techniques, and be presented in 3D formats for detail analysis and visualization. This will ensure that 3D geological models respect a consistent structural, stratigraphic, and topological framework in addition to ensuring consistency between different geophysical models.

The combination of geophysical models and geological information allows some general correlations to be made. Commonly, geologic setting of epithermal deposits includes faulted, fractured, and brecciated rocks. Predominantly, geophysical signatures of epithermal deposits for electrical resistivity and magnetic susceptibility can be characterized as:

- Short-wavelength magnetic anomalies are common over volcanic terranes because of variable magnetizations and polarizations. This pattern may contrast with an area of moderate to intense alteration that will display a longer-wavelength low, often linear in the case of vein systems, caused by the destruction of magnetite. Local magnetic highs may be associated with intrusions. Magnetic lows will be associated with alteration, however, discriminating such lows from the background may be difficult on a deposit scale.
- Regional resistivity is generally low for weathered and altered rocks as compared to high resistivity typical of buried intrusions. A resistivity high flanked by resistivity lows is characteristic of a simple and idealized quartz vein system with

associated argillic to propylitic alteration. However, there may be geologic structures and petrologic complications that distort this ideal picture. More generally, resistivity lows will be associated with: 1) Sulfides when concentrated and connected at about 5-percent volume or more, 2) argillic alteration, and 3) increased porosity related to wet, open fractures and brecciation. Resistivity highs will be associated with zones of silicification, intrusion, or basement uplifts.

Advanced inversion modeling and interpretation of EM and magnetic data is recommended for detailed and property scale explorational targeting works.

## 14.7 Deliverables

### Report in pdf format

AIRBORNE FDEM AND MAGNETIC SURVEY for Black Hills Project, November 2017

### Database in Geosoft format

602997\_Archive-12.gdb

### Maps in pdf format

DGM2017_BHC_AppResisivity900Hz.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 900 Hz
DGM2017_BHC_AppResisivity1000Hz.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 1000 Hz
DGM2017_BHC_AppResisivity5500Hz.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq 5500 Hz
DGM2017_BHC_AppResisivity7200Hz.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq 7200 Hz
DGM2017_BHC_AppResisivity56kHz.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq 56 kHz
DGM2017_BHC_LocationMap.pdf	Location Map
DGM2017_BHC_RMI.pdf	Residual Magnetic Intensity
DGM2017_BHC_Flight_Lines.pdf	DIGHEM 2017 Flight Lines



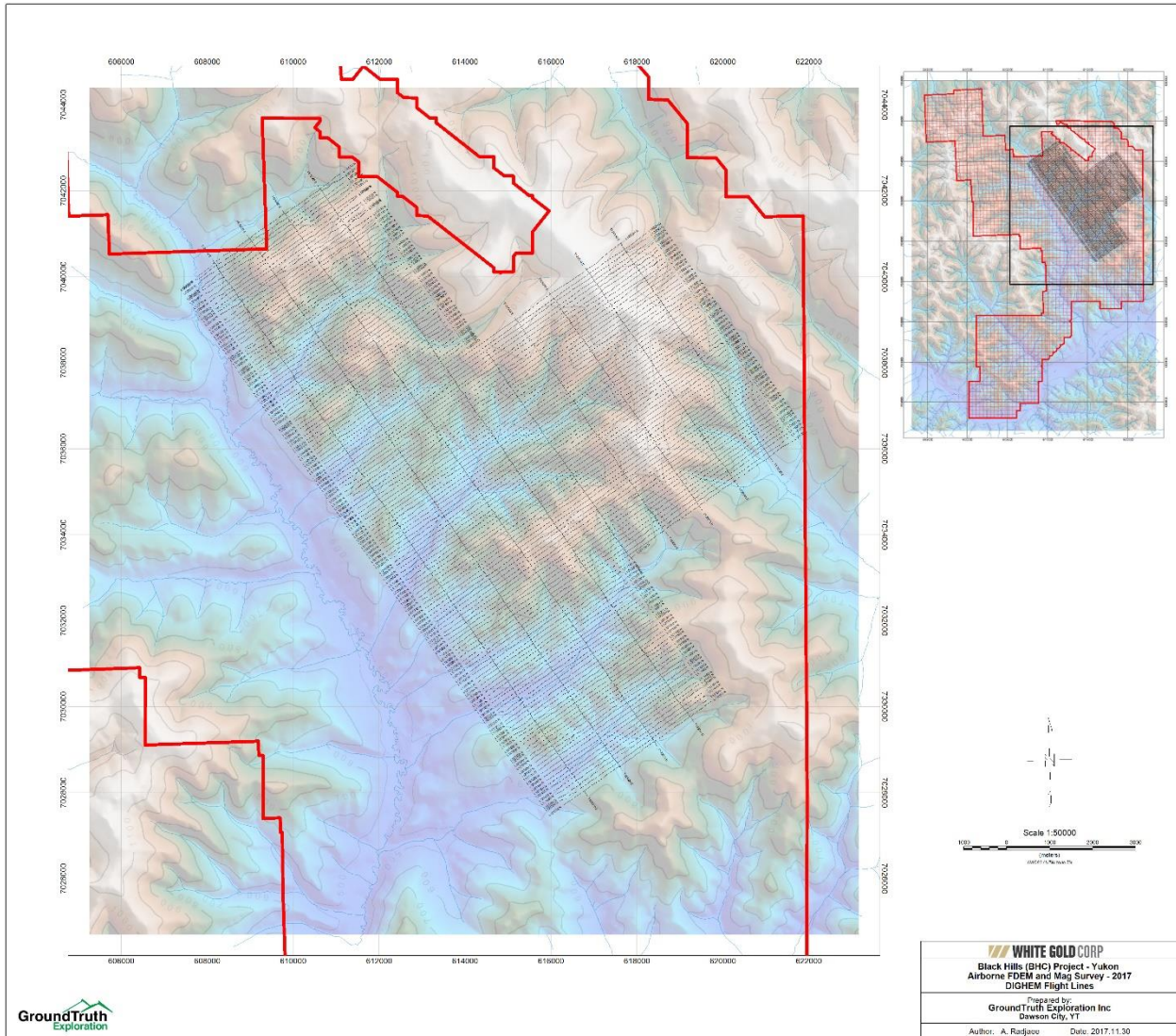
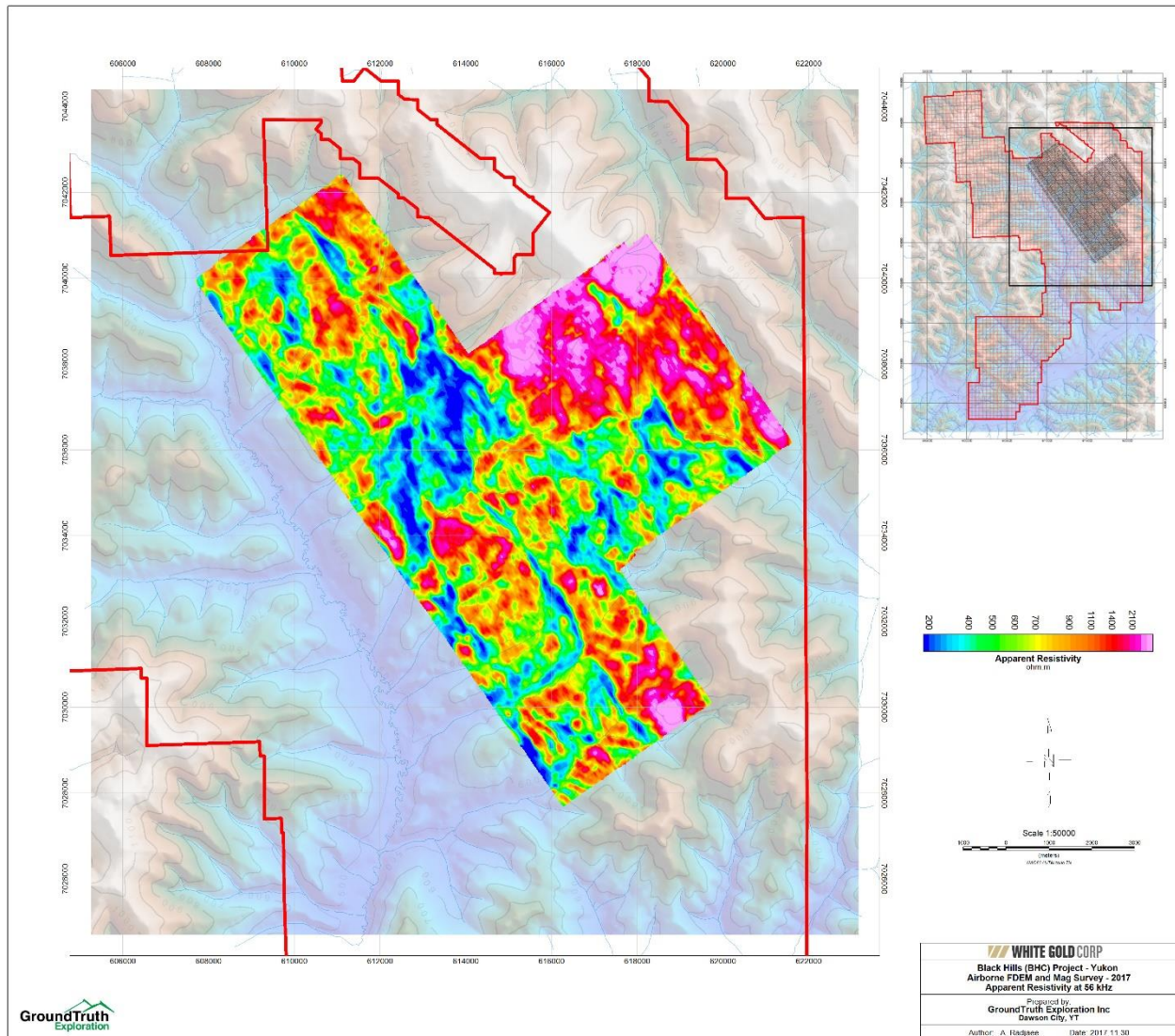
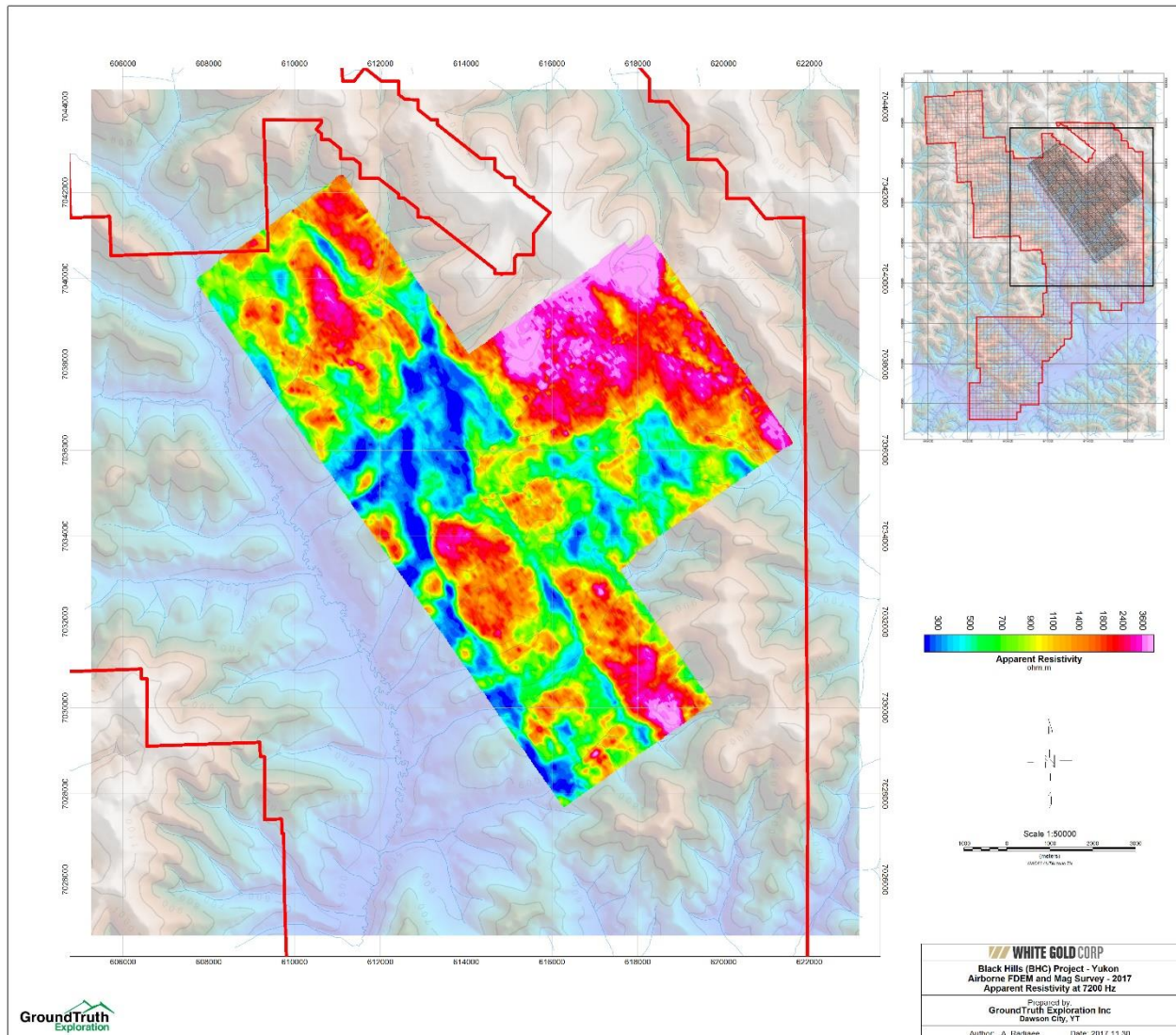


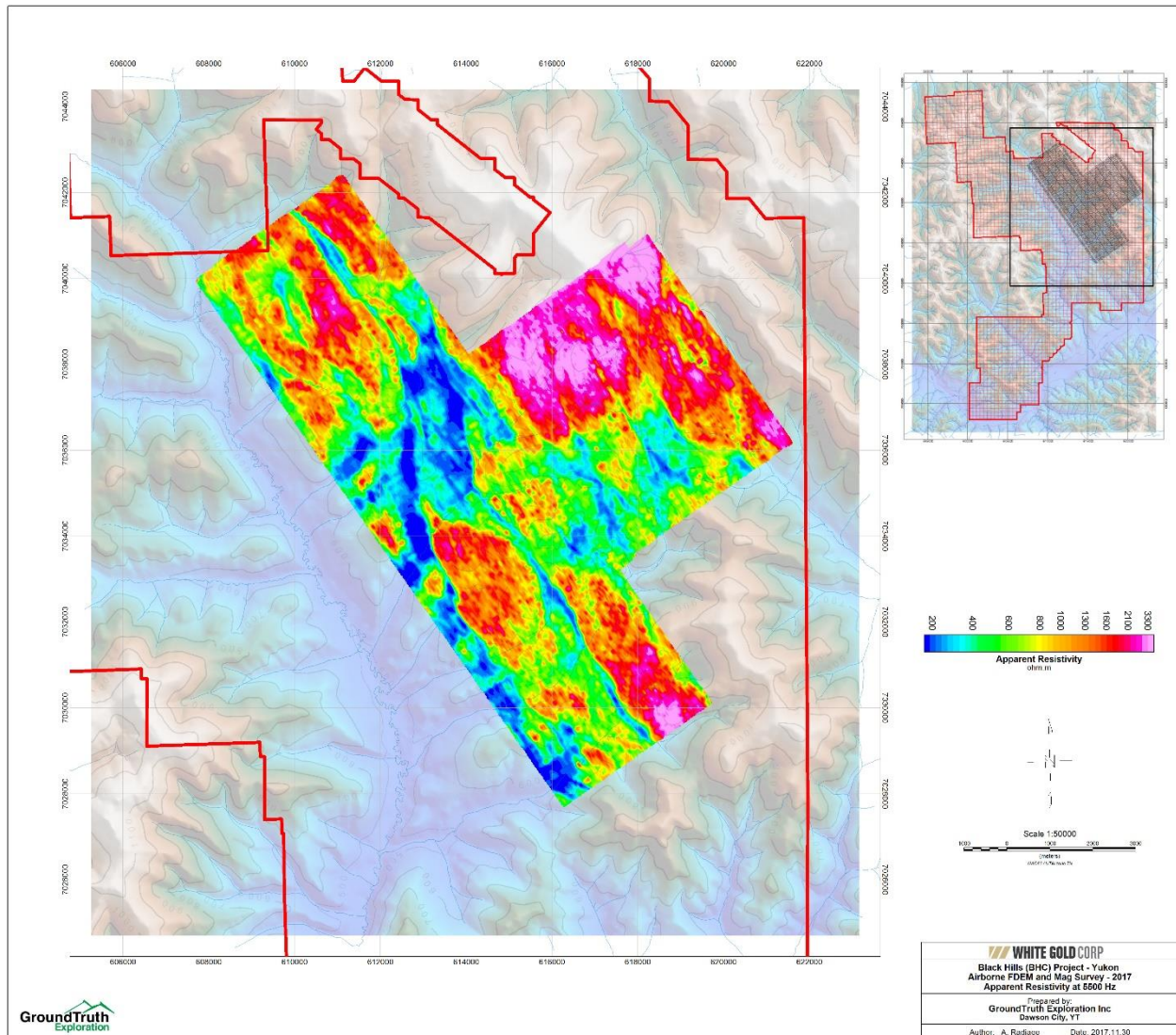
Figure 37: Flight line of DIGHEM 2017 survey.



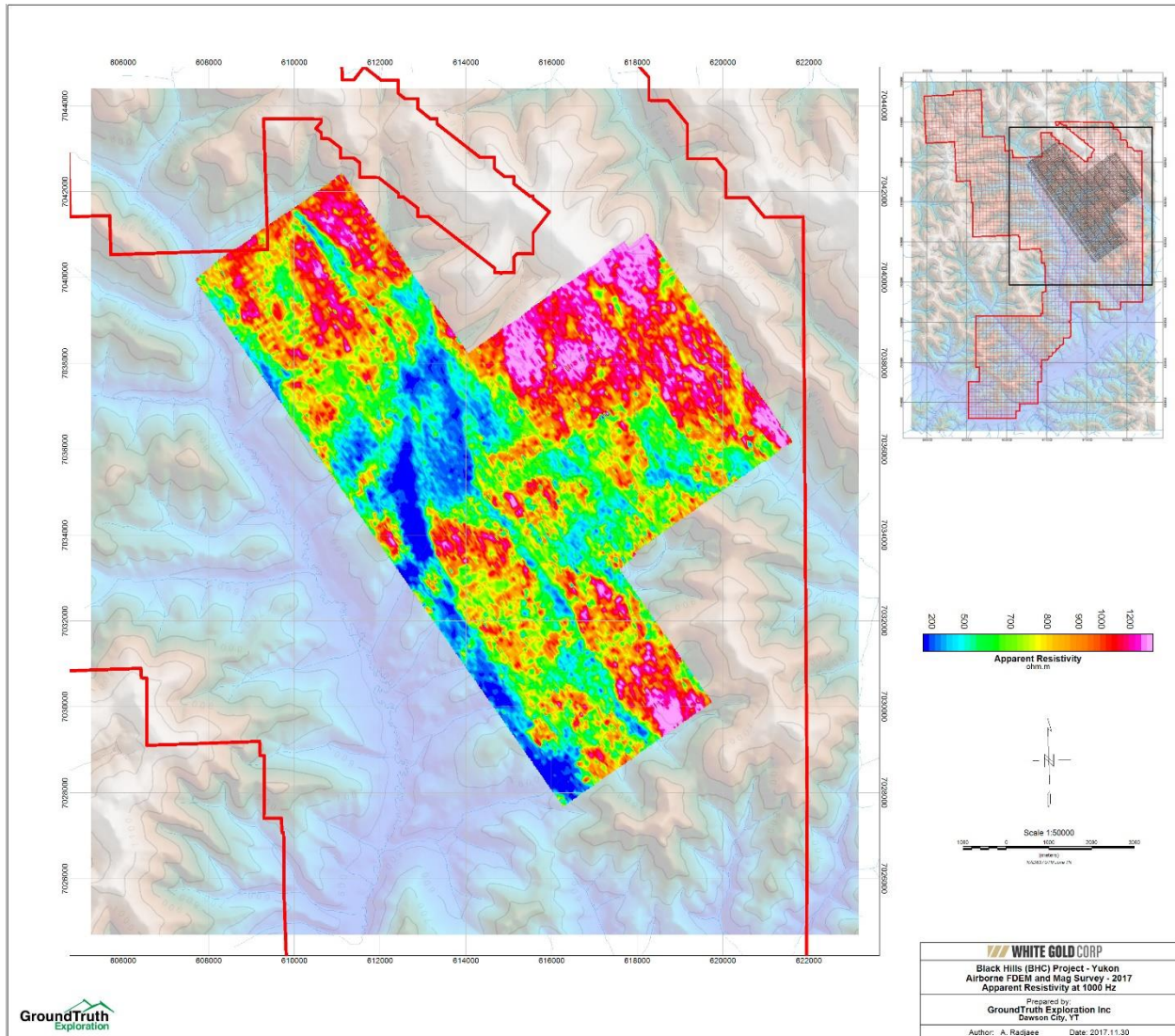
**Figure 38: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 56 kHz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property**



**Figure 39: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 7200 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property.**



**Figure 40: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 5500 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property.**



**Figure 41: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 1000 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property.**

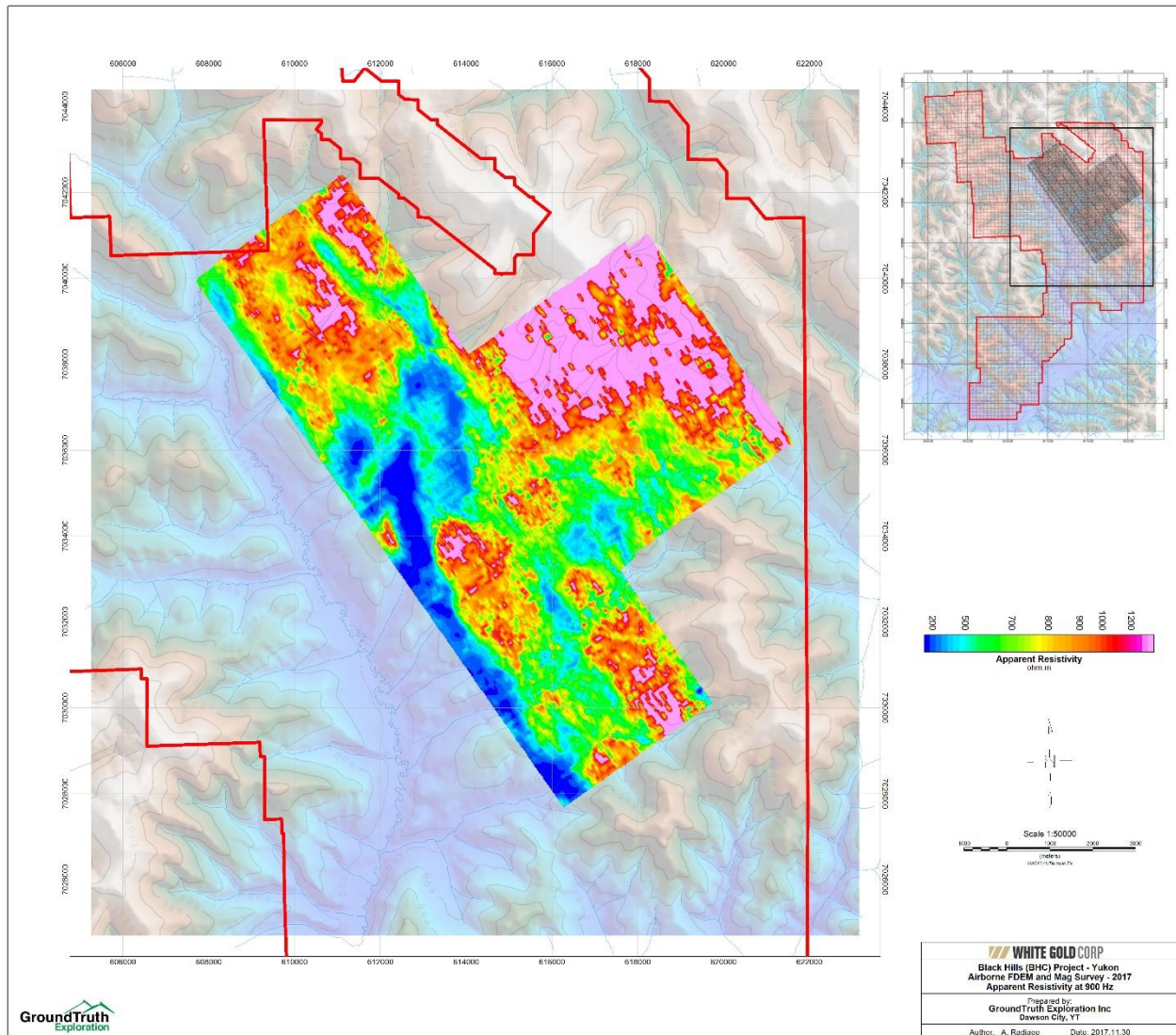


Figure 42: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 900 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property.

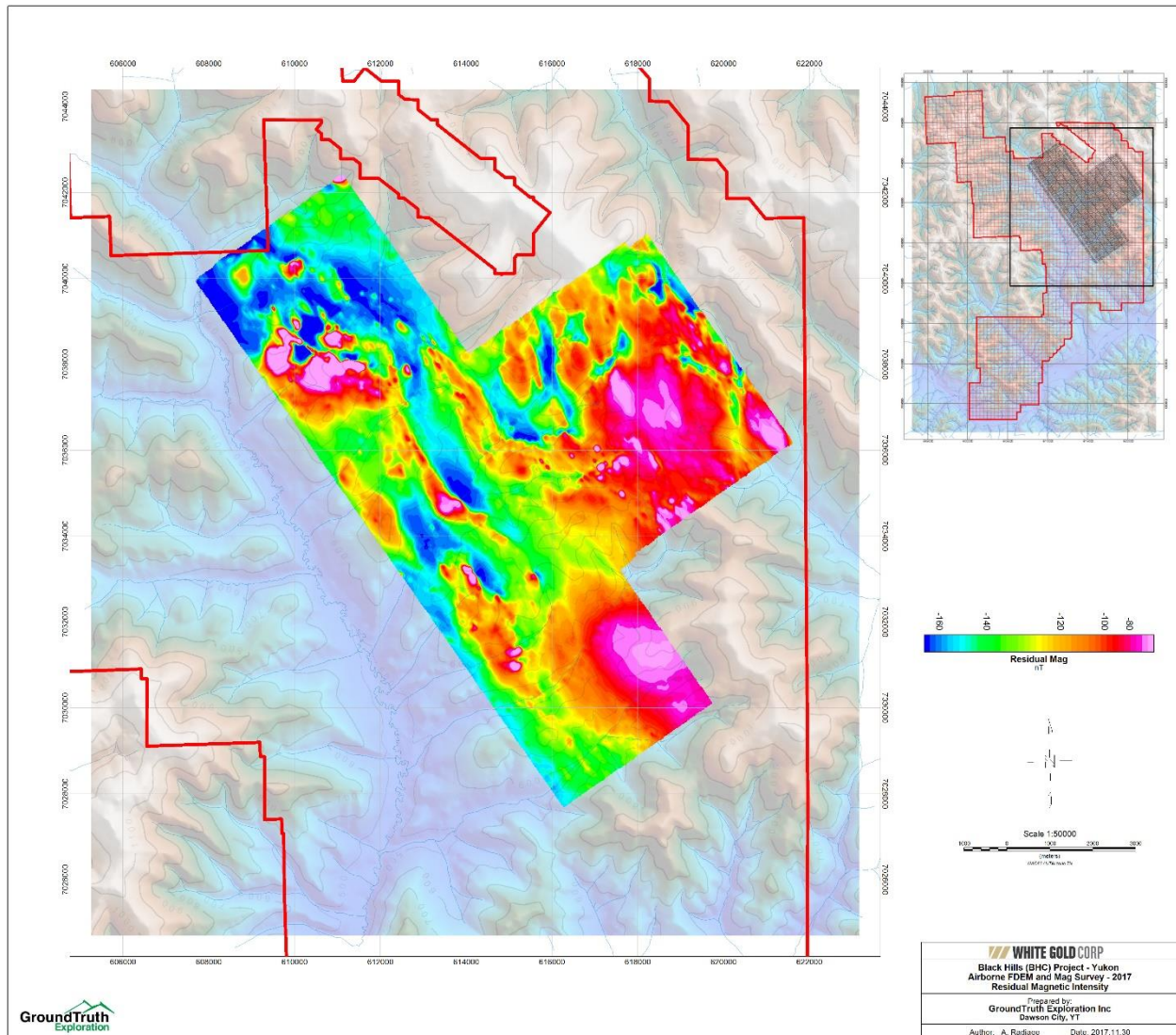


Figure 43: Residual Magnetic Intensity from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017 on Black Hills property.

## 15 Discussion and Interpretation

### 15.1 Soil Sampling Program

The 2016 soil sampling program on the Black Hills property was successful in infilling and confirming the existing gold in soil anomalies at the Black Hills property.

### 15.2 GT Probe Survey

The 2017 GT Probe sampling program on the Bowmore zone was successful in sampling anomalous Au and mineralization at the bedrock interface coincident with highly anomalous Au in soil samples. These results were used to plan the subsequent RAB drilling program.

### 15.3 RAB Drilling

The 2017 Bowmore zone drill program was successful in intersecting gold mineralization in near surface bedrock below anomalous gold in soil and bedrock interface samples. Drill intercepts greater than 1 g-m (g/t Au from Fire assay x interval in metres) are shown in the table below.

Hole ID	From (m)	To(m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	g-m
17BHC001	3.05	10.67	7.62	0.57	4.34
<i>Including</i>	6.096	7.62	1.524	1.85	2.82
17BHC002	10.67	19.82	9.15	0.31	2.84
<i>And</i>	33.53	35.05	1.52	3.28	4.99
17BHC004	12.19	16.76	4.57	1.74	7.95
<i>Including</i>	12.19	13.72	1.53	4.07	6.23
17BHC005	28.96	32	3.04	0.35	1.06
17BHC006	Surface	6.1	6.1	0.25	1.53
<i>Including</i>	Surface	1.52	1.52	0.76	1.16

### 15.4 Drone Survey

The drone image provides an excellent basemap for exploration and infrastructure planning and baseline environmental surveys.

### 15.5 Dighem Survey

The lineament interpretations of EM and magnetic results can better identify lithological and structures features as well as the fracture zones. Advanced inversion modeling and interpretation of EM and magnetic data is recommended for detailed and property scale explorational targeting works.



### **15.6 Interpretation**

Gold mineralization encountered in drilling at the Bowmore zone is delineated by NW striking gold in soil anomalies at surface and by Resistivity lows and IP highs in the subsurface. Mineralization is encountered at multiple sites along strike in soil, GTProbe and drill sampling. Mineralization encountered by drilling is characterized by increased quartz veining and silicification of host rocks. These characteristics are shared with other gold and deposits and prospects found throughout the White Gold District such as Goldcorp's Coffee Gold Deposit and White Gold Corp's White deposit. It is interpreted that the Bowmore zone of the Black Hills property is a structurally-hosted hydrothermally altered gold deposit.

### **16 Recommendations**

The drill intercepts encountered in the 2017 drill program on the Bowmore zone were successful in intercepting gold and require further work. While the total gram metres hosted in mineralization encountered in the 2017 drill program are not tremendous, the widths (up to 9.15m) and grades (up to 4.07g/t Au) are encouraging for a preliminary drill program. Further Drilling at the Bowmore zone is recommended.

There are 8 additional gold in soil anomalies which have not yet been properly drill tested throughout the property. It is recommended that each of these soil anomalies have an IP survey, followed by a GT Probe survey to pinpoint the location of mineralization which can then be followed up by a targeted drill program.

## 17 Costs

### 2016

Black Hills Property - 2016 Cost Statement		
<b>GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>		
Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
Wages	\$ 1,265.00	Sr. Geologist (0.5 days) & Consultants
Field Equipment/Electronics	\$ 67.50	Radio, GPS, Data Logger, Delorme
Sampling Supplies	\$ 1.50	1 sample
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting		
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Mangement	\$ 300.00	
<b>Total Geologist/Project Management</b>	<b>\$ 1,634.00</b>	
<b>AERIAL SURVEYS</b>		
XCAM Fixed Wing Aerial Survey	Amount	Description
Direct Cost for Survey & Processing (\$40/sq km)	\$ 14,000.00	350 sq km of coverage, processing costs and interpretation included in the cost.
Equipment and Electronics	\$ -	
Imagery Processing and Final Deliverables	\$ -	
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	\$ -	
Additional Supplies and Support	\$ -	
Transportation Support	\$ -	
<b>Total Aerial Surveys</b>	<b>\$ 14,000.00</b>	
<b>GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS</b>		
Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Direct Cost per Sample + Assay (\$49.50/sample)	\$ 101,970.00	2,266 soil samples between October 14-25
<b>Total Soil/Till Surveys</b>	<b>\$ 101,970.00</b>	
<b>LABORATORY ANALYSIS</b>		
Soil/Till Samples	Amount	Description
Prep	\$ -	Soil assay costs included in the per sample costs
Sample Disposal	\$ -	
Sample Analysis	\$ -	
<b>Total Soil Sample Analysis</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	
Rock/Core Samples	Amount	Description
Prep		
Sample Disposal		
Sample Analysis	\$ 25.96	1 Sample
<b>Total Rock Sample Analysis</b>	<b>\$ 25.96</b>	
<b>LOGISTICAL SUPPORT</b>		
Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	\$ 19,750.29	Helicopter time with ASTAR
Fuel		
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$ 898.46	
<b>Total Logistical Support</b>	<b>\$ 20,648.75</b>	
<b>OTHER/MISC</b>		
Sampling Shipping	\$ -	
<b>Total Other/Misc</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	
<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 138,278.71</b>	

## 2017

<b>BHC Expenditures</b>	
DC Resistivity IP Survey	<b>\$34,743.50</b>
GT Probe Sampling Program	<b>\$37,586.00</b>
Bureau Veritas Assay Services	<b>\$16,923.12</b>
GroundTruth RAB Drilling	<b>\$99,635.69</b>
XCAM Aerial Survey	<b>\$4,642.00</b>
Dighem Survey	<b>\$30,223.00</b>
Geological Mapping	<b>\$26,433.00</b>
Helicopter Support for 2017 Surveys	<b>\$72,041.23</b>
<b>Total 2017 expenditures on the BHC Property</b>	<b>\$322,227.54</b>

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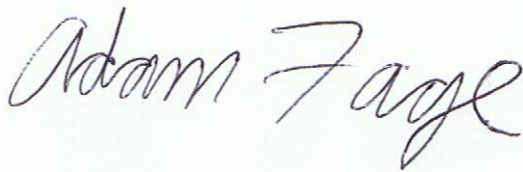
### **19 Qualification**

I, Adam Fage have continuously been involved in Mineral Exploration since 2004. I graduated from Dalhousie University with an Honours Bachelor of Science (Earth Science) in 2008. I graduated from Lakehead University with a Master's of Science (Geology) in 2011.

Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2018.

Respectfully submitted

Adam Fage

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light green rectangular background. The signature reads "Adam Fage" in a cursive, flowing script.

**Appendix A: Claims List**



<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YD45447	Bev 47	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45448	Bev 48	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45449	Bev 49	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45450	Bev 50	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45451	Bev 51	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45452	Bev 52	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45453	Bev 53	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45454	Bev 54	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45455	Bev 55	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45456	Bev 56	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45457	Bev 57	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45458	Bev 58	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45459	Bev 59	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45460	Bev 60	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45461	Bev 61	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45462	Bev 62	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45463	Bev 63	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45464	Bev 64	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45465	Bev 65	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45466	Bev 66	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45467	Bev 67	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45468	Bev 68	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45469	Bev 69	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45470	Bev 70	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45471	Bev 71	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45472	Bev 72	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45473	Bev 73	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45474	Bev 74	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45475	Bev 75	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45476	Bev 76	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45477	Bev 77	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45478	Bev 78	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45355	Bev 79	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45356	Bev 80	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45357	Bev 81	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45358	Bev 82	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45359	Bev 83	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45360	Bev 84	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45361	Bev 85	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45362	Bev 86	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45363	Bev 87	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45364	Bev 88	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45365	Bev 89	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45366	Bev 90	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45367	Bev 91	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45368	Bev 92	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%



























<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YD15464	Bev 724	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15465	Bev 725	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15466	Bev 726	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15467	Bev 727	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15468	Bev 728	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15469	Bev 729	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15470	Bev 730	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15471	Bev 731	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15472	Bev 732	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15473	Bev 733	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15474	Bev 734	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15475	Bev 735	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15476	Bev 736	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15477	Bev 737	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15478	Bev 738	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15479	Bev 739	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD15480	Bev 740	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08151	BHC 1	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08152	BHC 2	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08153	BHC 3	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08154	BHC 4	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08155	BHC 5	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08156	BHC 6	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08157	BHC 7	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08158	BHC 8	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08159	BHC 9	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08160	BHC 10	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08161	BHC 11	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08162	BHC 12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08163	BHC 13	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08164	BHC 14	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08165	BHC 15	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08166	BHC 16	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08167	BHC 17	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08168	BHC 18	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08169	BHC 19	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08170	BHC 20	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08171	BHC 21	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08172	BHC 22	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08173	BHC 23	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08174	BHC 24	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08175	BHC 25	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08176	BHC 26	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08177	BHC 27	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08178	BHC 28	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08179	BHC 29	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%



<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YF08226	BHC 76	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08227	BHC 77	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08228	BHC 78	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08229	BHC 79	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08230	BHC 80	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08231	BHC 81	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08232	BHC 82	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08233	BHC 83	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08234	BHC 84	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08235	BHC 85	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08236	BHC 86	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08237	BHC 87	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08238	BHC 88	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08239	BHC 89	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08240	BHC 90	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08241	BHC 91	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08242	BHC 92	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08243	BHC 93	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08244	BHC 94	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08245	BHC 95	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08246	BHC 96	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08247	BHC 97	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08248	BHC 98	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08249	BHC 99	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08250	BHC 100	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08251	BHC 101	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08252	BHC 102	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08253	BHC 103	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08254	BHC 104	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08255	BHC 105	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08256	BHC 106	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08257	BHC 107	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08258	BHC 108	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08259	BHC 109	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08260	BHC 110	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08261	BHC 111	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08262	BHC 112	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08263	BHC 113	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08264	BHC 114	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08265	BHC 115	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08266	BHC 116	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08267	BHC 117	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08268	BHC 118	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08269	BHC 119	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08270	BHC 120	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF08271	BHC 121	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%





























<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YD45333	Cooper 541	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45334	Cooper 542	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45335	Cooper 543	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45336	Cooper 544	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45337	Cooper 545	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45338	Cooper 546	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45339	Cooper 547	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45340	Cooper 548	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45341	Cooper 549	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45342	Cooper 550	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45343	Cooper 551	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45344	Cooper 552	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45345	Cooper 553	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45346	Cooper 554	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45347	Cooper 555	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45348	Cooper 556	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45349	Cooper 557	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45350	Cooper 558	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45351	Cooper 559	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45352	Cooper 560	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45353	Cooper 561	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD45354	Cooper 562	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97501	Peat 1	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97502	Peat 2	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97503	Peat 3	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97504	Peat 4	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97505	Peat 5	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97506	Peat 6	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97507	Peat 7	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97508	Peat 8	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97509	Peat 9	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97510	Peat 10	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97511	Peat 11	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97512	Peat 12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97513	Peat 13	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97514	Peat 14	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97515	Peat 15	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97516	Peat 16	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97517	Peat 17	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97518	Peat 18	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97519	Peat 19	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97520	Peat 20	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97521	Peat 21	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97522	Peat 22	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97523	Peat 23	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD97524	Peat 24	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

























<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YD98075	Peat 575	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98076	Peat 576	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98077	Peat 577	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98078	Peat 578	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98079	Peat 579	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98080	Peat 580	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98081	Peat 581	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98082	Peat 582	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98083	Peat 583	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98084	Peat 584	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98085	Peat 585	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98086	Peat 586	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98087	Peat 587	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98088	Peat 588	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98089	Peat 589	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98090	Peat 590	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98091	Peat 591	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98092	Peat 592	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98093	Peat 593	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98094	Peat 594	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98095	Peat 595	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98096	Peat 596	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98097	Peat 597	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98098	Peat 598	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98099	Peat 599	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98100	Peat 600	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98101	Peat 601	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98102	Peat 602	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98103	Peat 603	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98104	Peat 604	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98105	Peat 605	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98106	Peat 606	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98107	Peat 607	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98108	Peat 608	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98109	Peat 609	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98110	Peat 610	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98111	Peat 611	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98112	Peat 612	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98113	Peat 613	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD98114	Peat 614	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48283	Rico 1	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48284	Rico 2	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48285	Rico 3	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48286	Rico 4	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48287	Rico 5	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD48288	Rico 6	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%









































<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Operator</b>
YD46953	Rico 789	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46954	Rico 790	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46955	Rico 791	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46956	Rico 792	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46957	Rico 793	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46958	Rico 794	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46959	Rico 795	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46960	Rico 796	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46961	Rico 797	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46962	Rico 798	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YD46963	Rico 799	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%



**Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices

**Appendix C: Soil Sample Location, Description and Assay Certificates**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices

**Appendix D: GT Probe Sample Location, Description and Assay  
Certificates**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices



**Appendix E: RAB Collar Location, Geological Logs and Assay  
Certificates**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices

**Appendix F: Geological Mapping Report, Sample Descriptions and  
Assay Certificates**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices

**Appendix G: Drone Survey Orthoimage**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices

**Appendix H: XCAM Survey Orthoimage**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices



**Appendix I: SURVEY REPORT - AIRBORNE DIGHEM 2017 GENERAL  
INFORMATION / DATA ARCHIVE After CGG Canada Project 602997  
(Oct. 6, 2017)**

See Data Folder for  
Appendices