Geochemical, Geophysical & Airborne Survey Assessment Report:

Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drill, Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill, GT Probe, Soil Sampling, IP Survey, Dighem & Drone aerial survey

IND GOLD PROJECT

IND 1-10	YC36103-12
IND 11-20	YC44987-96
IND 21-42	YC61018-39
IND 43-54	YC96113-24
IND 55-66	YC96101-12
IND 67-92	YC96137-62
IND 93-104	YC96125-36
IND 105-106	YC95578-79
IND 107-130	YC96177-200
IND 131-136	YC96163-68
IND E 1 - 52	YF70101-52

Dawson Mining District

NTS: 115O/13

Latitude: 63.84º N   Longitude: -139.50 º W

Work Performed on:

Soil Sampling	June 29, July 1,2,3,6,13
IP Survey	May 26-June 7
GT Probe	June 2-13
RAB Drilling	May 28- June 6
RC Drilling	August 4-25
Drone	May 31
Dighem	June 8 to July 7

Prepared for White Gold Corp
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written by:
Adam Fage, M.Sc
Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT
Amir H. Radjaee, P.Geo

January 15, 2018

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

1 Introduction

White Gold Corporation commissioned Groundtruth Exploration Ltd. (“Groundtruth”) of Dawson, Yukon to perform Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drill, Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill, GT Probe, Soil Sampling, IP Survey, Dighem and drone aerial survey programs on their IND Gold Property (the “Property, located in Yukon’s Klondike district, approximately 25 km south of Dawson, YT in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 115O/13 (Figures 1, 2). 359 Soil samples, 15 IP profiles (6.225 line km), 172 GTProbe samples, 4 RAB holes (140.2m), 5 RC holes (486.15m), 40km^2 of Drone survey (12cm resolution) and 87 line km of Dighem were collected on the property during the 2017 field program (the Dighem survey was contracted to CGG Global of Toronto).

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

2 Property Description, Location, Accessibility, Climate

The IND Gold Property is located in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 25km south of Dawson (Figure 1) near the confluence of the Yukon and Indian Rivers. The center of the property is located at Latitude 63.84º N and Longitude -139.50 º W.

The property is located in an unglaciated region of the Dawson Range. Elevations range from 440m to 1130m. Vegetation is typical of the Boreal forest, with mixed white and black spruce forests in valley bottoms, stunted black spruce and moss matt forests underlain by permafrost on north facing slopes and as elevation increases, transitioning into moss, talus and felsenmeer with increasing elevation. The typical climate of the area is moderate precipitaiton, warm summers, and cold winters.

Access to the property is by all season road from Dawson. Dawson is the nearest supply center and all personnel were mobilized by road from Dawson to the property for the 2017 field season.

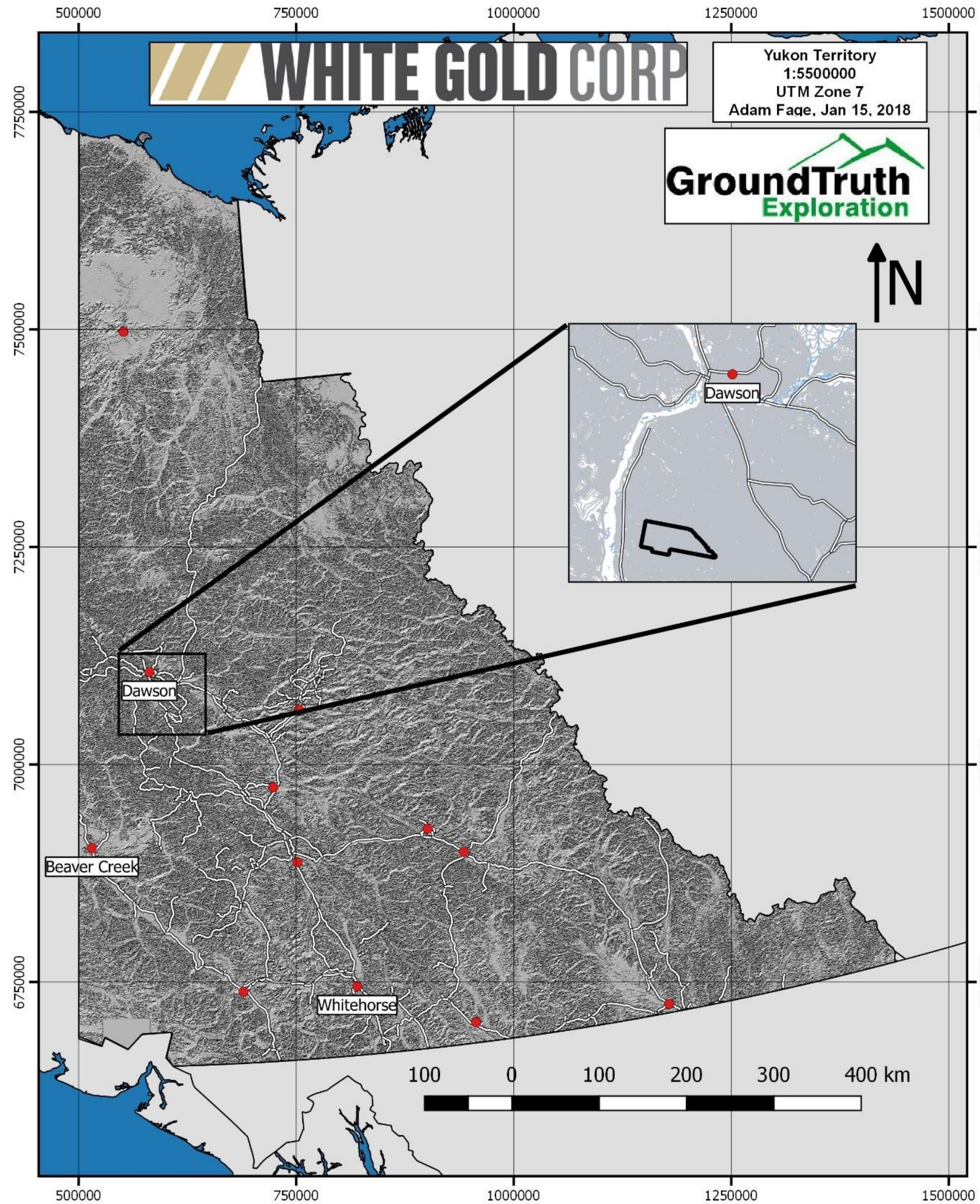


Figure 1: Location of the IND Property, Yukon, Canada

3 Claim Information

The IND Gold Project is registered in the Dawson Mining district on mapsheet 115O/13. (Figure 2, Appendix D) It encompasses 3824 hectares and is composed of the following 188 claims:

Claim name	Grant Number	Owner	Operator
IND 1-10	YC36103-12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 11-20	YC44987-96	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 21-42	YC61018-39	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 43-54	YC96113-24	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 55-66	YC96101-12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 67-92	YC96137-62	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 93-104	YC96125-36	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 105-106	YC95578-79	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 107-130	YC96177-200	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND 131-136	YC96163-68	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
IND E 1 - 52	YF70101-52	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

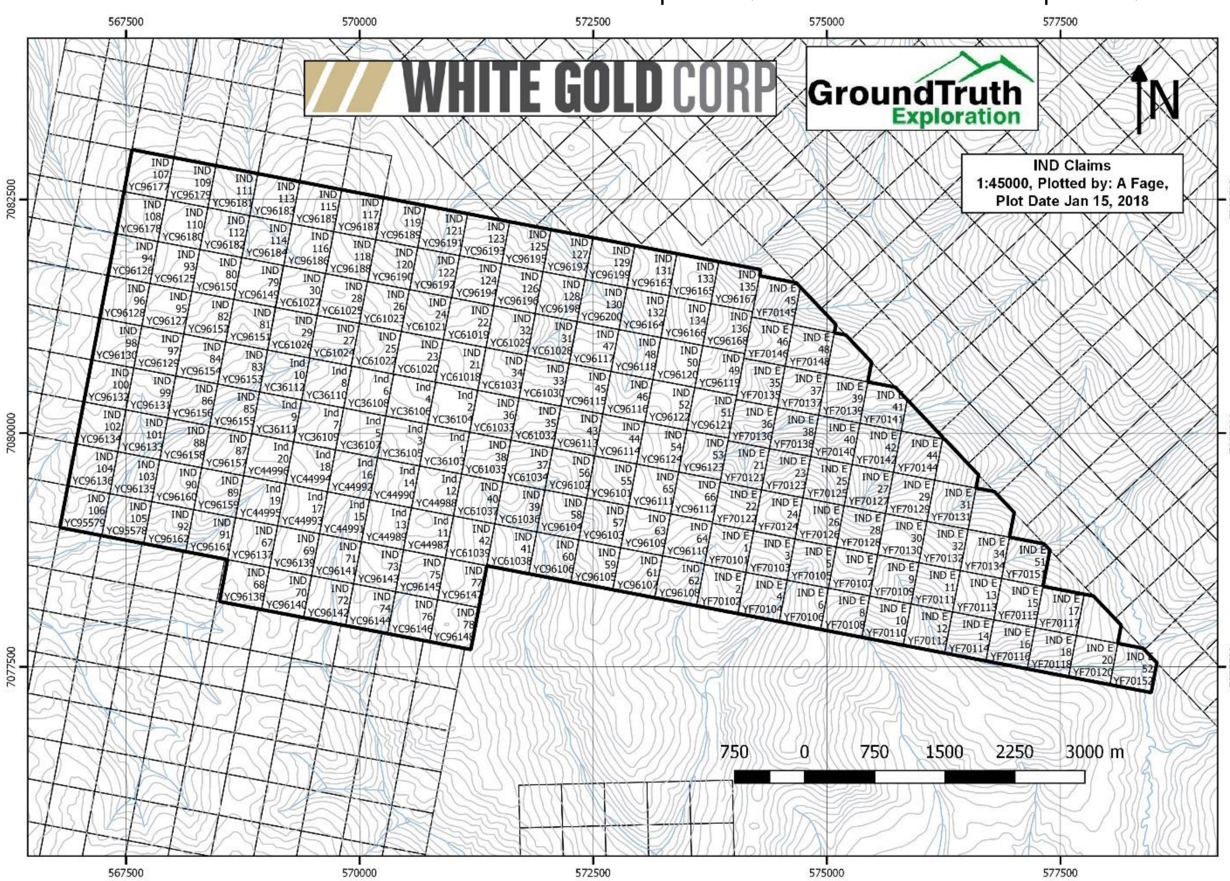


Figure 2: Claim Map of the IND property

4 History

Very little historical work on the immediate IND area is recorded with the Yukon Department of Mines, Energy and Resources. A small drill program (7 holes totalling 189 feet) for Tamark Inc. on Ensley Creek directly north of the IND block is recorded by Beets (1986) but no results are reported.

The first work reported directly on the IND claims is the geophysical and geochemical program described by Ryan (2008). At the time of the work, IND 1 – 42 (see Table 1) were held by Ryanwood Exploration. The rest of the IND block had yet to be staked. Soil sampling in 2005 and 2006 had identified a gold-in-soil anomaly, and the purpose of the 2007 program was to better define and extend this anomaly. Geophysical work consisted of a ground-based magnetic survey which delineated two broad magnetic highs, the westernmost of which is roughly co-incident with the previously mapped extent of the Jim Creek Pluton. The eastern magnetic high does not coincide with the previously mapped extent of the pluton (Gordey and Ryan 2005), however Ryan (2008) states that the pluton may be more extensive than previously shown, and thus the eastern magnetic high may also represent igneous bedrock. Gold-in-soil anomalies with co-incident lanthanum and bismuth highs are located primarily over these magnetic highs.

This program was followed up with a two day geological and geochemical evaluation by Jean Pautler, described fully in Pautler (2009). The author produced a 1:7,500 scale map of, and took grab rock samples from, the geochemically anomalous area identified by Ryan (2008). Results confirm that the Jim Creek Pluton has outliers not recorded on the map of Gordey and Ryan (2005). Primarily within the granite but extending into country rock, Pautler (2009) identified minor pyrite, limonite after pyrite, hematite, silicification, sericite alteration and quartz stockwork veining. It was recommended that a trenching and property-wide mapping program be conducted in order to identify promising drill targets. Based on these recommendations, three trenches were excavated and left unfilled.

The 2010 program consisted of geochemical and petrographic analysis of rock samples from two trenches with a total length of 685m. The eastern trench (TR10-4) contained several zones with highly anomalous gold grades (up to 12 g/t over 30 cm and 2 g/t over 10 m), hosted within granite interpreted to be part of the Jim Creek Pluton. Six samples were submitted for petrographic analysis, showing evidence of hydrothermal alteration both within the granite of the pluton and in the country rock.

The 2011 exploration program consisted of 7 diamond drill holes totaling 1316.73m. Sporadic low-grade Au samples were intercepted with 4 samples >1 g/t Au (max 2.44 g/t Au); the best intercept was 0.56 g/t Au over 13.5m from 19.6m depth in IND11-05.

The 2013 work program consisted of 581 soil samples and 20 GT Probe samples. The 2014 work program consisted of 82 soil samples and 59 GT Probe samples. The 2016 work program consisted of 183 GT Probe samples. The results from these surface sampling programs were used to define targets for the 2017 drilling campaign.

5 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The IND property lies within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, a series of mid-Paleozoic to Mid-Mesozoic continental arc assemblages built on Lower Palaeozoic and possibly older continental basement. The terrane is generally composed of variably deformed metamorphic rocks including pelitic and quartzofeldspathic schist and paragneiss, felsic orthogneiss, and mafic to felsic metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks, all of which are intruded by plutonic suites that range in age from Paleozoic to Neogene (Mortensen 1992). In the Stewart River area (the map sheet on which the IND property is located) bedrock geology is dominated by Devonian to Carboniferous metasedimentary units intruded by Permian to Cretaceous igneous bodies (Figure 3).

Of particular interest when considering potential gold mineralization on the IND property is proximity to the Klondike placer deposits. Eldorado, Hunker and Bonanza creeks, all of which have supported placer operations for over a century, lie within 25 km to the northeast. Pautler (2009) has also suggested that mineralization on the IND property shows similarities to the nearby White Gold deposit.

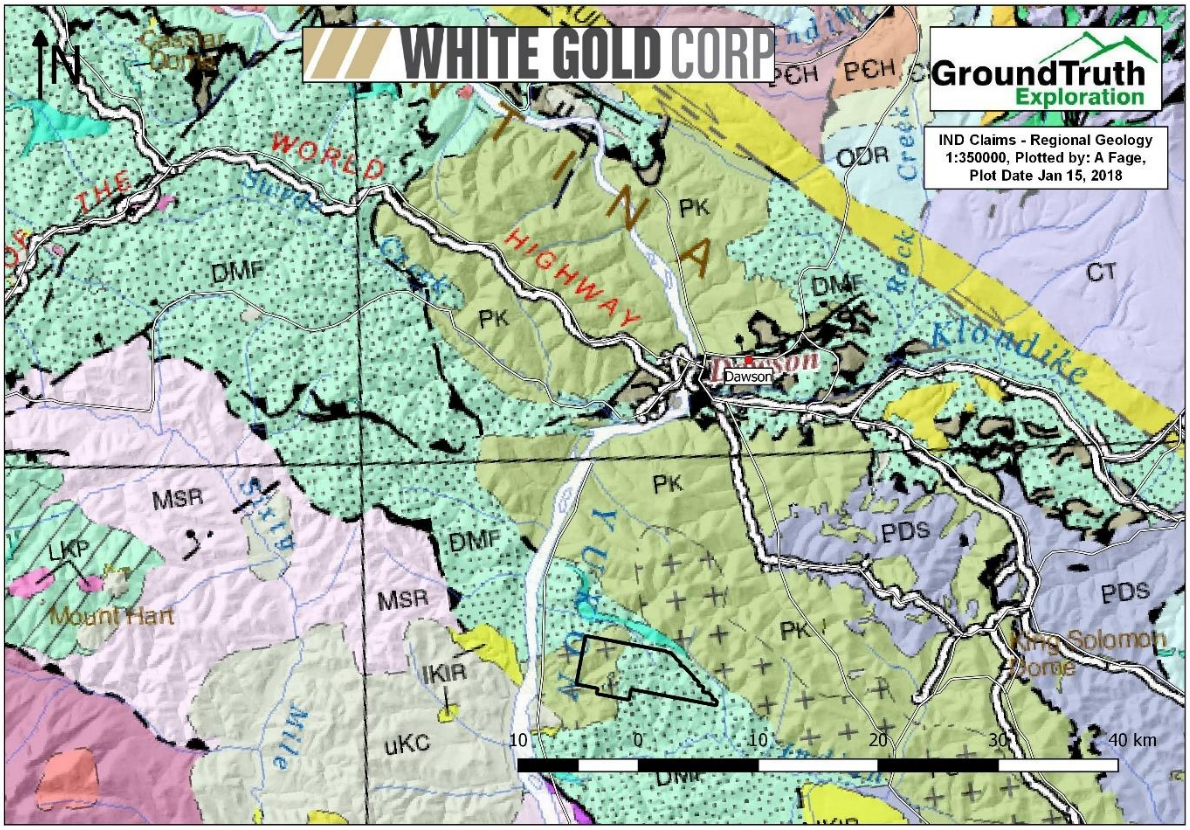


Figure 3: Regional Geology of the IND Property (From Colpron et al., 2016)

5.2 Property Geology

Underlying the IND claim block itself (Figure 4) are quartzite, metapelite and marble of the Devonian-Mississippian Nasina Assemblage intruded by the ~252 Ma Jim Creek Pluton, a coarse-grained unfoliated biotite-bearing granite to quartz monzonite (Gordey and Ryan 2005).

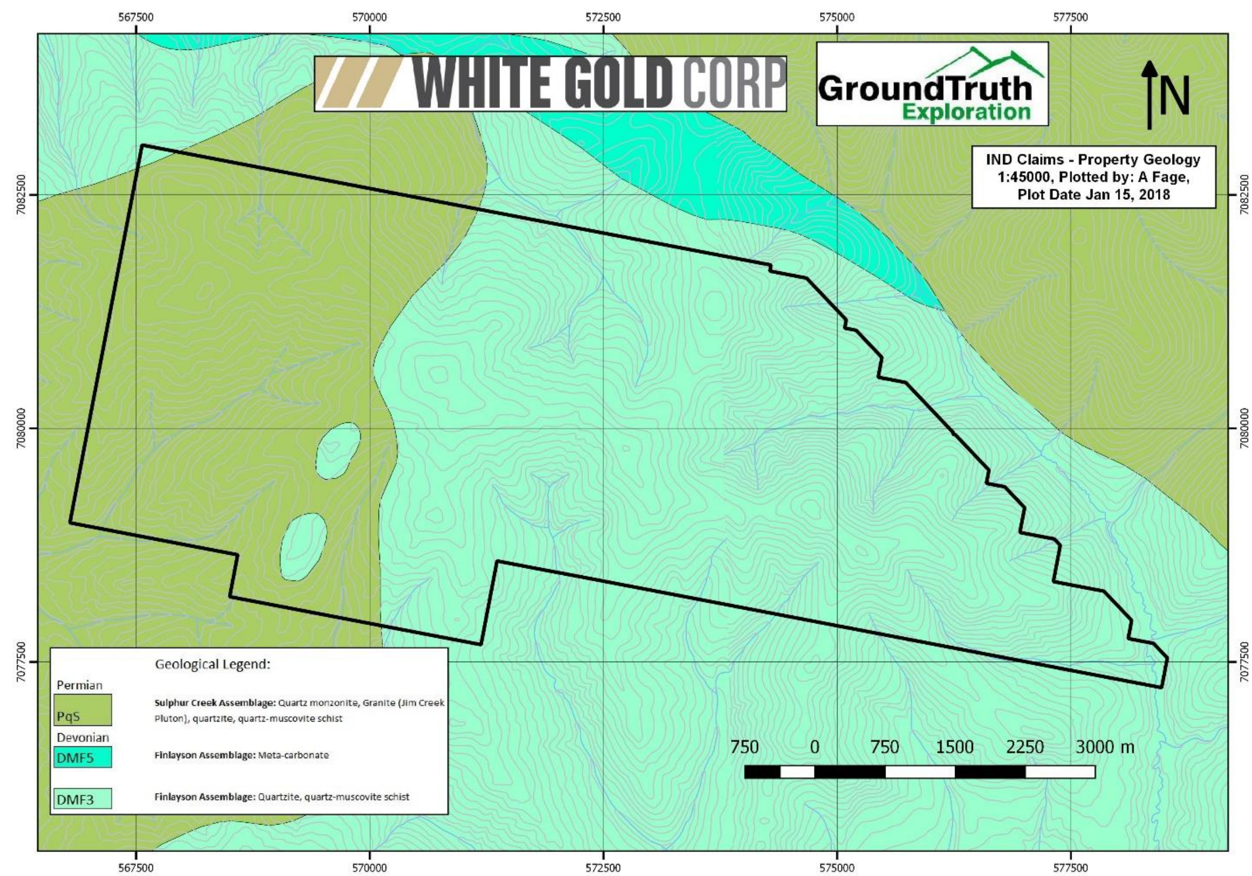


Figure 4: Local Geology of the IND Property
Source: GSC (Jim Ryan, et al, 2013)

6 Geochemical Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were shipped to Bureau Veritas (BV) sample preparation facility in Whitehorse. Prepared samples where 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 % passes 75 microns. A 0.5 g sub sample of the resulting pulp is analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving the material in a hot Aqua

Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. A 30 gram sub sample of the pulp is also analyzed by the FA430 method, with 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.

7 Soil Sampling Program

7.1 Introduction

The 2017 soil program consisted of sending a 5 man crew from Dawson City for a six day detailed sampling program to collect 359 soil samples with the objective of extending the main soil sample grid eastward and westward and to sample ridges and spurs at the edges of the property.

Sampling took place on June 29, July 1-3, 6, 13 2017.

7.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Norbert Kapa	Crew Boss
2. Pawel Kapa	Geo Technician
3. Jennifer Hanlon	Geo Technician
4. Riley Dean	Geo Technician
5. Andrew Truax	Geo Technician
6. Alexander Arbery	Geo Technician
7. Simon Cash	Geo Technician

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 5.

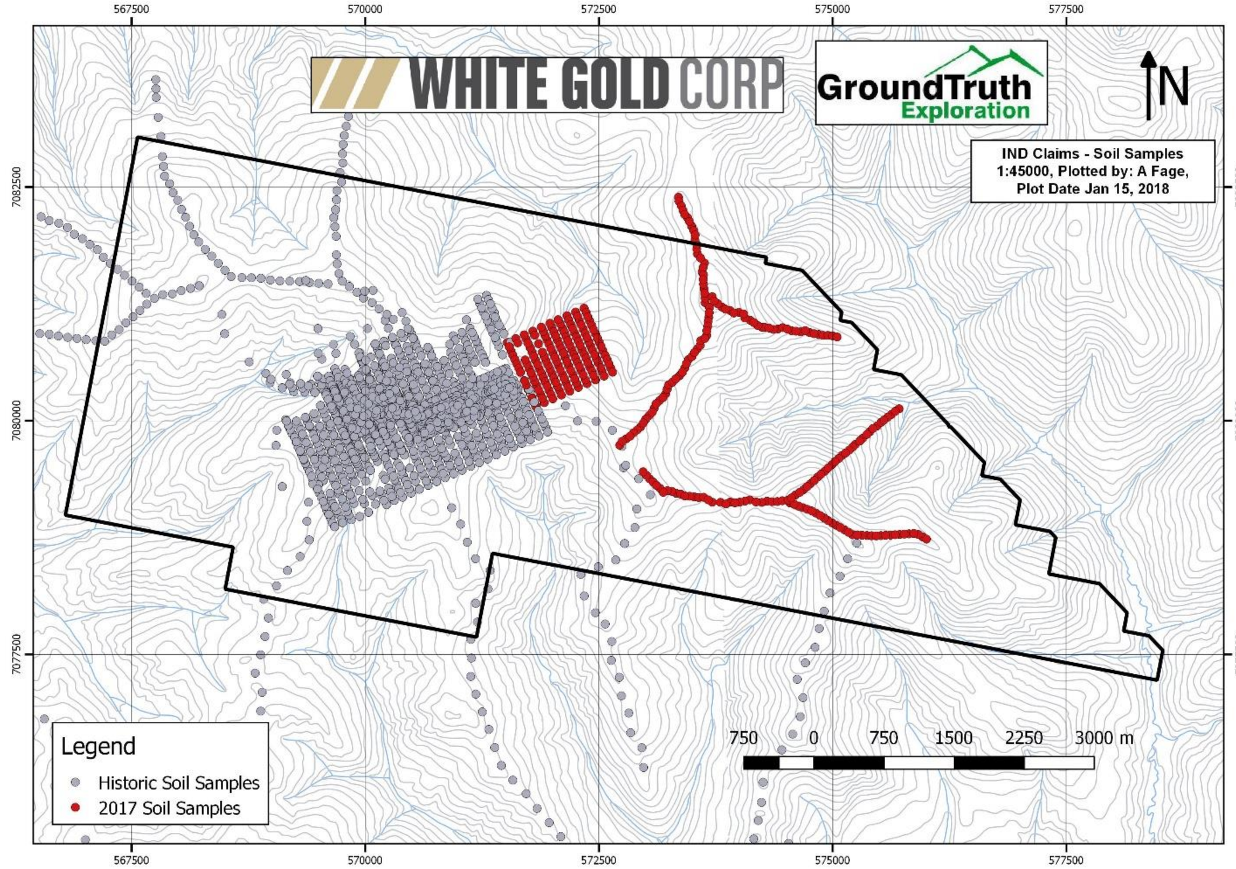


Figure 5: Location of 2017 Soil Samples

Maps shown below are plotted with break points at 80th, 90th, 95th, 98th and 99th percentile for all samples on the property.

The 2017 soil sampling program was designed to extend the grid towards the East and to test ridges and spurs to the east of the main zone on the IND property. This program was not successful in extending the gold in soil anomaly to the East or identifying any new gold in soil anomalies. Elemental maps are shown below in Figures 6-10. One sample returned gold-in-soil values greater than 100pb (177.8ppb, sample 1469770).

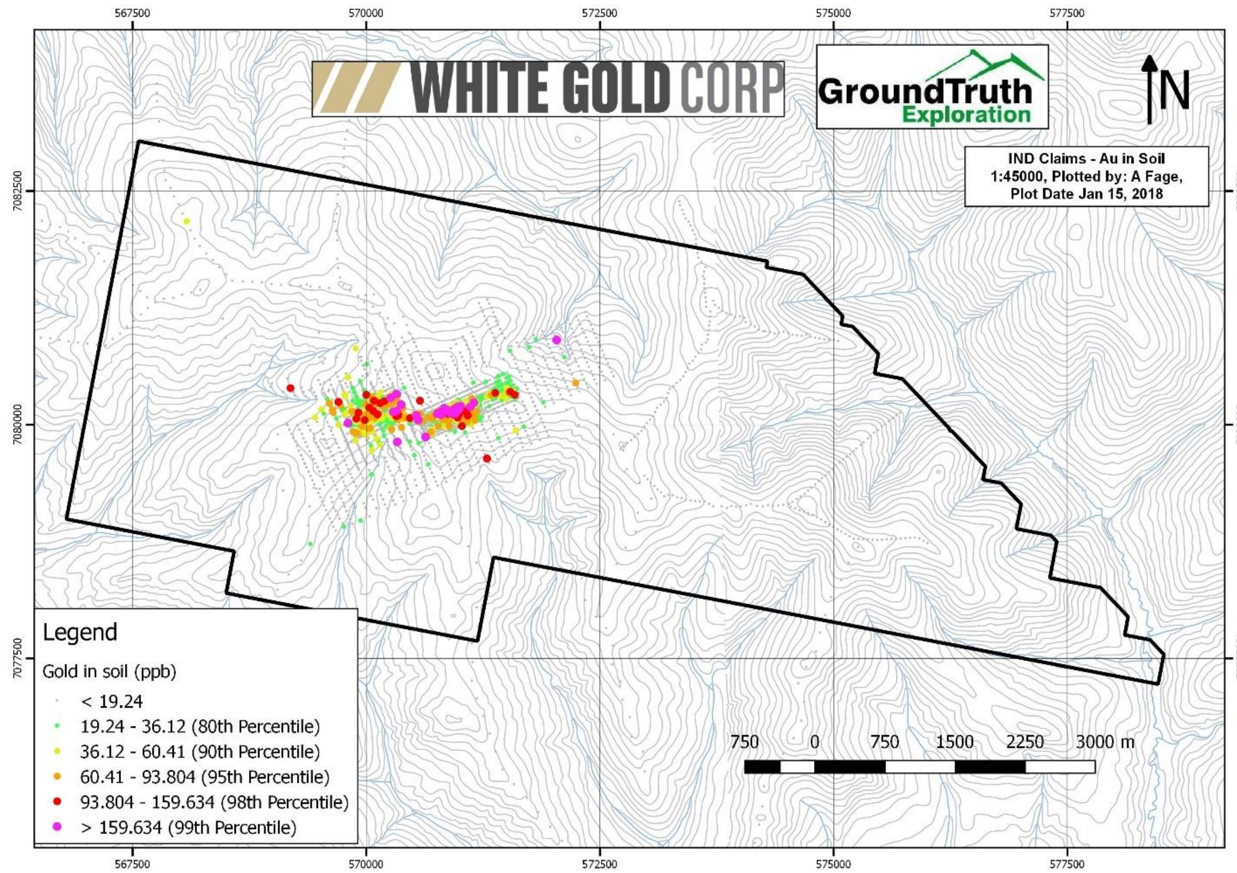


Figure 6: Gold-in-soil grid at the IND property

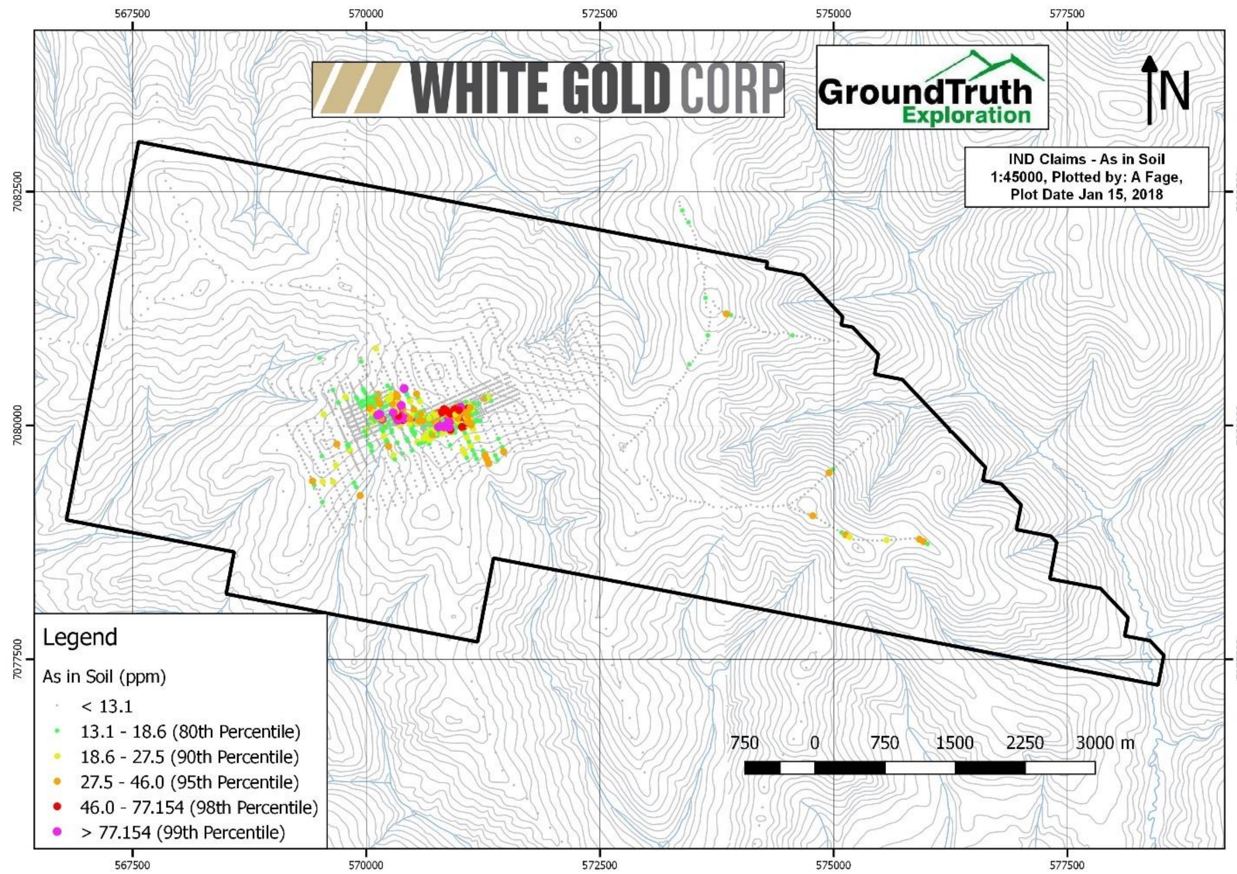


Figure 7: Arsenic-in-soil grid, IND Property

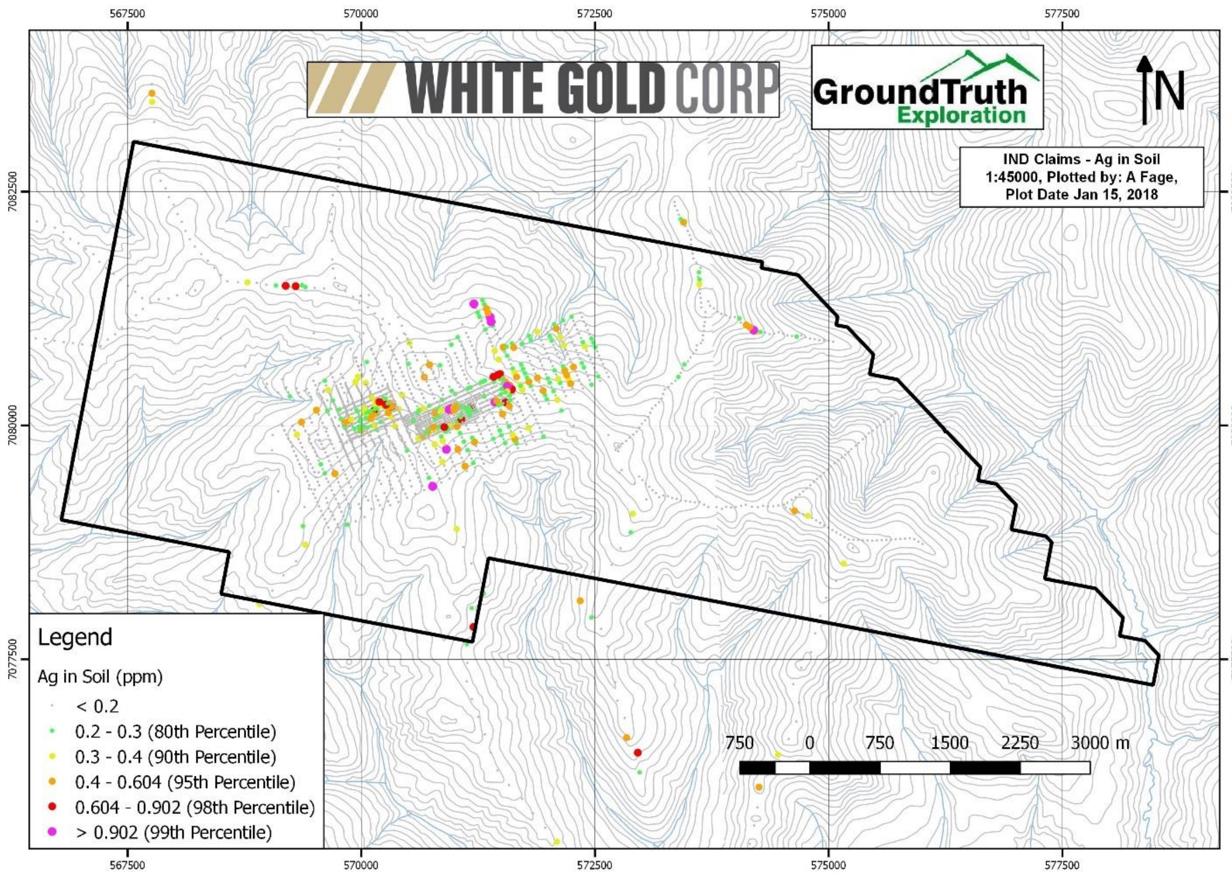


Figure 8: Silver-in-soil grid, IND property

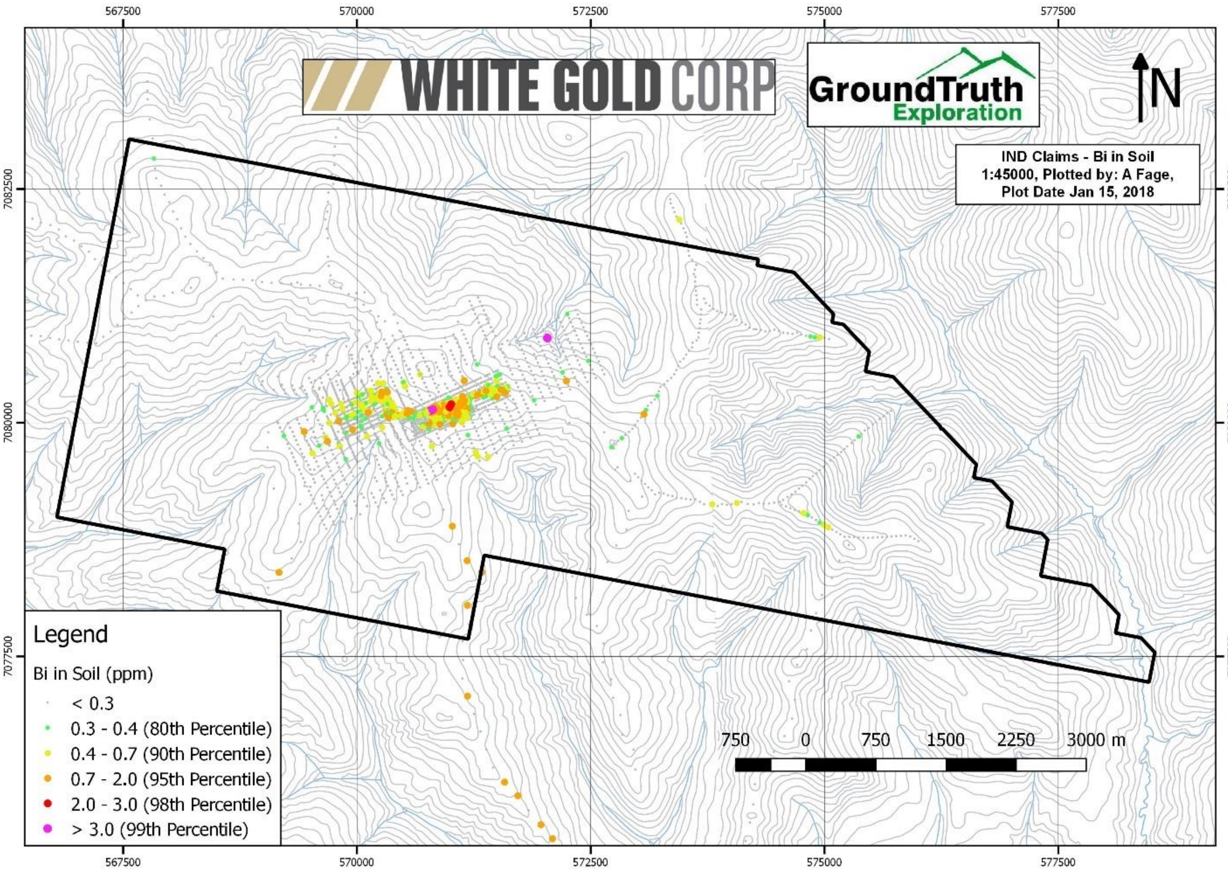


Figure 9: Bismuth-in-soil grid, IND property

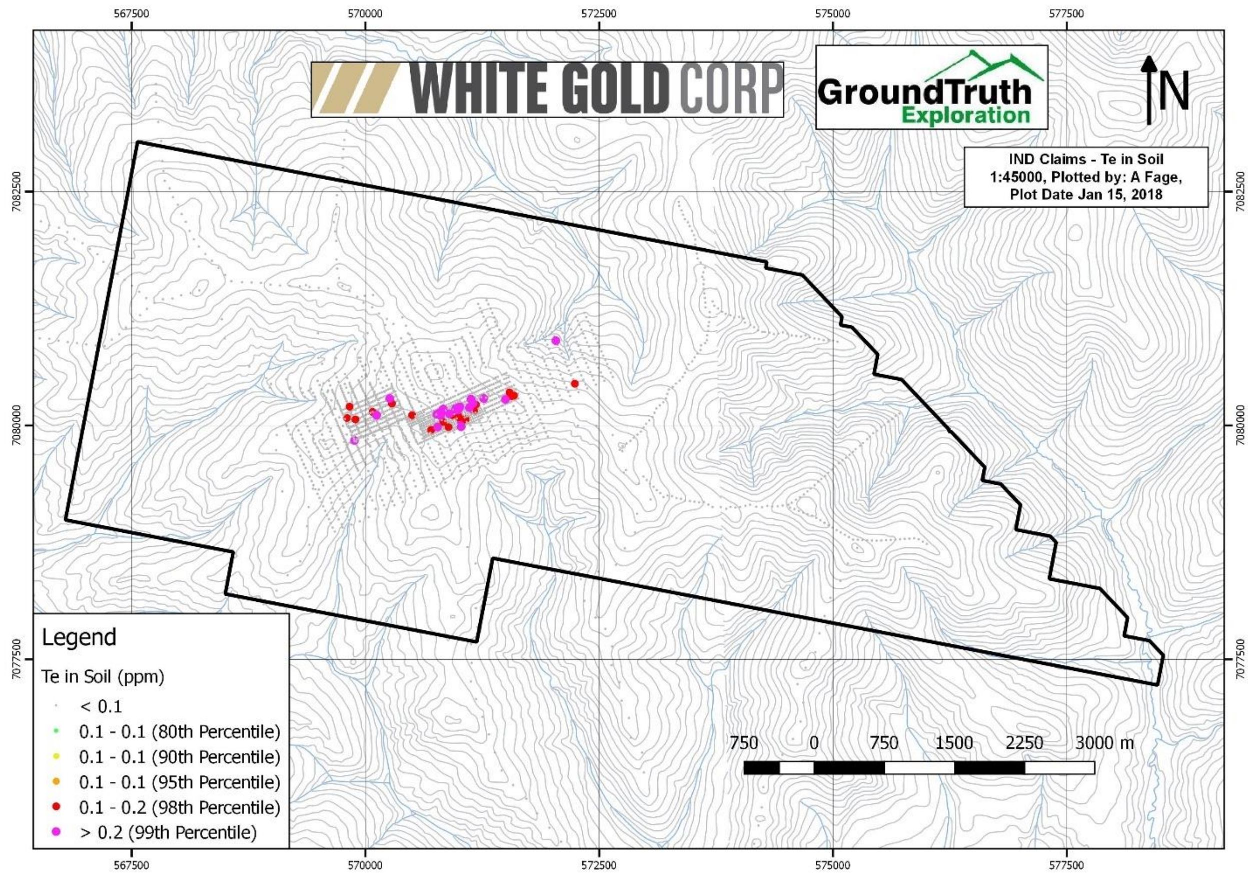


Figure 10: Tellerium-in-soil, IND Property

8 IP Program

8.1 Introduction

White Gold Corporation ("WGO") headquartered in Toronto, ON commissioned Ground Truth Exploration Inc. ("Ground Truth") headquartered in Dawson City, YT to complete high resolution resistivity and induced polarization ("RES/IP") surveys on the Indian River ("IND") Property during the 2017 field season.

The purpose of the RES/IP survey is to identify geological structures 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 11 shows an overview of the IND property in relation to Dawson City as well as the proposed location of 15 RES/IP lines to be completed during the 2017 field season. Note that the 15 lines are placed to accommodate data from an existing RES/IP profile collected in 2014, which is centered between the proposed lines INDIP17-12 and INDIP17-13 and is of the same length and bearing.

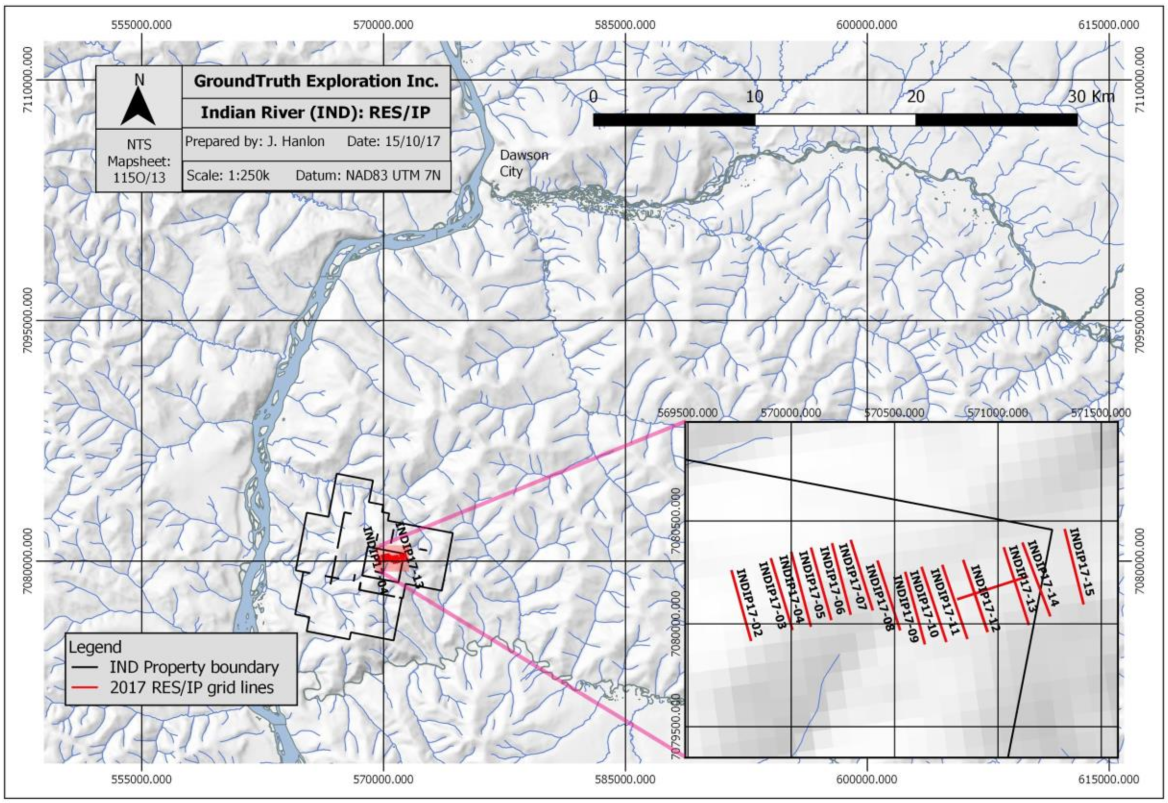


Figure 11: IND Phase II overview map showing the location of the proposed grid lines in relation to the IND property boundary and Dawson City. Note that there is a 2014 RES/IP profile of equal length and electrode spacing to the 2017 RES/IP lines that is located between lines INDIP17-12 and INDIP17-13.

8.2 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 terms of the length of the survey and the measurement sensitivity to vertical or horizontal subsurface features. GroundTruth utilizes an extended dipole-dipole array for the IND project to adequately image the target zones. Details on the extended dipole-dipole array can be found in Appendix C.

8.3 Survey Details

8.3.1 Personnel

The survey lines were conducted by two teams of GroundTruth Exploration personnel. The first team is composed of:

1. Jen Hanlon	Lead Geophysical Operator and Crew Chief
2. Norbert Kapa	Secondary Lead
3. Pawel Kapa	Geo Technician
4. Andrew Truax	Geo Technician
5. Tom Lacey	Geo Technician

And the second team is composed of:

1. Richard Daigle	Lead Geophysical Operator and Crew Chief
2. Nick McKay	Secondary Lead and GPS Technician
3. Jordan MacDonald	Geo Technician
4. Jason Daigle	Geo Technician
5. Frederic d'Amours-Lecler	Geo Technician

Both teams were on site on May 27th and 28th to conduct 2 survey lines. During this time team 1 was camped on site and team 2 drove to/from the worksite from Dawson. The 13 remaining survey lines were conducted only by team 1, who remained camped onsite.

8.3.2 Program Dates

Team 1:

Mobilize to IND:	May 26th

Field Surveys	May 27th – June 6th
Demob back to Dawson	June 7th

Team 2:

Truck transport to and from Dawson	May 27th – May 28th
Field Surveys	May 27th – May 28th

8.3.3 Survey Summary

Lines:	INDIP17-01 to -15
Number of Electrodes	84
Electrode Spacing	5m
Line Length	415m
Array	Extended dipole-dipole

Figure 12 shows the finished locations of the 15 IND profile lines. The figure also shows aerial imagery and the location of access roads traversing through the grid.

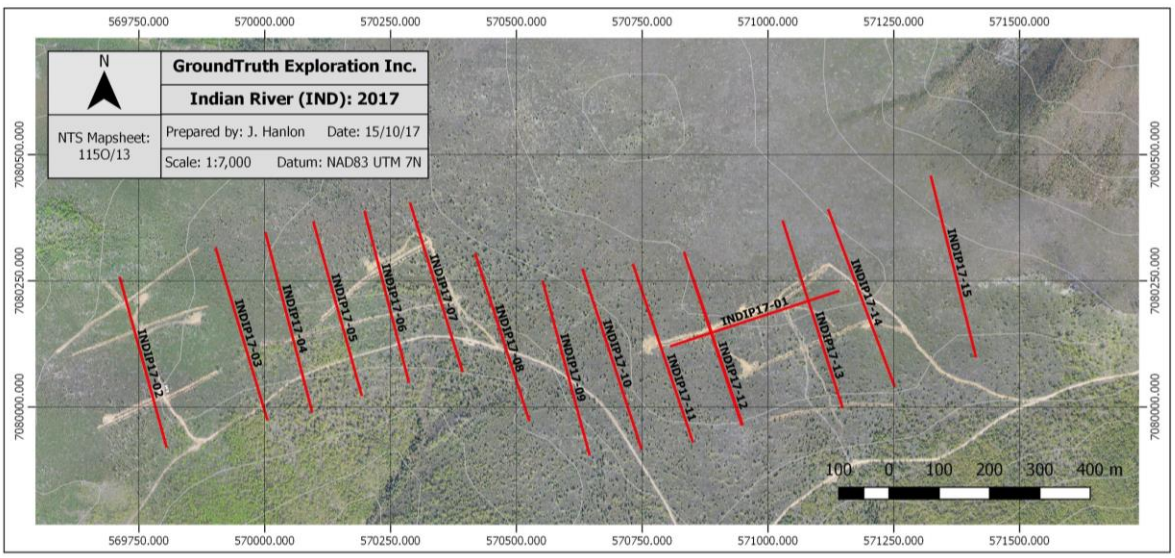


Figure 12: IND Phase II Finished grid showing topographic contours and aerial imagery.

The terrain in the grid area is relatively dry and rocky, leading to moderate–high ground contact resistance (“CR”) with the electrodes; generally 2,500–9,000 Ohms. Particularly on the northern slopes of the profile lines, the electrodes needed to be doubled and saturated with salt-solution to achieve the lowest CR values possible. 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.

8.3.4 Field Survey Operating Procedures:

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

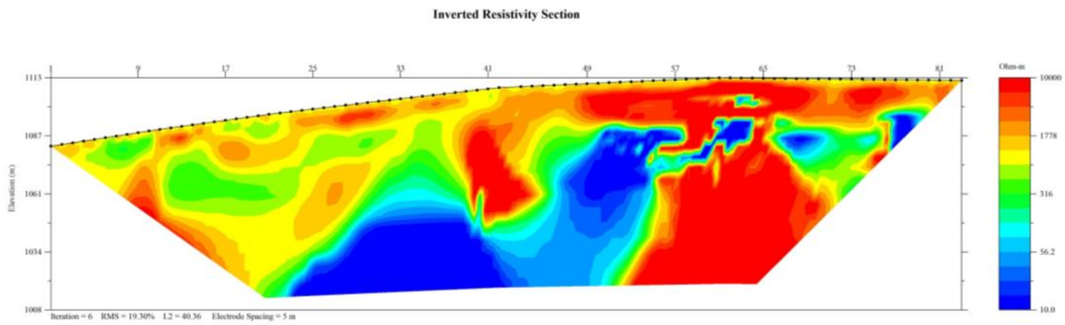
1. The midpoint of a traverse is located and the length of the line is sighted using a compass and GPS.
2. Minimal brush is cut along the line to place pickets and set up equipment.
3. 84 electrodes are diligently inserted into the ground, equivalently spaced along the line at 5m and hammered to a depth of 50cm (10% of electrode spacing).
4. Calcium Chloride (CaCl, 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 solution is added to each electrode with CR >2,000 Ohms. CR test is repeated.
8. Continue to add electrodes and CaCl 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.

8.3.5 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 each cleaned dataset is inverted. Terrain correction to the inversion mesh is applied from topographic measurements collected using a differential GPS. All raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived for future consultation.

8.4 Survey Results

(A)



(B)

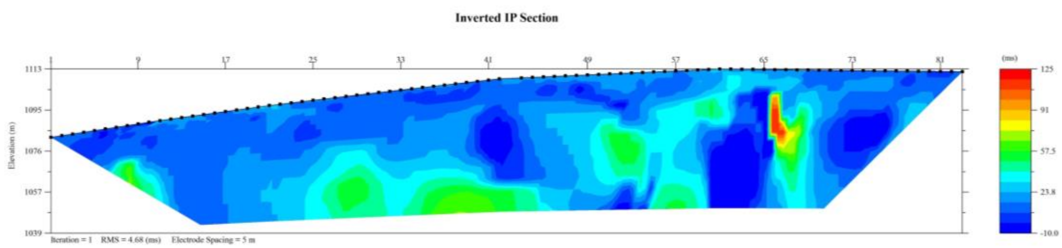
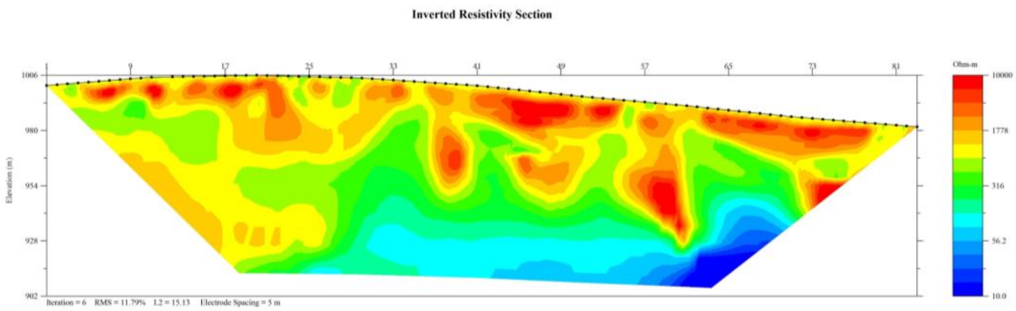


Figure 13: INDIP17-01 (crossline) sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 10-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale -10-125 ms). Note that due to high electrode CR values the representative depth of the IP section is approximately 60% that of the resistivity section.

(A)



(B)

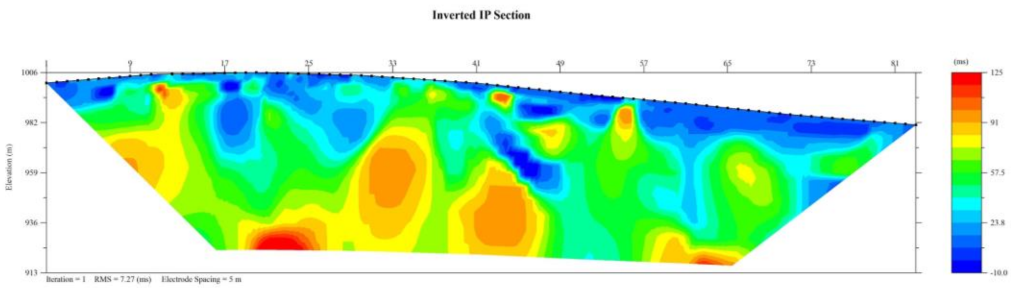
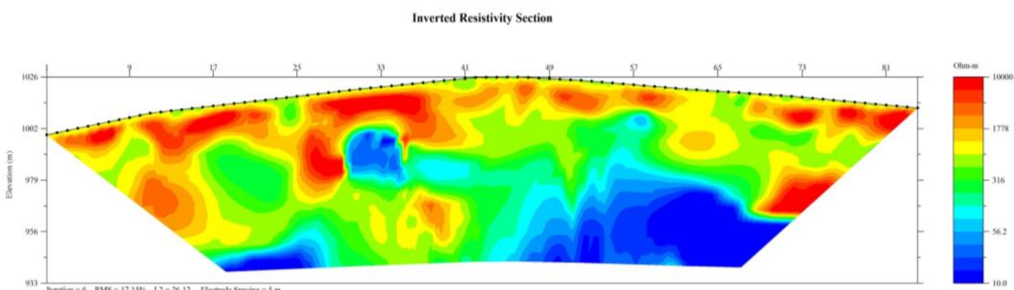


Figure 14: INDIP17-02 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 10-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale -10-125 ms).

(A)



(B)

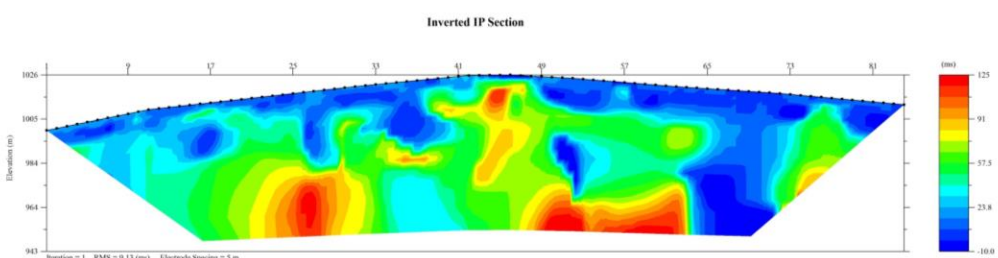


Figure 15: INDIP17-03 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 10-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale -10-125 ms).

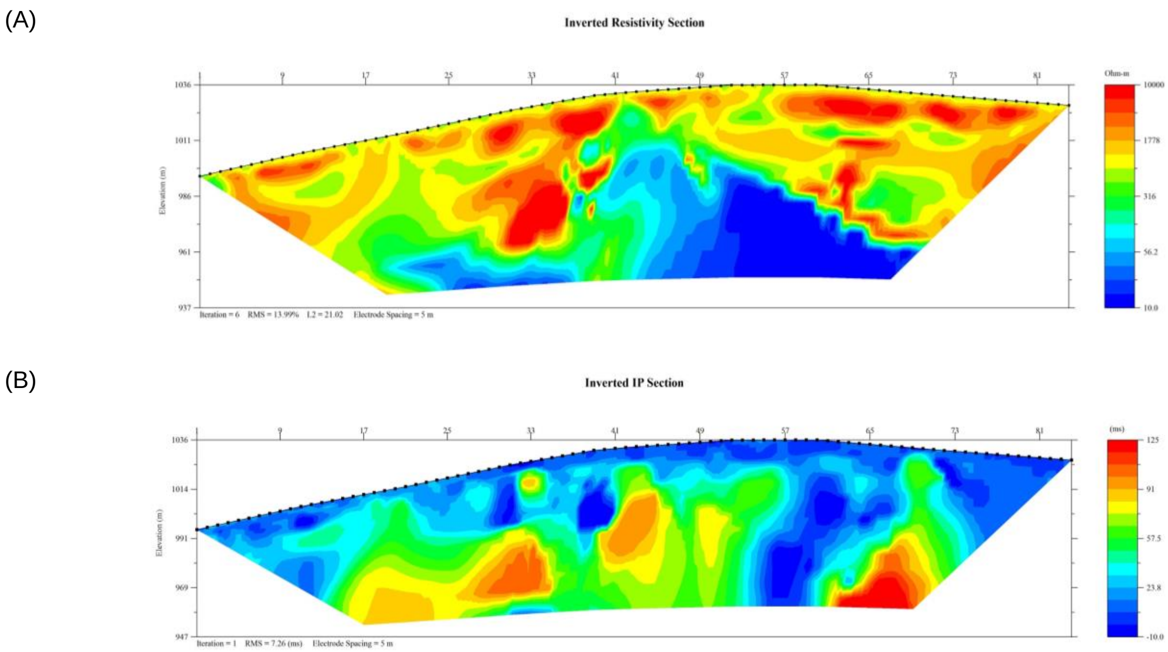


Figure 16: INDIP17-04 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 10-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale -10-125 ms).

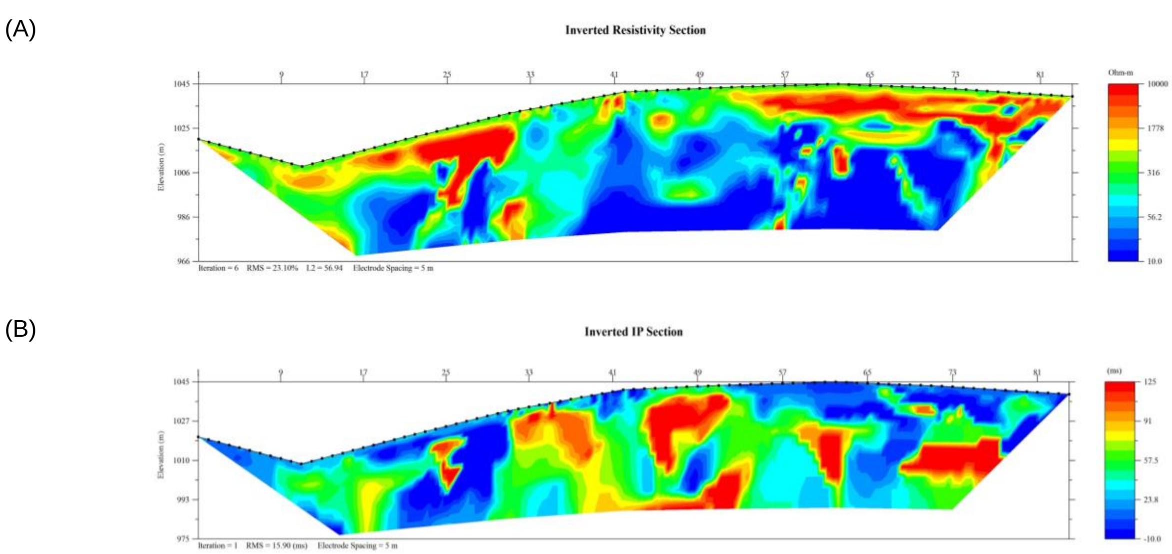
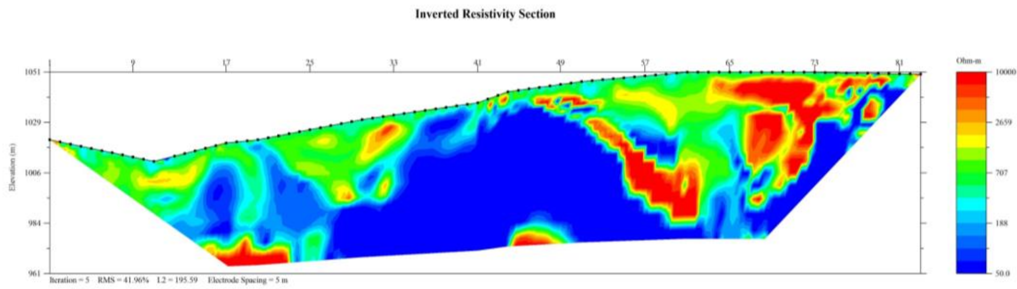


Figure 17: INDIP17-05 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 10-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale -10-125 ms).

(A)



(B)

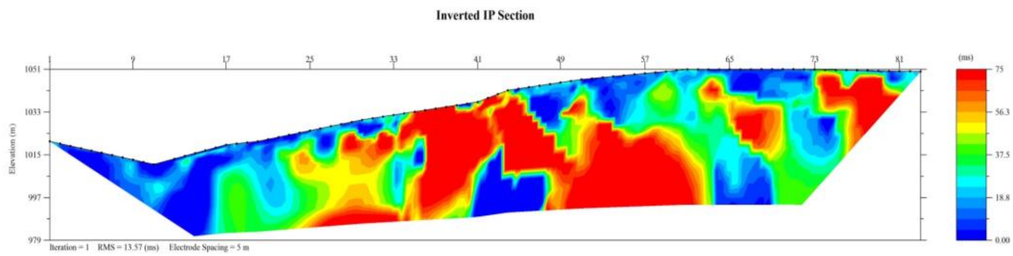
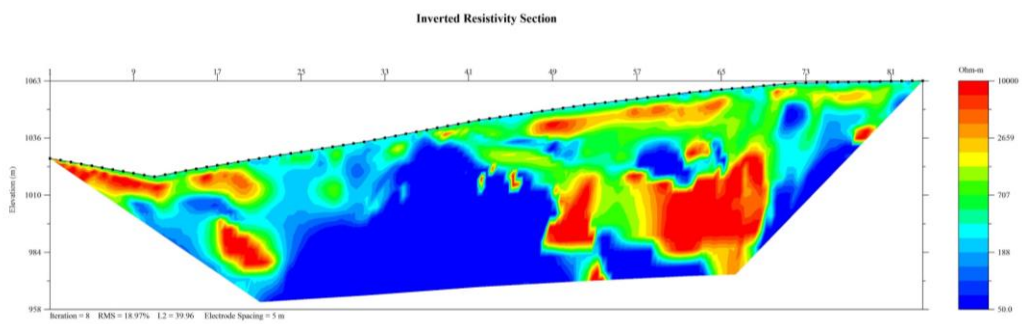


Figure 18: INDIP17-06 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)



(B)

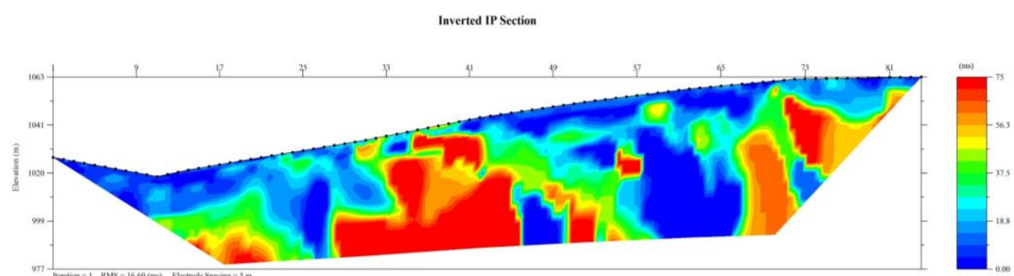
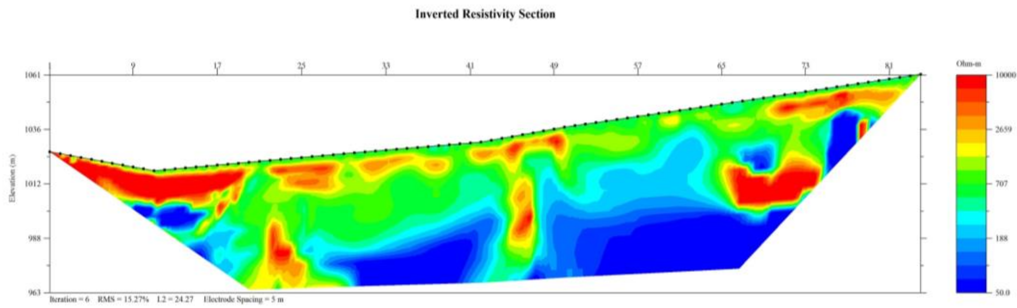


Figure 19: INDIP17-07 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)



(B)

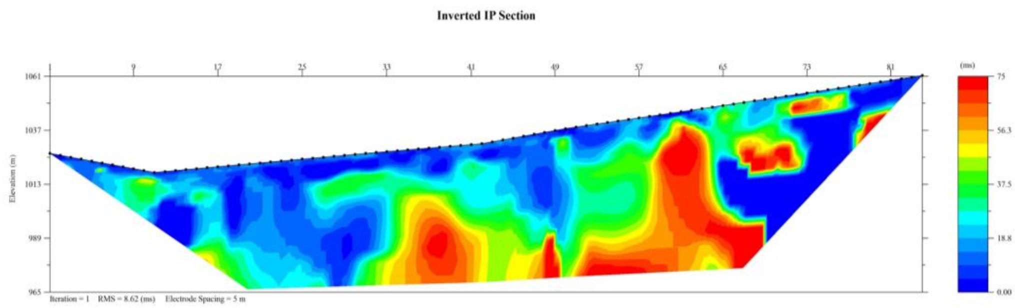
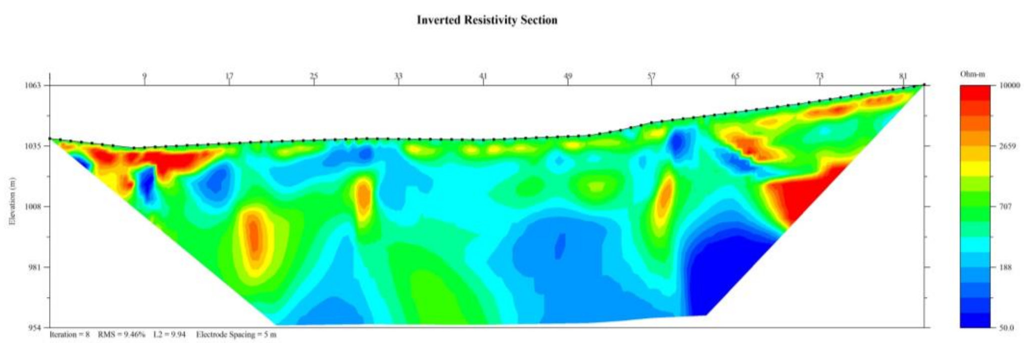


Figure 20: INDIP17-08 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)



(B)

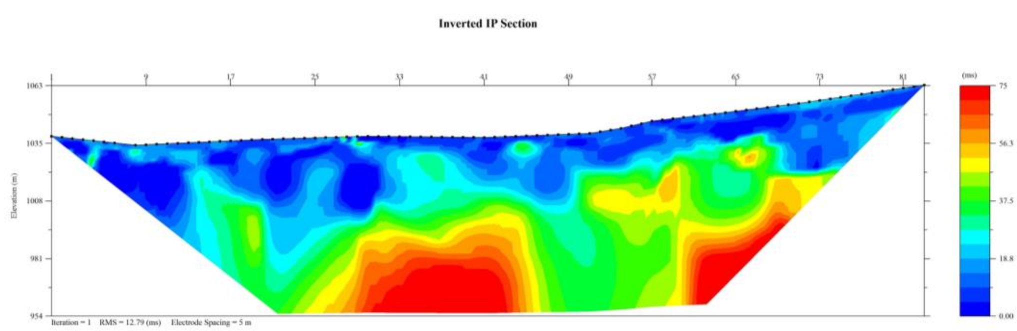
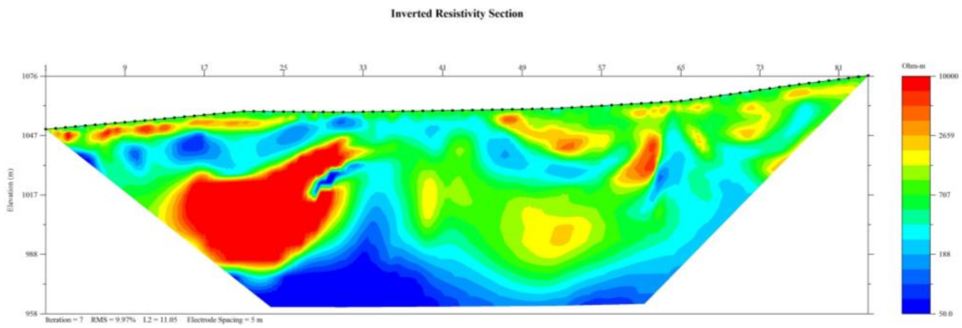


Figure 21: INDIP17-09 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)



(B)

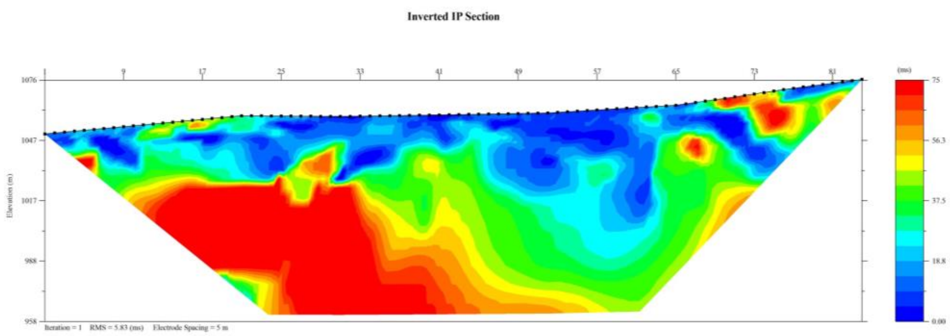
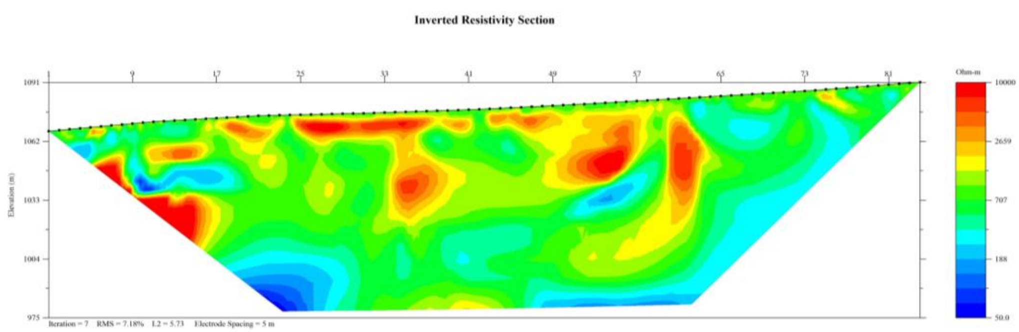


Figure 22: INDIP17-10 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)



(B)

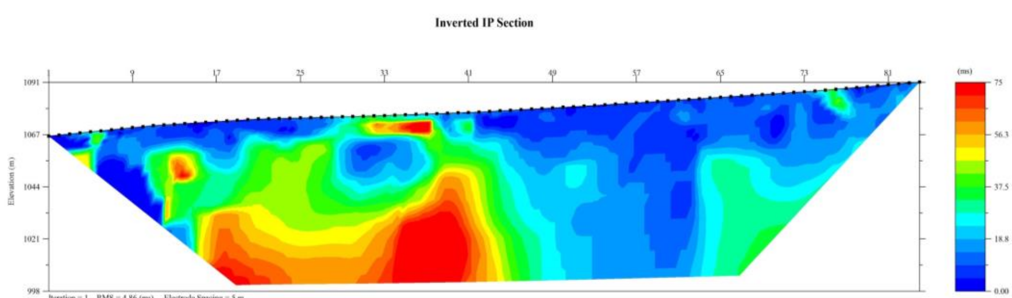


Figure 23: INDIP17-11 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)

(B)

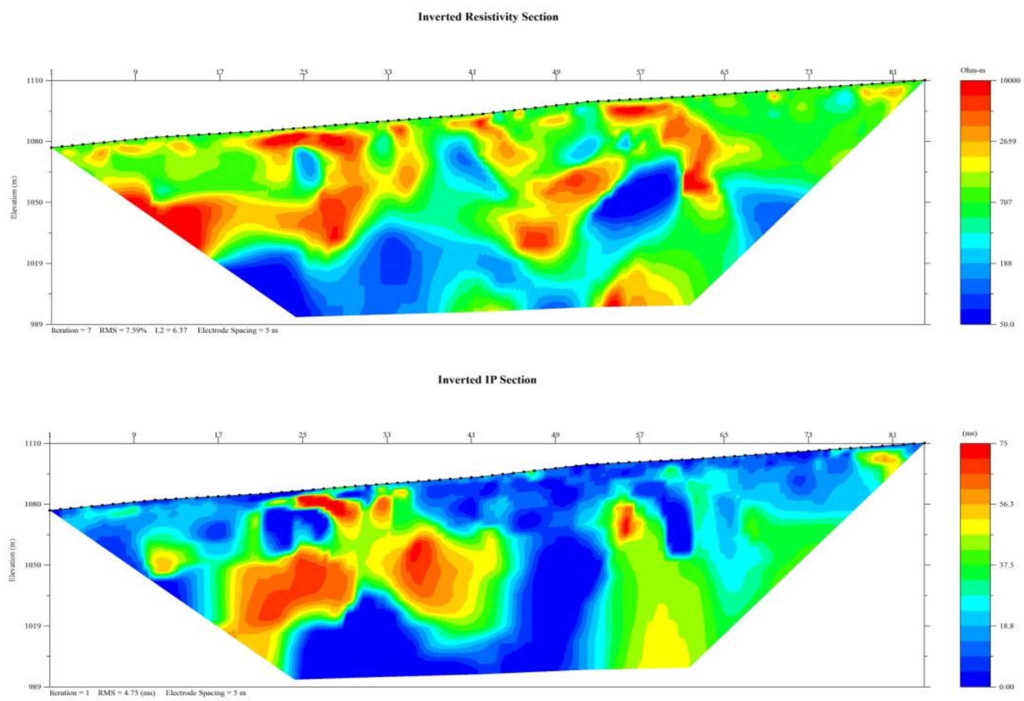


Figure 24: INDIP17-12 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)

(B)

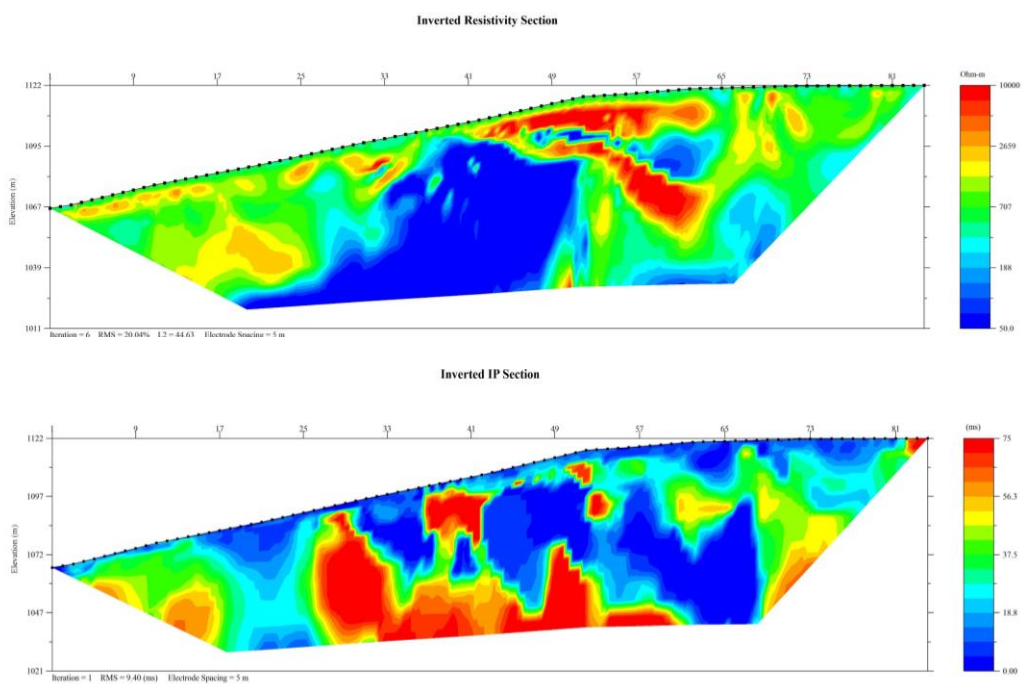


Figure 25: INDIP17-13 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)

(B)

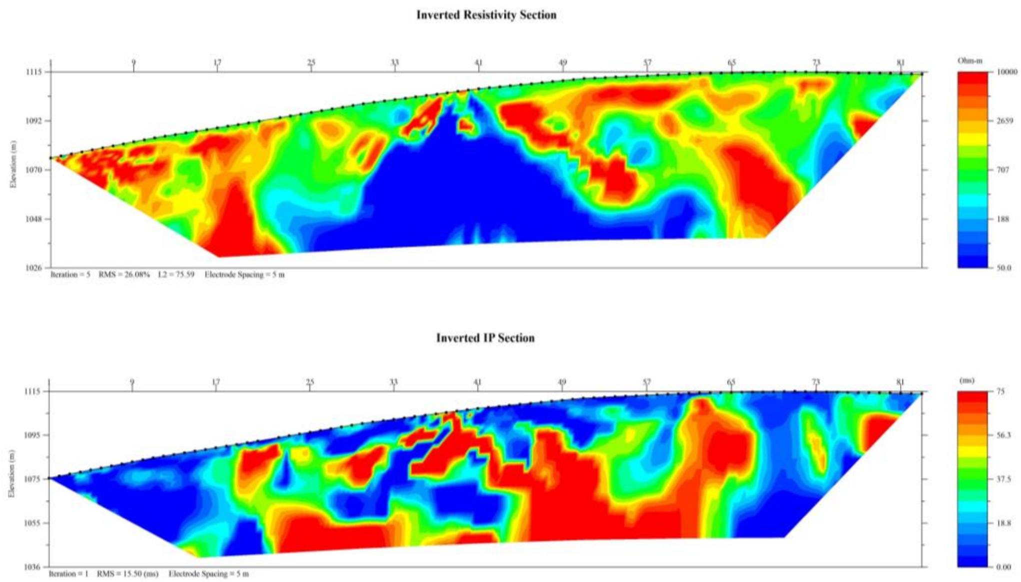


Figure 26: INDIP17-14 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

(A)

(B)

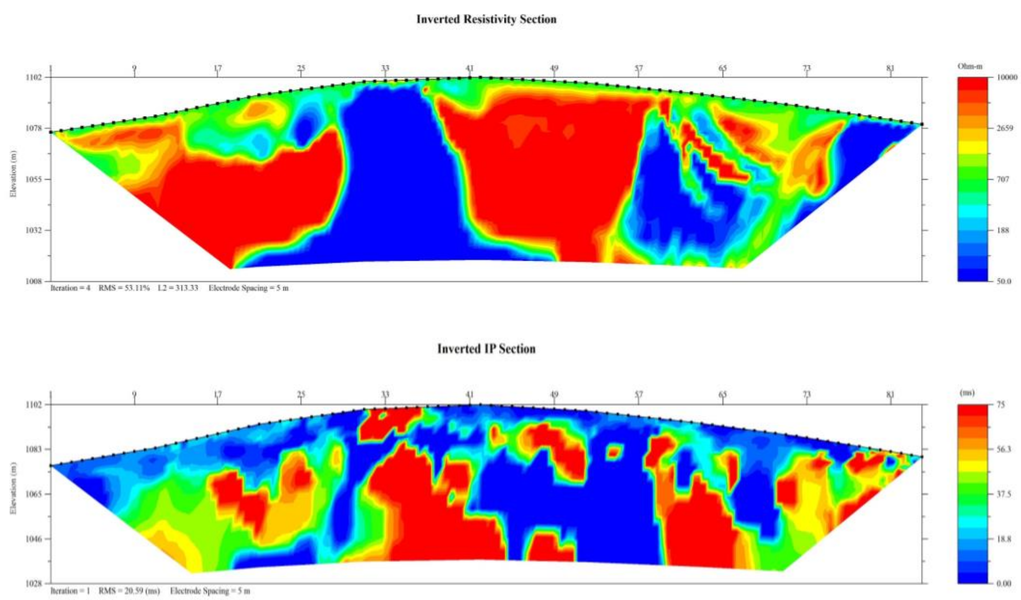


Figure 27: INDIP17-15 sections. (A) Inverted resistivity (scale 50-10,000 Ohm-m). (B) Inverted IP (scale 0-75 ms).

8.5 IP Survey: 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
    - **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

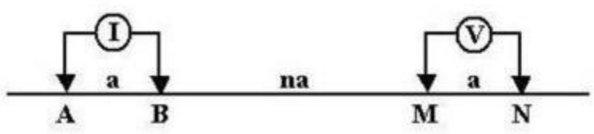
8.6 SuperSting R1/IP technical specification

Measurement modes	Apparent resistivity, resistance, self potential (SP), induced polarization (IP), battery voltage
Measurement range	+/- 10V
Measuring resolution	Max 30 nV, depends on voltage level
Screen resolution	4 digits in engineering notation
Output current	1mA – 2 A continuous, measured to high accuracy
Output voltage	800 Vp-p, actual electrode voltage depends on transmitted current and ground resistivity
Output power	200 W
Input gain ranging	Automatic, always uses full dynamic range of receiver
Input impedance	>20 MΩ
SP compensation	Automatic cancellation of SP voltages during resistivity measurement. Constant and linearly varying SP cancels completely.
Type of IP measurement	Time domain chargability (M), six time slots measured and stored in memory
IP current transmission	ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF
IP time cycles	0.5, 1 , 2 , 4 and 8 seconds (combined resistivity/IP mode)
Measure cycles	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.
Resistivity time cycles	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.
Signal processing	Continuous averaging after each complete cycle. Noise errors calculated and displayed as percentage of reading. Reading displayed as resistance (ΔV/I) and apparent resistivity (Ωm). Resistivity is calculated using user entered electrode array coordinates.
Noise suppression	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
Total accuracy	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.
System calibration	Calibration is done digitally by the microprocessor based on correction values stored in memory.
Supported manual	Resistance, Schlumberger, Wenner, dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, SP-absolute, SP-gradient
Operating system	Stored in re-programmable flash memory. New version can be downloaded from our web site and stored in the flash memory.
Data storage	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
Data display	Apparent resistivity (Ohmmeter), injected current (mAmp) and measured voltage (mVolt) are displayed and stored in memory for each measurement
Memory capacity	The memory can store 24,468 measurements in Resistivity Mode and 14,966 measurements in combined Resistivity/IP Mode

Data transmission	RS-232C channel available to dump data from the instrument to a Windows type computer on user command.
Automatic multi-electrodes	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.
Manual measurements	The instrument has four banana pole screws for connecting current and potential electrodes during manual measurments
User controls	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).
Display	Graphics LCD display (16 lines x 30 characters) with night light.
Power supply, field	12V or 2x12 V DC external power (one or two 12 V batteries), connector on front panel.
Power supply, office	DC power supply
Operating time	Depends on survey conditions and size of battery used. Internal circuitry in auto mode adjusts current to save energy
Operating temperature	-5 to +50ºC
Weight	10.9 kg (24 lb.)
Dimensions	Width 184 mm (7.25"), length 406 mm (16") and height 273 mm (10.75”)

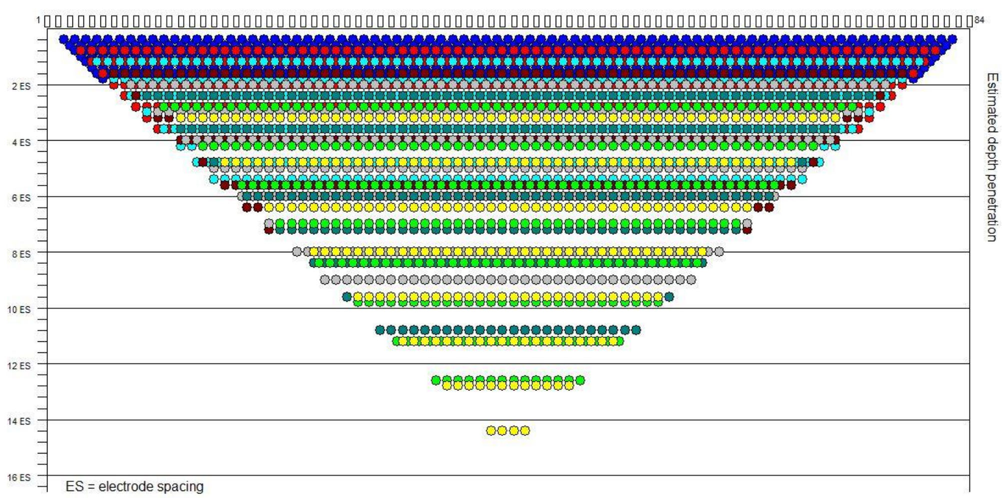
8.7 Extended Dipole-Dipole Array

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 □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. The penetration depth 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.



9 GT Probe Program

9.1 Introduction

A total of 172 GT Probe samples were collected over 5 lines on the IND Property in 2017.Sampling took place on June 2-13 2017.

9.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Jason Marwick	GT Probe Operator
2. Dillon Langelaan	GT Probe Assistant
3. Adriana Carvalho	GT Probe Sampler

9.3 GT Probe Sampling Survey Procedure

The GT Probe 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 2 – GT Probe

9.4 GT Probe Survey Results

A location map of GTProbe collected in 2017 is shown below in Figure 29.

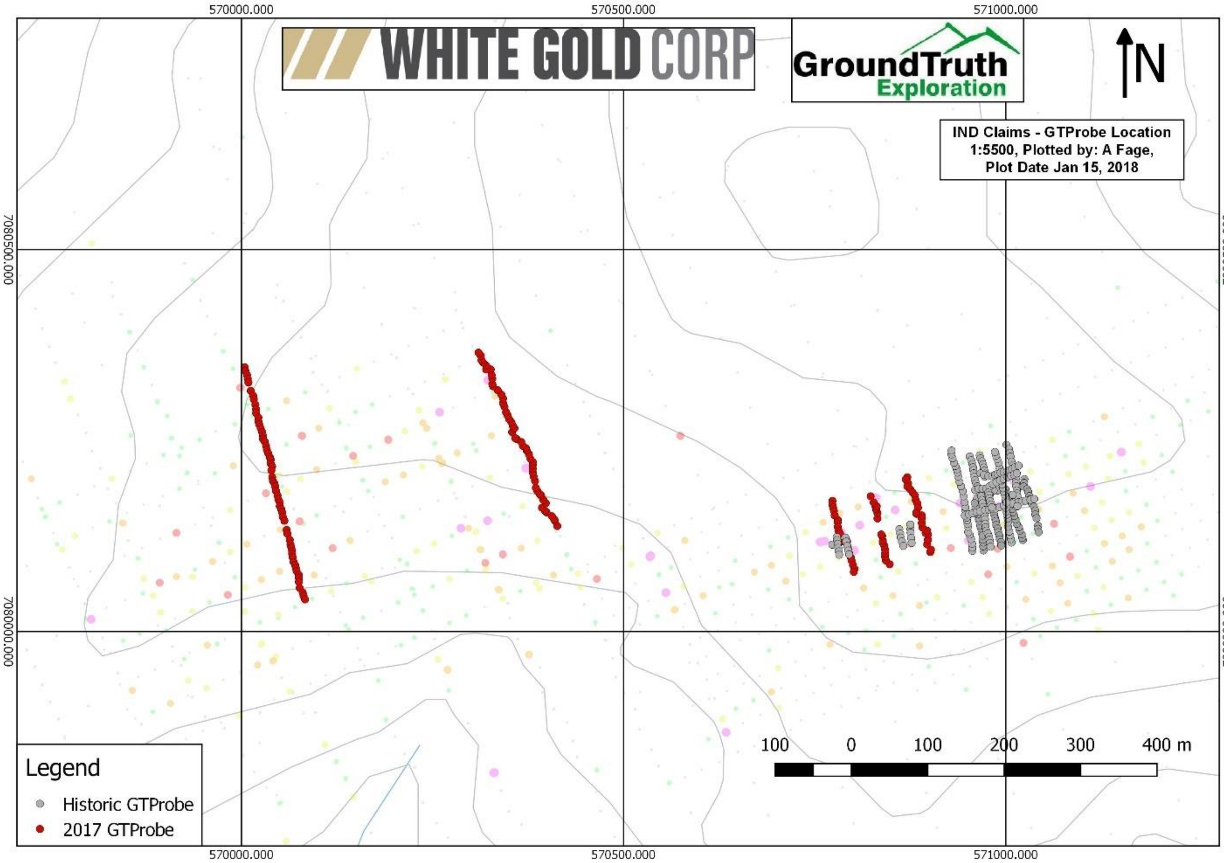


Figure 29: Location of 2017 GT Probe Samples. Gold in Soil samples for reference.

Maps shown below are plotted with break points at 80th, 90th, 95th, 98th and 99th 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. This program was successful in intersecting anomalous gold values in the bedrock interface. On line IND17GTP-001, two samples

>1g/t Au (1.56 and 1.92ppm) were collected coincident with highly anomalous Au in soil samples.

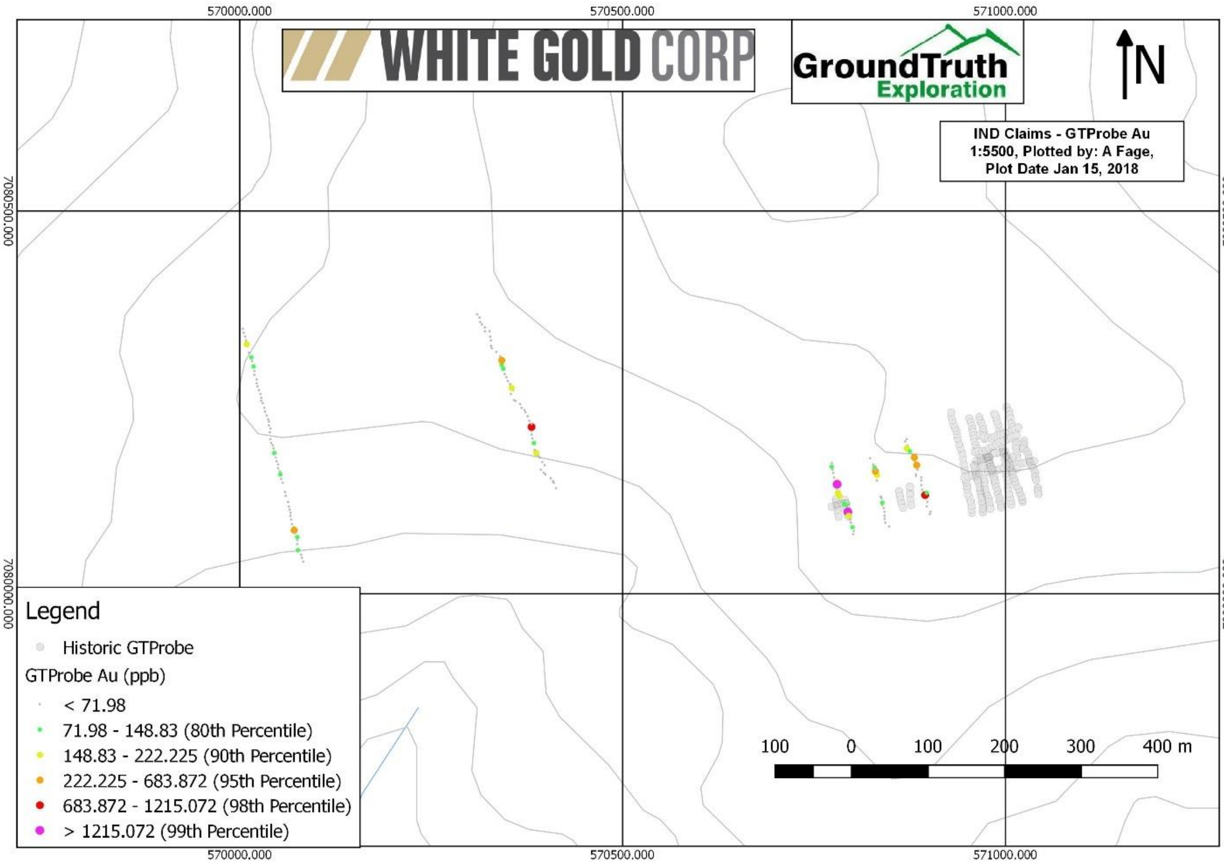


Figure 30: GT Probe Au, IND property

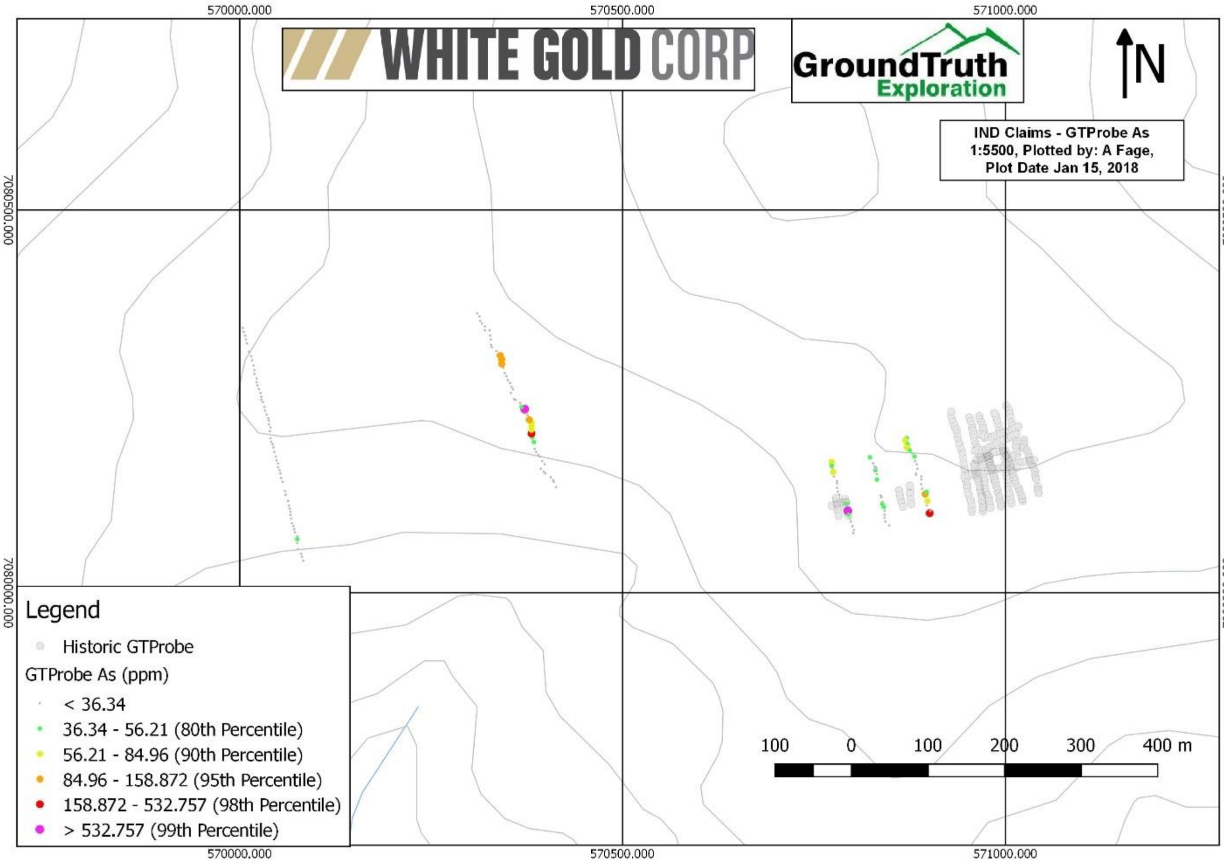


Figure 31: GT Probe As, IND property

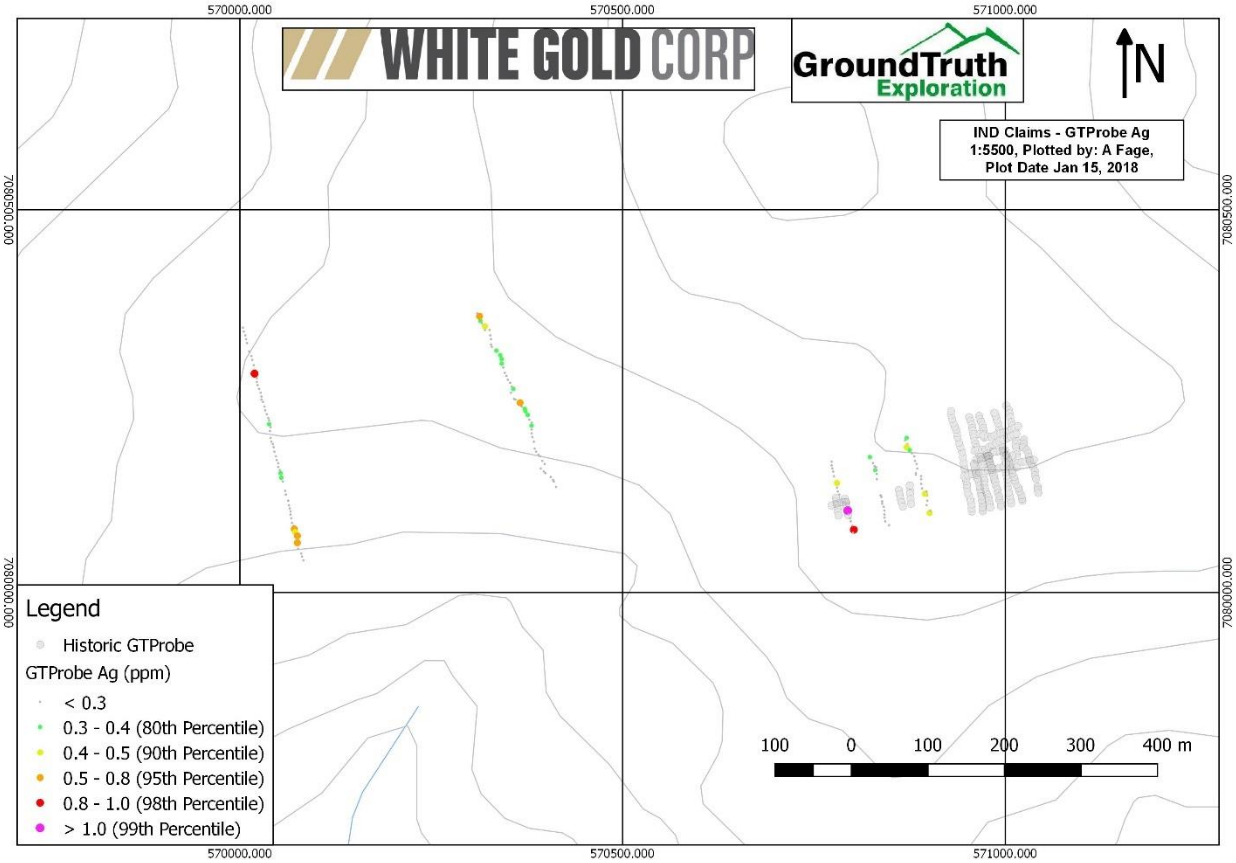


Figure 32: GT Probe Ag, IND property

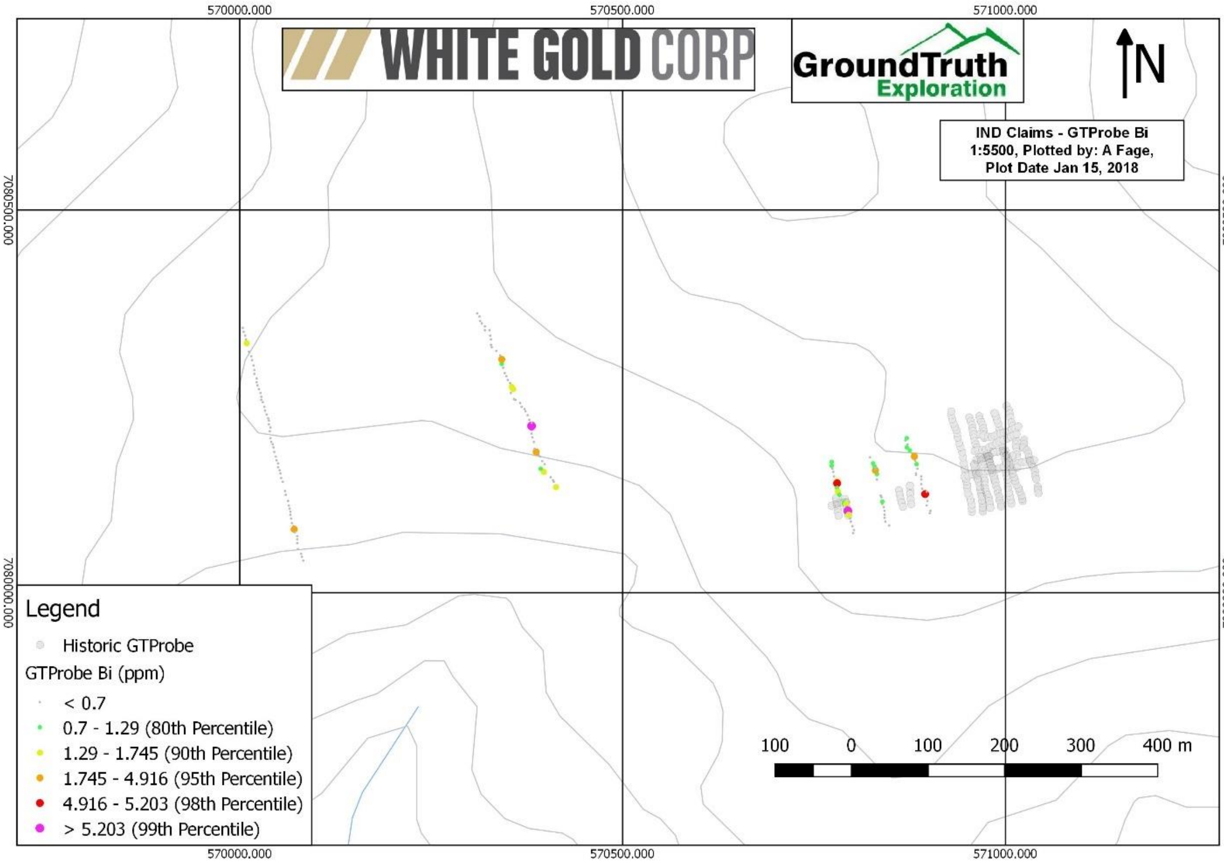


Figure 33: GT Probe Bi, IND property

10 RAB Drilling Program

10.1 Introduction

GroundTruth drilled 4 Rotary air blast (RAB) holes (140.2m) between May 28 and June 6, 2017 (mob on May 27; demob on June 7).

A table of hole locations is shown below:

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	End Depth (m)
17IND001	570991	7080118	1108	345	60	13.716
17IND002	570991	7080116	1093	165	60	51.816
17IND003	570978	7080166	1100	165	60	30.48
17IND004	570968	7080216	1114	165	60	44.196

10.2 Personnel

The drilling was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Austin Carmichael — Lead Driller
2. Tom Griffis — Lead Driller
3. Devin Tabbert — Assistant Driller
4. Sebastien Rich — RAB Geo Technician
5. Zacharary Moore — RAB Geo Technician
6. Josh Forester — RAB Geologist

10.3 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.

10.4 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)

10.5 RAB Drill Results

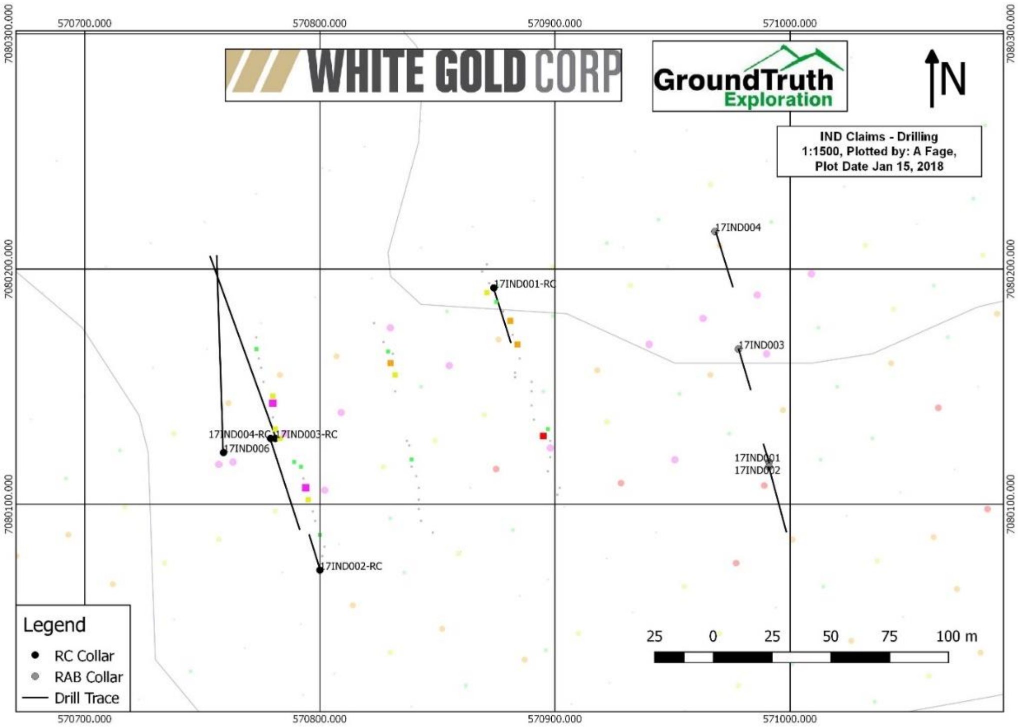


Figure 34: 2017 IND Drillhole Location map, Gold in soil for reference.

A table of salient assays >0.1 g/t Au is shown below. 17IND002 intercepted 0.19 g/t Au over 4.5m from 24.38-28.96m hosted within oxidized biotite-quartz schist with quartz veining and 0.12 g/t Au over 3m from 41.15-44.2m hosted within granitoid containing quartz veining. 17IND003 intercepted 0.11 g/t Au over 4.5m from surface hosted within a silicified felsic intrusive. 17IND00 intercepted 0.21 g/t Au over 1.5m from 9.14-10.67m hosted within oxidized biotite-quartz schist with quartz veining, 0.13 g/t Au over 1.5m from 16.76-18.29m hosted within silicified felsic intrusive, and 0.37 g/t Au over 15.2m from 28.96-44.2m hosted within silicified felsic intrusive hosting smokey quartz veining.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)
17IND001			nsv	
17IND002	24.384	28.956	0.19	4.572
17IND002	41.148	44.196	0.12	3.048
17IND003	0	4.572	0.11	4.572
17IND004	9.144	10.668	0.211	1.524
17IND004	16.764	18.288	0.135	1.524
17IND004	28.956	44.196	0.37	15.24

11 RC Drilling Program

11.1 Introduction

GroundTruth drilled 5 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (486.15m) between August 4 and 25

A table of hole locations is shown below:

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	End Depth (m)
17IND001-RC	570874	7080192	1100	165	60	51.816
17IND002-RC	570800	7080072	1078	345	60	35.052
17IND003-RC	570781	7080128	1080	345	60	141.732
17IND004-RC	570779	7080128	1080	165	60	86.868
17IND006	570759	7080122	1084	0	50	170.688

11.2 Personnel

The drilling was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Tom Griffis — Lead Driller
2. Thomas Johnston — Assistant Driller
3. Sebastien Rich — RC Geo Technician
4. Josh Forester — RAB Geologist
5. Matt Hanewich — RAB Geologist

11.3 RC Drill Overview

The RC Drill (Reverse Circulation) is a remotely driven tracked platform with a tilting mast and rotary drill head. The RC 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 chips travel inside of the double walled drill pipe to the surface from 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.

RC Setup:

Drillholes are sampled at 1.5m intervals using stationary 300/200 air compressor with booster.

4 sling loads – RC

2 sling loads – Drill Rods (100m)

1 sling load – Layflat Air Hose

RC 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
- 4 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

Stationary Booster

- Length – 72”
- Width – 32”
- Height – 60”
- Weight – 1550 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

11.4 RC Drill Standard Operating Procedure

RC Drill Sampling:

The following outlines the standard operating procedures used to collect rock chips and soil samples which have been extracted by the RC Drill. This describes the methodology behind the RC Drill Survey based on Yukon Projects conducted during the 2017 field season.

RC Drill Sampling:

1. Planned drill collar location is brushed out and RC Drill is setup.
2. Sampling Technician sets up sampling station at drill.
3. Once RC 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.

RC 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

RC Drill Sampling Gear and Sampling Supplies Required at Site:

(not including actual RC 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)

11.5 Optical Televiewer

The Optical Televiewer Instrument is a downhole imaging tool which provides a 360 degree image of the outer wall of any borehole filled with air or clear water. The tool also provides a high resolution downhole magnetic, inclinometer, gravity survey which provides an azimuth and dip survey throughout the borehole. The tool is operated via an electric winch which lowers the tool into a borehole, data is viewed in real time via laptop.

The Data is recorded into a tfd file which can later be used for structural interpretation, geological logging in WellCAD software.

Downhole surveys tables and pdf images of surveyed holes are located in appendix F. Entire drillholes or portions of drillholes may not be surveyed due to ground conditions which can risk losing or damaging equipment.

11.6 RC Drill Results

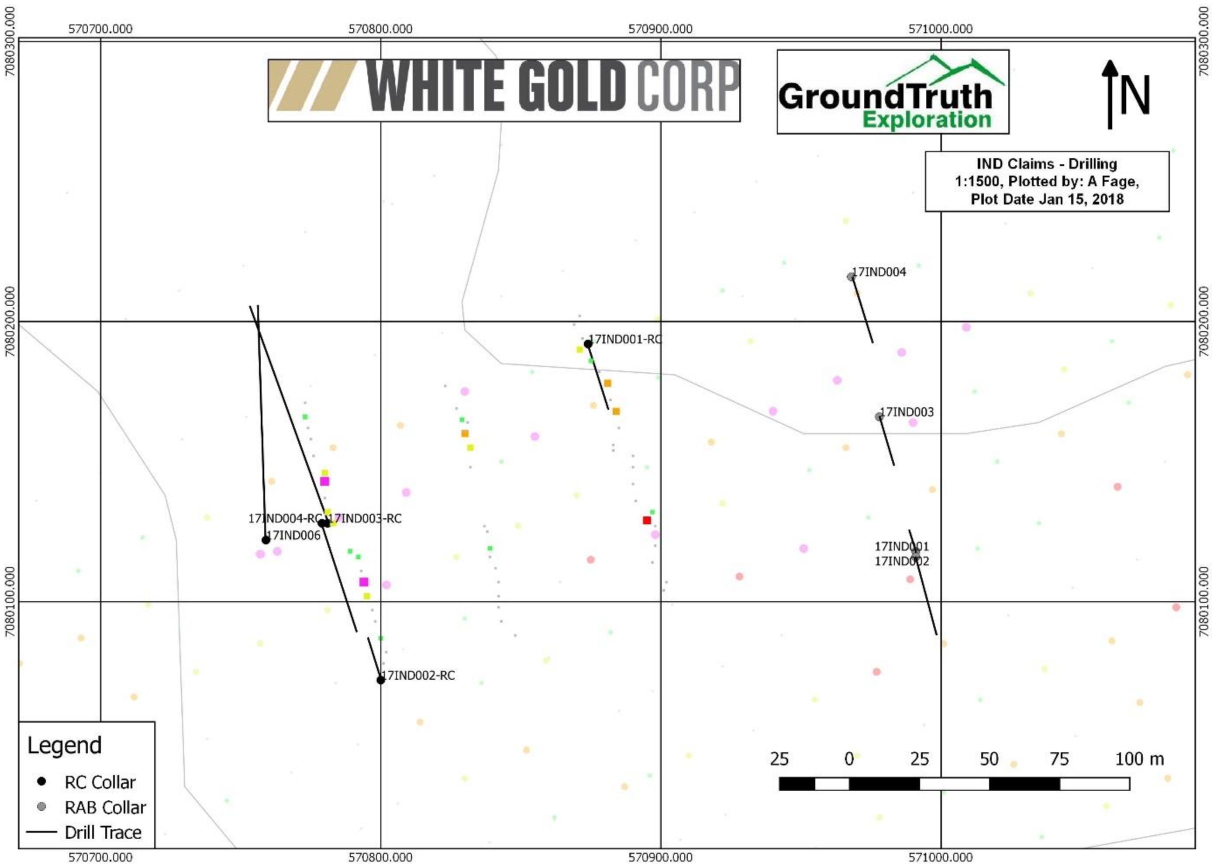


Figure 35: IND Drillhole Location map, Gold in Soil for reference.

A table of salient assays >0.1 g/t Au (by fire assay) is shown below. The most significant assay returned was from hole 17IND003-RC which returned 2.86 g/t Au over 3m from 28.96-32m including 5.38 g/t Au over 1.52m from 28.96-30.48m hosted within silicified felsic intrusive with quartz veining. Sporadic low-grade mineralization was intercepted throughout the remainder of the drillholes, primarily hosted within variably silicified felsic intrusive and quartzite with minor quartz veining.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)
17IND001-RC	0	1.524	0.645	1.524
17IND001-RC	9.144	21.336	0.519	12.192
17IND001-RC	33.528	35.052	0.173	1.524
17IND001-RC	42.672	44.196	0.138	1.524
17IND001-RC	50.292	51.816	0.124	1.524
17IND002-RC			nsv	
17IND003-RC	0	1.524	0.282	1.524
17IND003-RC	15.24	21.336	0.66	6.096
17IND003-RC	28.956	32.004	2.86	3.048
17IND003-RC	28.956	30.48	5.377	1.524
Including	71.628	73.152	0.125	1.524
17IND003-RC	97.536	112.776	0.12	15.24
17IND003-RC	124.968	126.492	0.101	1.524
17IND003-RC	134.112	137.16	0.119	3.048
17IND004-RC	0	1.524	0.121	1.524
17IND004-RC	1.524	3.048	0.11	1.524
17IND004-RC	12.192	19.812	0.143	7.62
17IND004-RC	50.292	51.816	0.41	1.524
17IND004-RC	56.388	67.056	0.277	10.668
17IND004-RC	70.104	71.628	0.132	1.524
17IND006	22.86	24.384	0.72	1.524
17IND006	62.484	64.008	0.21	1.524
17IND006	144.78	146.304	0.108	1.524
17IND006	152.4	153.924	0.169	1.524

12 Drone Survey Program

12.1 Introduction

40km^2 of drone survey at 12cm resolution was completed on May 31, 2017. This survey produced an orthophoto and terrain elevation model over the property.

12.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

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

12.3 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.

12.4 Drone Results

The 2017 drone survey focused on the original IND claim block and did not cover the recently staked IND E claims. The orthorectified image resulting from the drone survey is shown below in Figure 36.

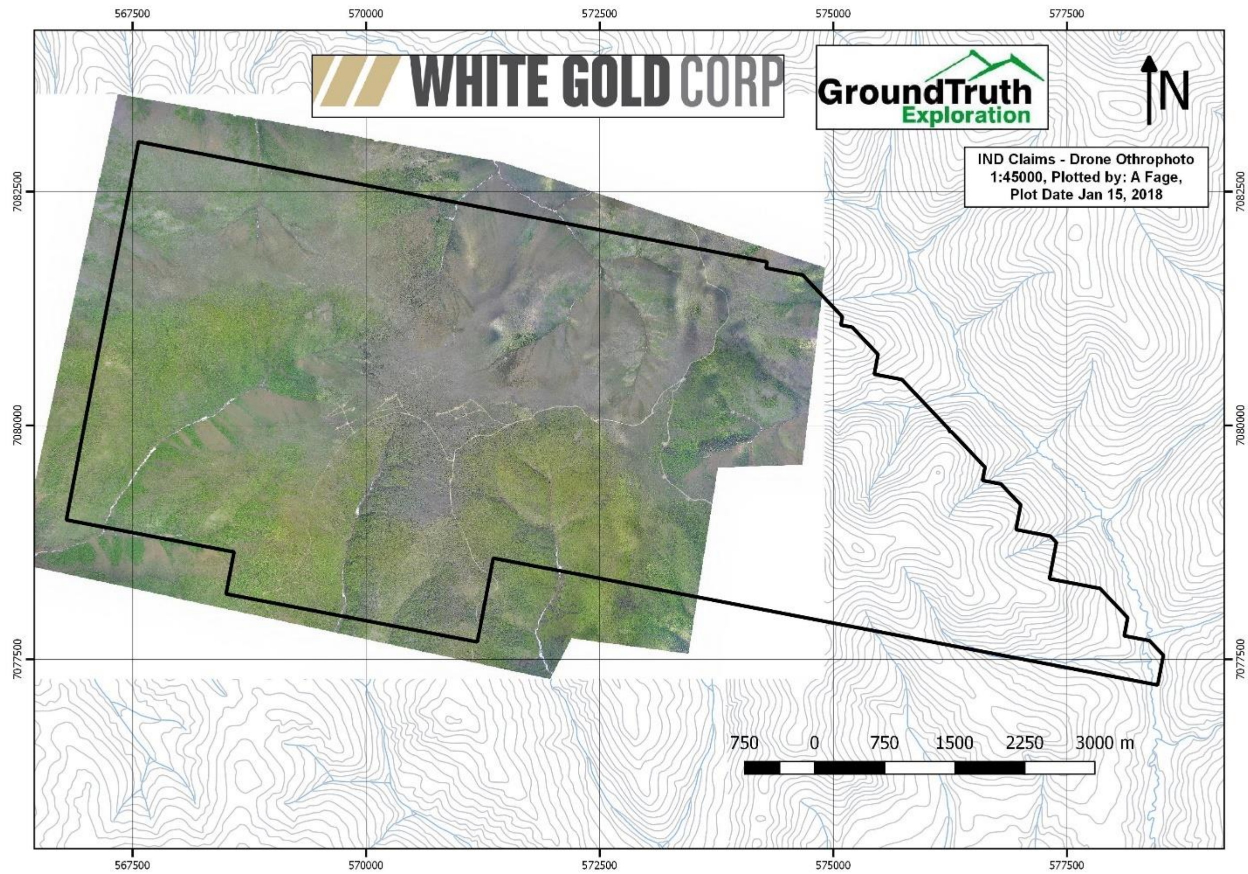


Figure 36: IND Orthophoto from the 2017 Drone Survey.

13 Dighem Survey Program

13.1 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 the airborne survey and process the data.

Between June 8 and July 7, 2017, airborne-electromagnetic (AEM) and airborne-magnetic (AM) surveys were completed over Indian River claims located in the Yukon Territory. This survey is a part of a comprehensive airborne FDEM and magnetic survey completed in order to target future exploration on the property. Dawson City, Yukon was the base of operations. The airborne-geophysical surveys were undertaken using the DIGHEM frequency-domain system.

13.2 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 the characterization of geophysical signatures for zones of mineralization and support geological models and structural mapping.

13.3 Survey Description

Block 602997-8 (IND) of the DIGHEM 2017 survey cover some target areas on the Indian River property. Total coverage of the survey block amounted to 93.9 line-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-37.

Block-8 was flown in an azimuthal direction of NW-SE (NE 335°) with line spacing 100m, and NE-SW (NE 65°) with tie lines spacing 1150m. Survey coverage consisted of 84.2 line-km of traverse lines and 9.7 line-km of tie lines. The coordinates of the corner points of the survey block are presented in Table 1. Planned flight lines and total line-kilometers are summarized in Table 2 (after CGG report #602997, Oct. 6, 2017).

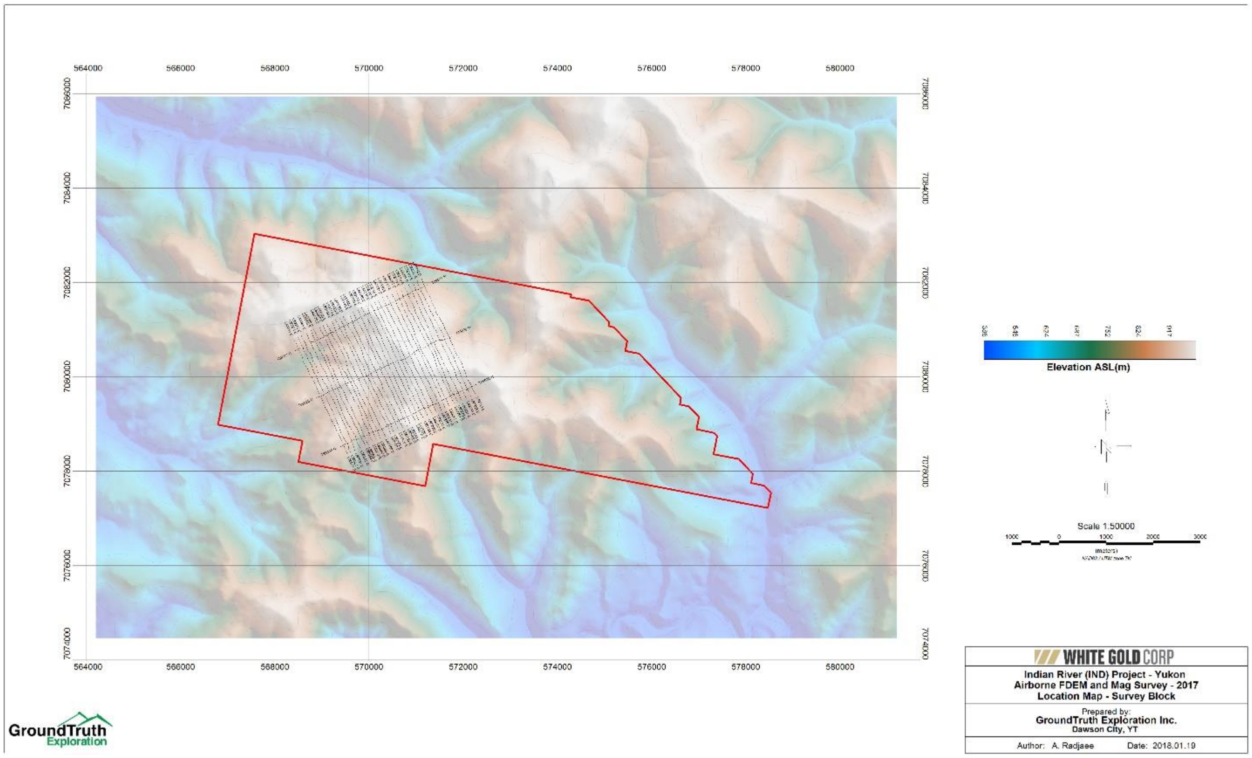


Figure 37: Location of airborne DEM and Mag survey 2017 on Indian River property.

Table 1: The coordinates of the corner points of the survey block.

Block	Corners	X-UTM (E)	Y-UTM (N)
602997-8 IND	1	568428	7080720
	2	571157	7081990
	3	572217	7079720
	4	569489	7078449

Table 2: Planned flight lines and line kilometers.

Block	Line Numbers	Line direction	Line Spacing	Line km
Block-8 IND	80010-80310	NW-SE (335°)	100 metres	84.2
	89010-89030	NE-SW (65°)	1150 metres	9.7

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

13.4 Survey Theory

13.4.1 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 conductive 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 generates 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 ω. 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 ψ. 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

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

where $cos(\psi).cos(\omega t)$ represents a signal in-phase with the source and $sin(\psi).sin(\omega t)$ 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 38 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).

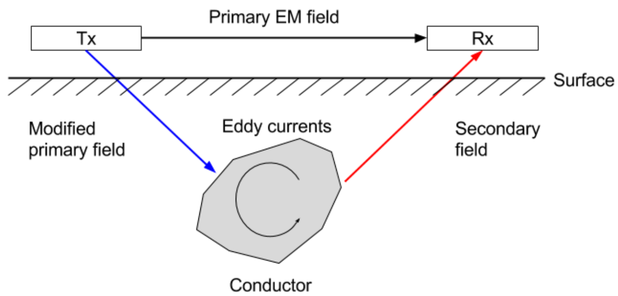


Figure 38: A time-varying electrical current generates a primary magnetic field which induces secondary currents in the subsurface, and creates the secondary magnetic field. Both the primary and secondary fields reach the receiver (2017, GeoSci Developers).

13.4.2 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 39.

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 κ 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:

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

where μ_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:

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

where (·) 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 .

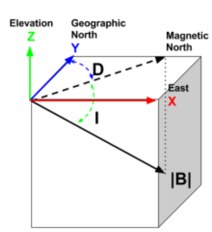


Figure 39: Earth's magnetic field, declination (D) and inclination angles (2017, GeoSci Developers).

13.5 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.

13.6 Results and Interpretation

Survey flight lines of DIGHEM 2017 for Block-8 are shown in Figure 40, apparent resistivity maps for different frequencies are presented in Figure 41 through Figure 45. Total magnetic intensity maps are presented in Figure 46. 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, the 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.

The apparent resistivity maps of airborne FDEM survey (Figure 41 to Figure 45) allow the geological structures to be remapped based on their conductivity. The EM results define a pronounced SSW-NNE trending conductor, it is more visible in higher frequency response. This conductor is broken with another major feature striking E-W. It seems most likely that there is a set of partially subparallel SE-NW trending conductive features, which is mappable after more processing and modeling works.

The total magnetic intensity maps (Figure 46) show the magnetic field amplitude variation, which is within a range of 56820nT and 57850nT for Block-8. Magnetic intensity is higher in the western part of the block relative to the north and southeast. There is a low magnetic feature at the southeastern part of the block, striking SE-NW. The magnetic results also define an E-W trending low mag feature, located in the northern part of the block.

13.7 Deliverables

Report in pdf format

AIRBORNE FDEM AND MAGNETIC SURVEY for Indian River Project, January 2018

Database in Geosoft format

602997_Archive-8.gdb

Maps in pdf format

DGM2017_IND_AppResisivity900Hz_Blk-8.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 900 Hz Block-8
DGM2017_IND_AppResisivity1000Hz_Blk-8.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 1000 Hz Block-8
DGM2017_IND_AppResisivity5500Hz_Blk-8.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 5500 Hz Block-8
DGM2017_IND_AppResisivity7200Hz_Blk-8.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 7200 Hz Block-8
DGM2017_IND_AppResisivity56kHz_Blk-8.pdf	Apparent resistivity map at freq. 56 kHz Block-8
DGM2017_IND_TMI_Blk-8.pdf	Total Magnetic Intensity Block-8
DGM2017_IND_Flight_Lines_Blk-8.pdf	DIGHEM 2017 Flight Lines Block-8
DGM2017_IND_LocationMap.pdf	Location Map

CGG Canada Services, SURVEY REPORT, 2017, Airborne magnetic and DIGHEM survey, PROJECT# 602997

USGS, 1999, Geologic Interpretation of DIGHEM Airborne Aeromagnetic and Electromagnetic Data over Unga Island, Alaska.

GeoSci Developers, 2017, Geophysics for Practicing Geoscientists.

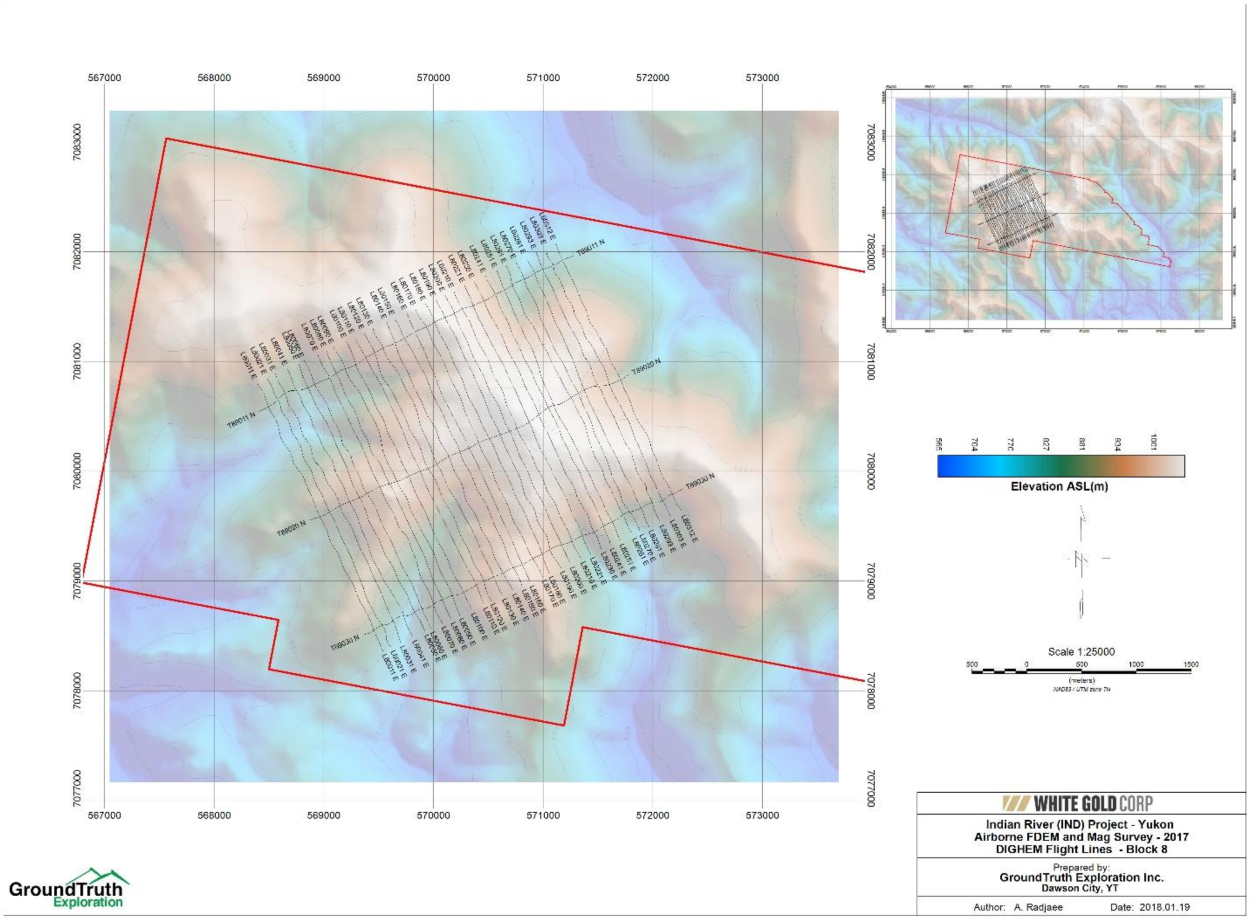


Figure 40: Flight line of DIGHEM 2017 survey, Block-8.

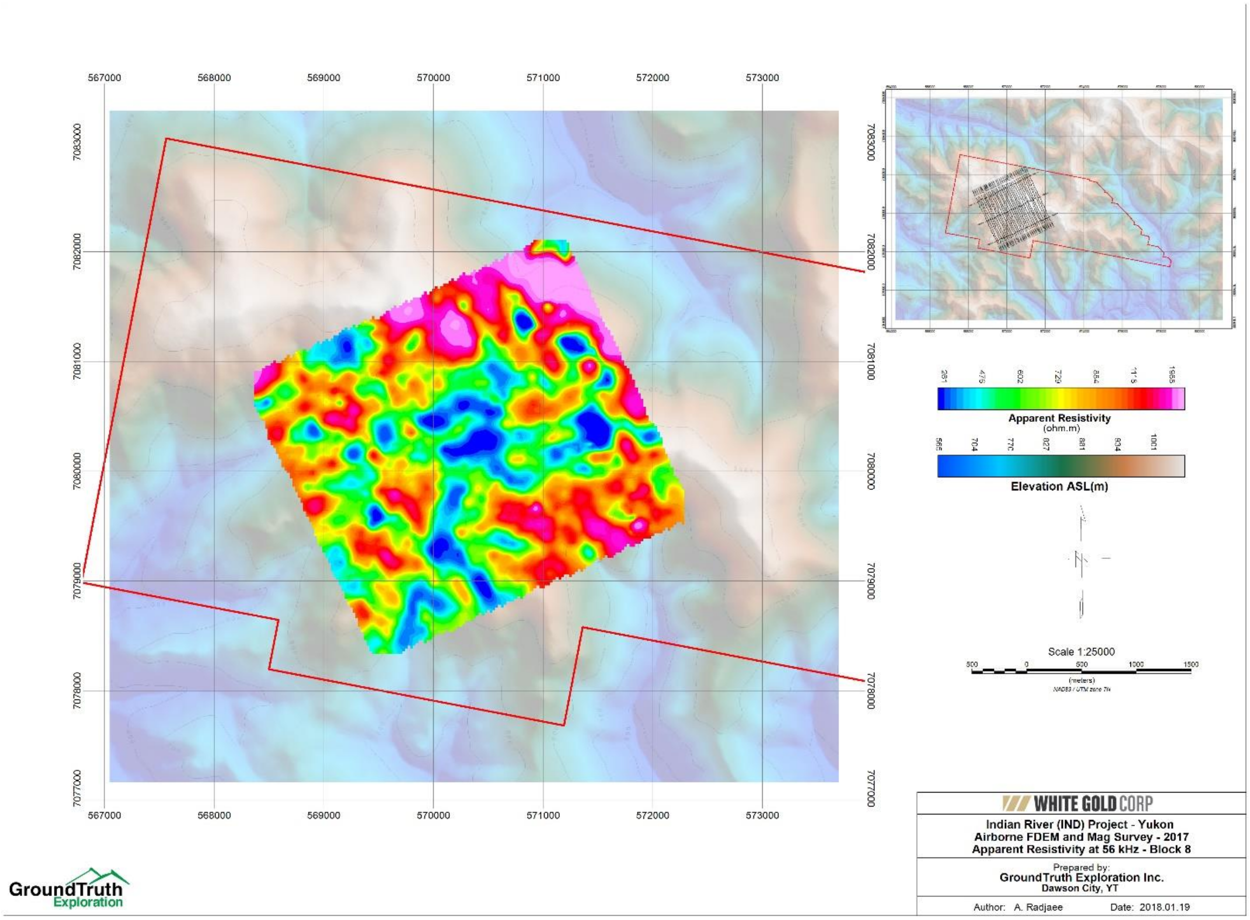


Figure 41: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 56 kHz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

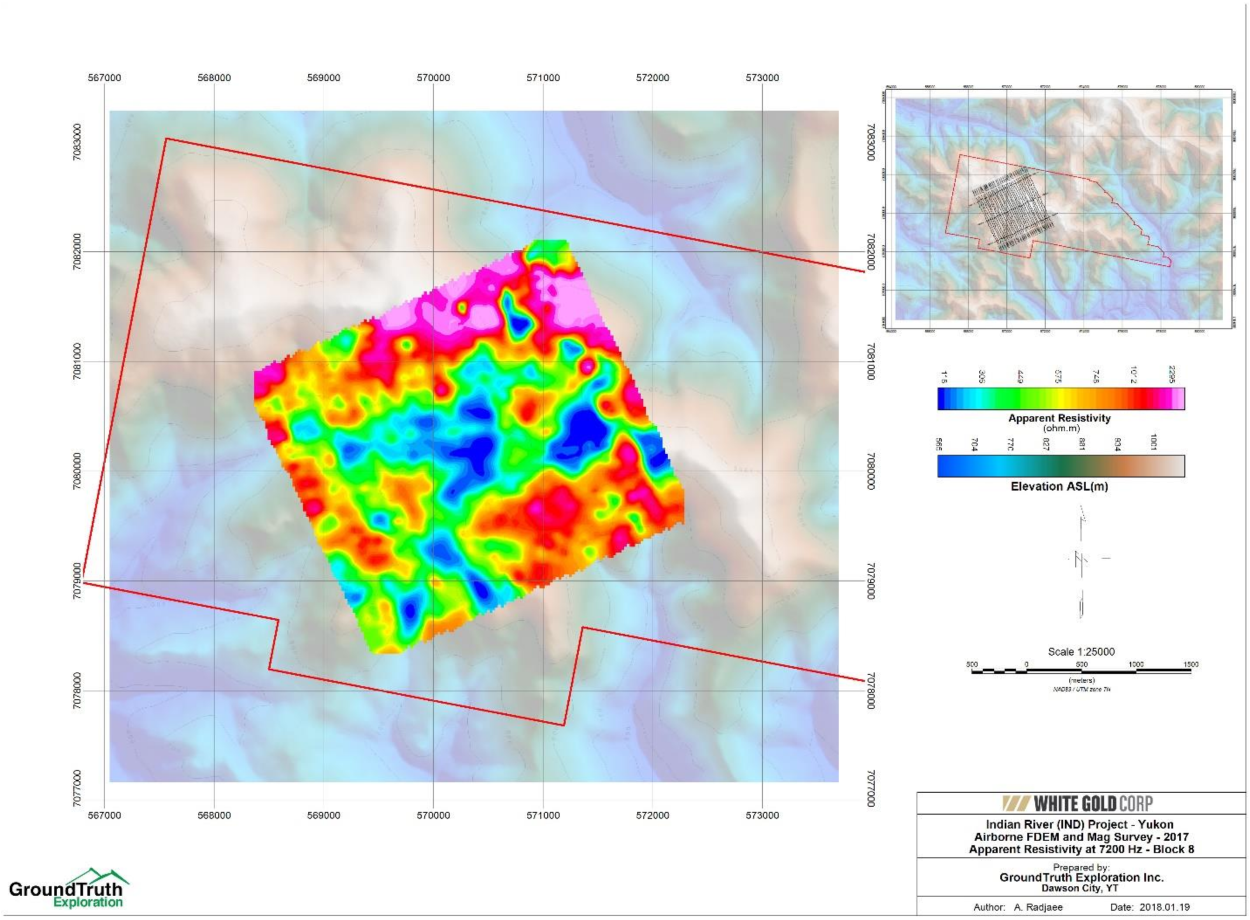


Figure 42: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 7200 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

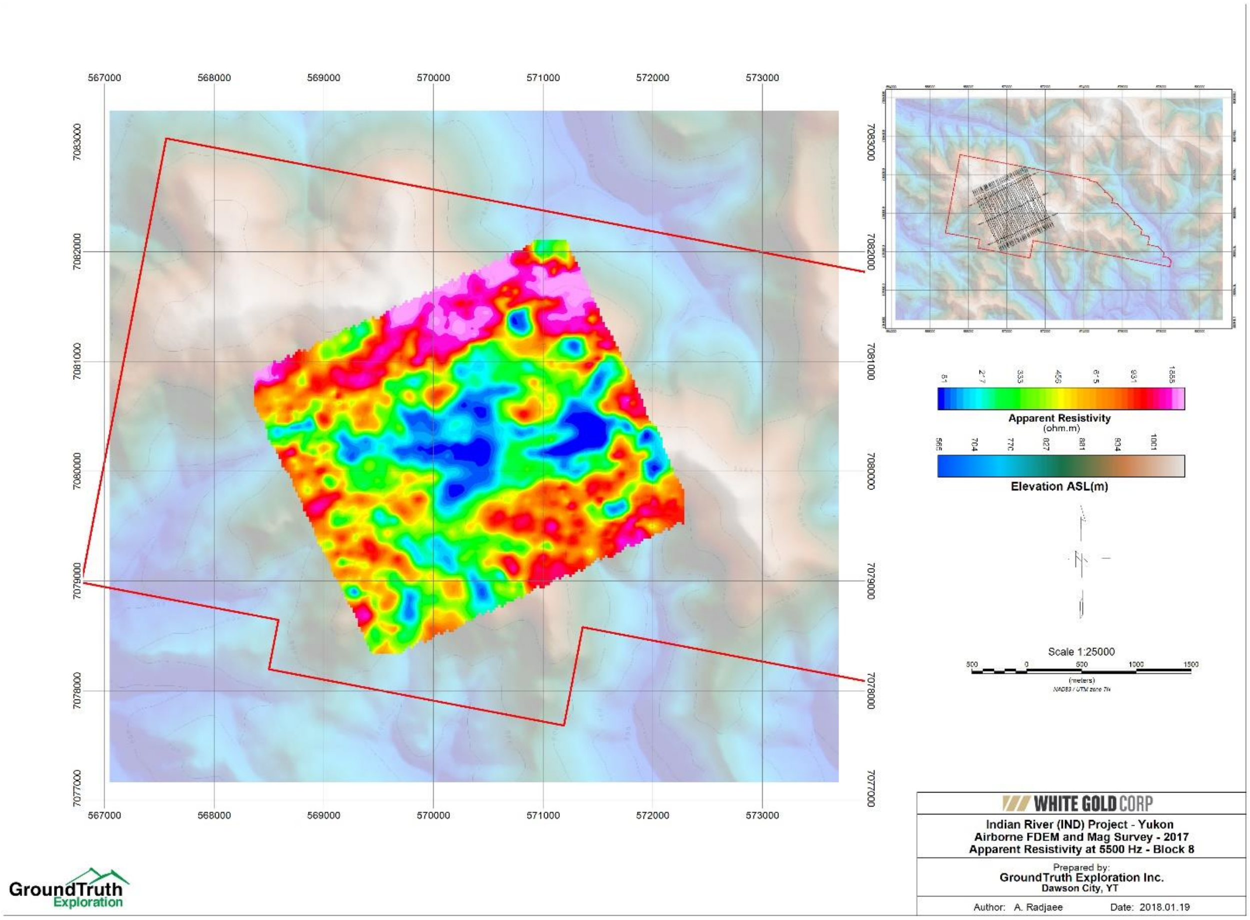


Figure 43: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 5500Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

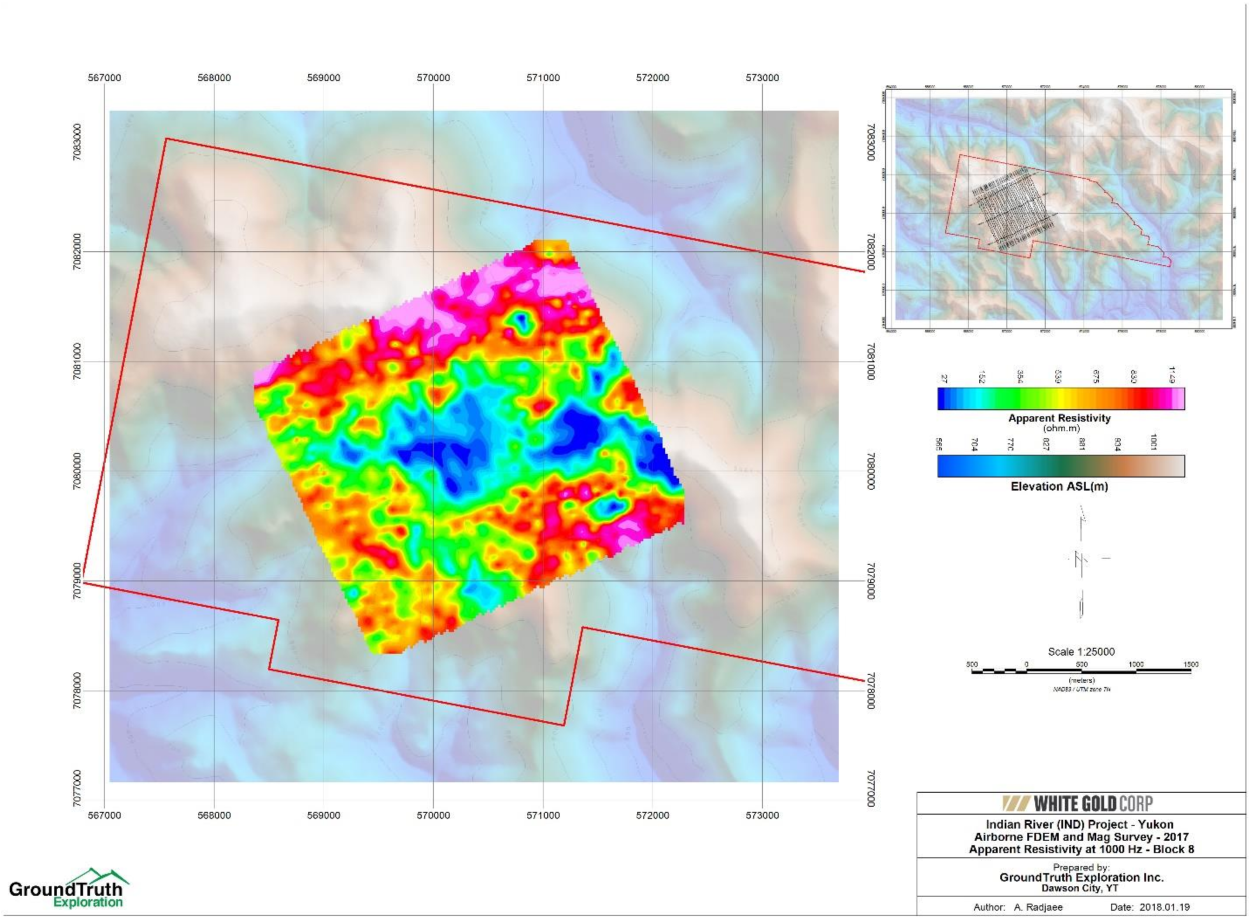


Figure 44: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 1000Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

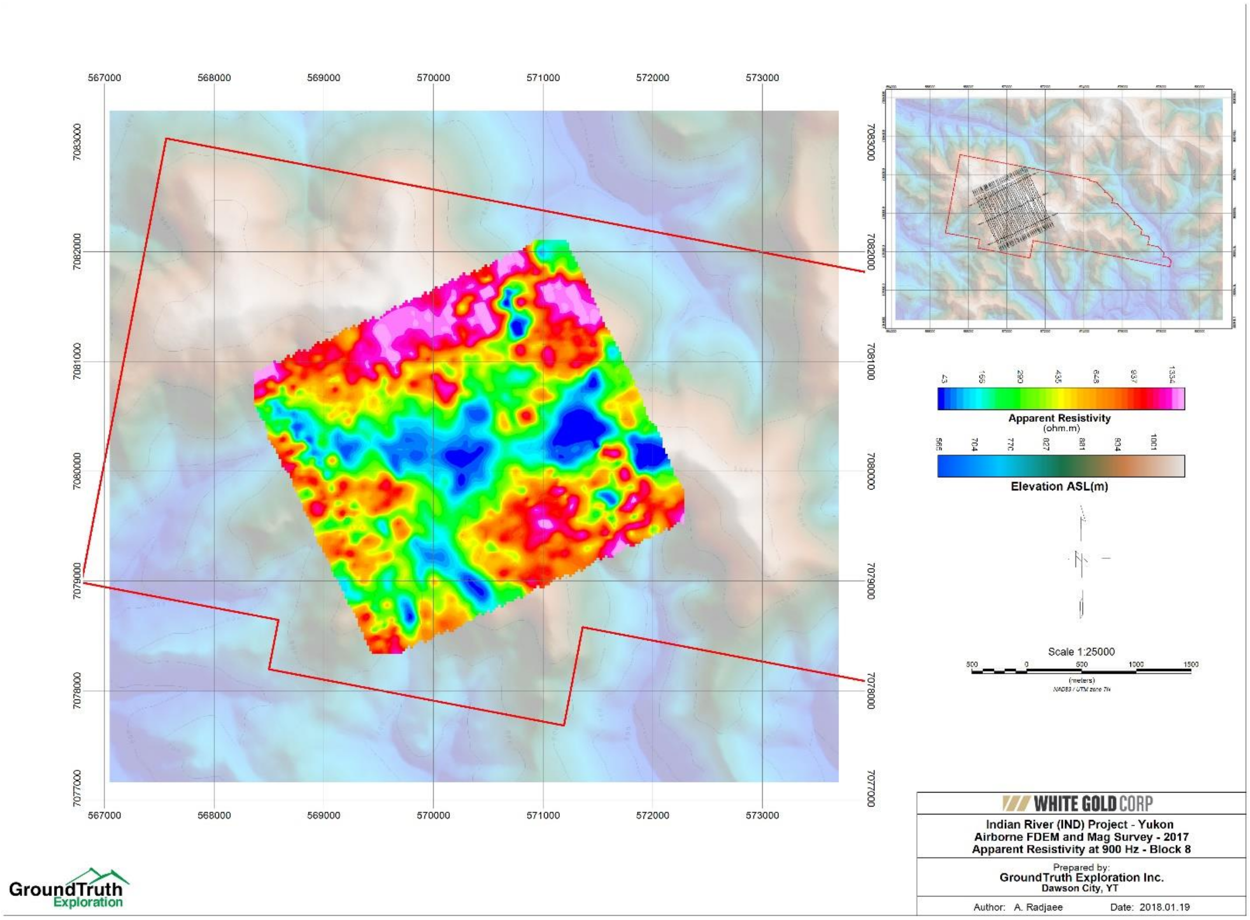


Figure 45: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 900 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

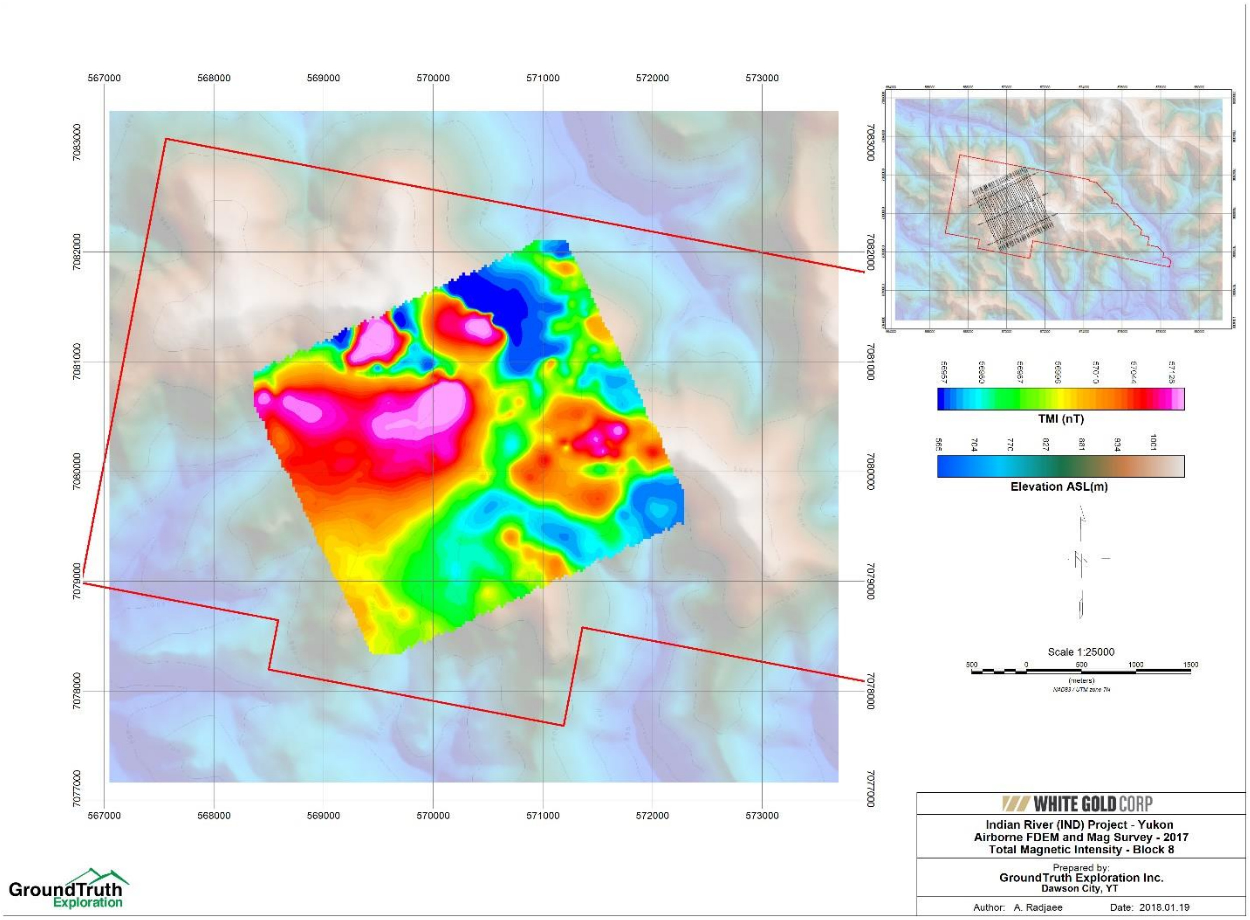


Figure 46: Total Magnetic Intensity from airborne DIGHEM survey 2017, Indian River Block-8.

14 Discussion and Interpretation

14.1 Soil Sampling Program

The 2017 soil sampling program on the IND property was not successful in identifying any new gold in soil anomalies or extending the existing main zone gold anomaly towards the East. This may be either because the mineralization does not extend towards the East or that the mineralization signature is not detectable by soil geochemistry through the thicker colluvium and permafrost profiles found on north-facing slopes in this area.

Gold in soil contours for the main IND drill area are shown below in relation to the main drill area.

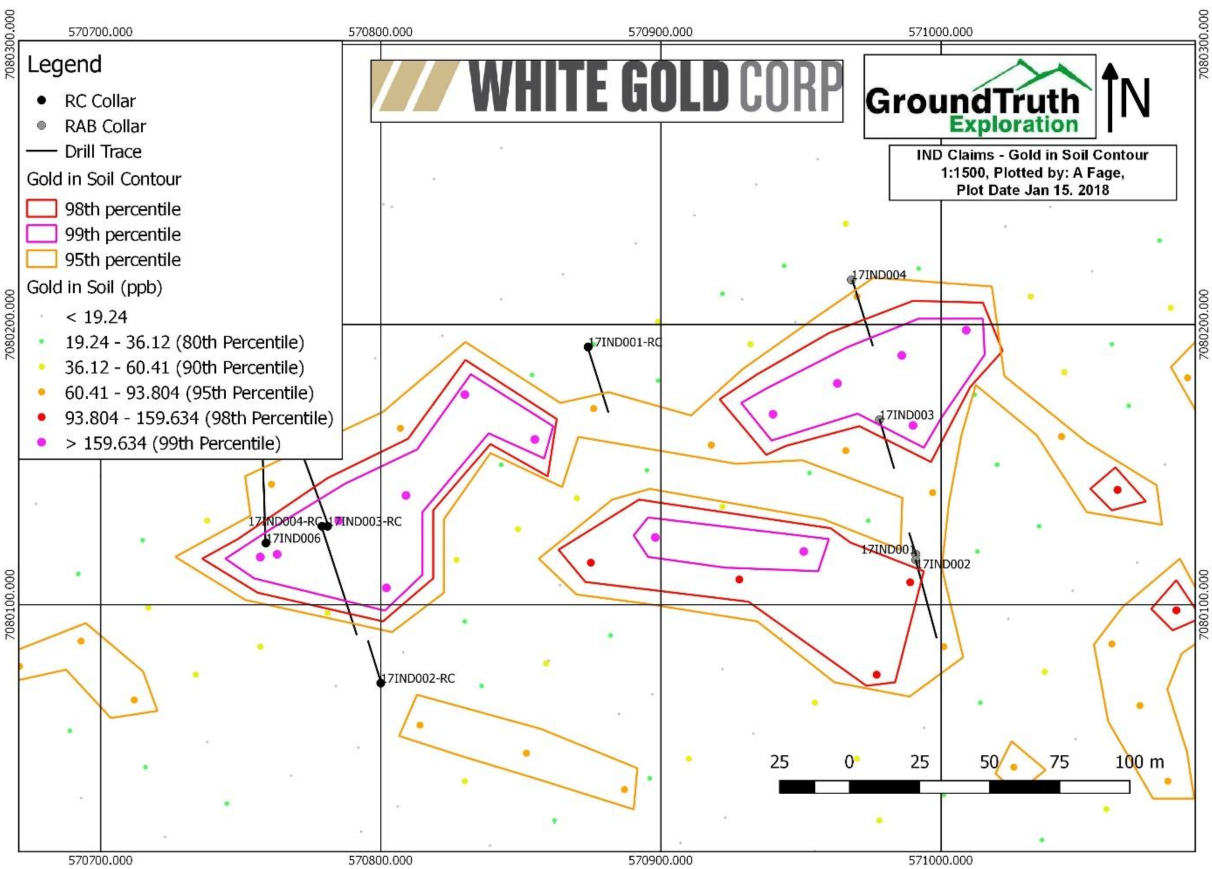


Figure 47: Gold in soil contours for the IND Drill area.

14.2 IP Survey

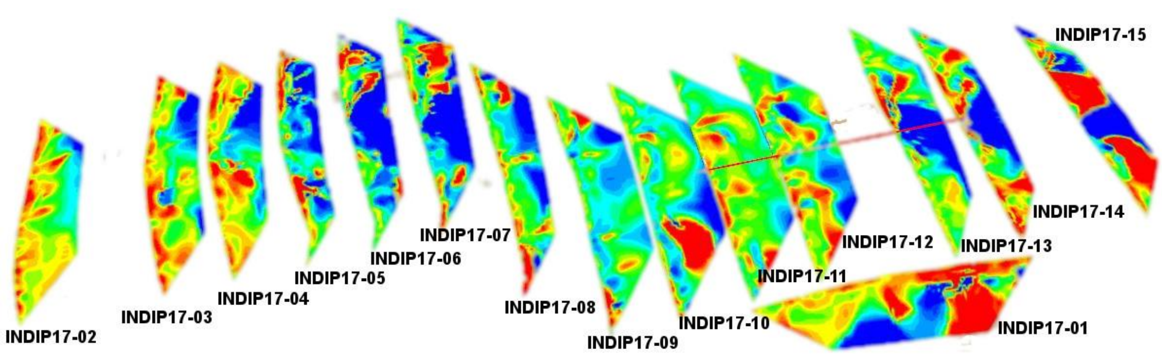
Interpretation of 2-D resistivity and induced polarization surveys first requires identifying anomalous zones that are caused by real subsurface electrical boundaries versus those that are artefacts formed during the inversion process. Real anomalous zones will trend between adjacent RES/IP lines and 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 4.0.

Figure 48 shows a 3-dimensional representation of the 2D RES/IP profiles. The inverted resistivity sections show an apparently trending conductive mass that is sandwiched between two resistive units. This mass is present in two locations: on the east side of the grid and on the middle-west side of the grid. The depth of the mass fluctuates between outcropping at surface and at 5-10 m below surface. This conductive mass roughly coincides with various zones of chargeability highs.

The crossline resistivity data (INDIP17-01) shows good correlation with connecting in-lines INDIP17-12 and INDIP17-13. The correlation with INDIP17-13 is interesting because it displays a sharp transition to a resistivity high that could not otherwise be been inferred from comparing lines INDIP17-13 and INDIP17-14. The crossline IP data (Figure 48b) also shows good correlation, however the magnitude of response is lower than the inline profiles.

Similarities between the conductive and resistive units throughout the IND RES/IP survey lines inflicts confidence that these anomalies define real subsurface electrical boundaries. 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 inherent to gold deposits.

(A)



(B)

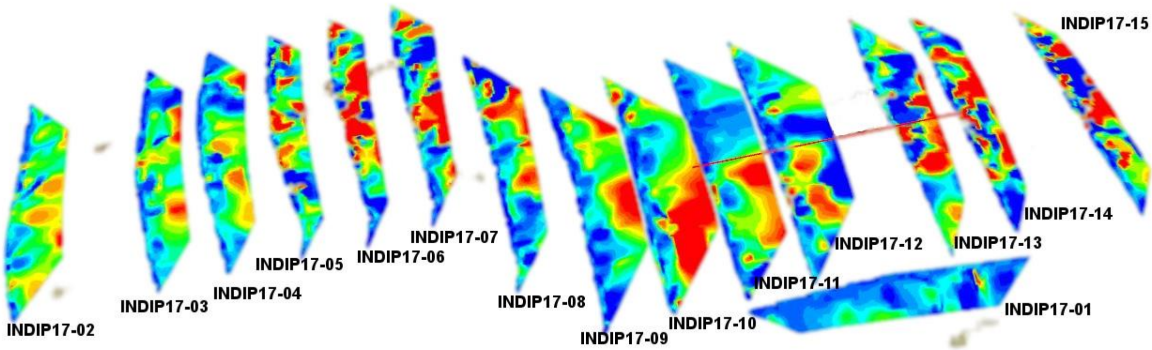


Figure 48: IND RES/IP fence diagrams. (A) resistivity profiles and (B) IP profiles. Note that in (A) and (B), INDIP17-01 (crossline) section is offset from its actual grid location to prevent blocking other profiles. Actual grid location of INDIP17-01 is represented by the red line.

14.3 GT Probe Survey

The 2017 GT Probe sampling program on the IND property was successful in sampling anomalous Au and mineralization at the bedrock interface coincident with highly anomalous Au in soil samples. A map with interpreted mineralized trends based on GTProbe sampling at the main zone is shown below in Figure 49.

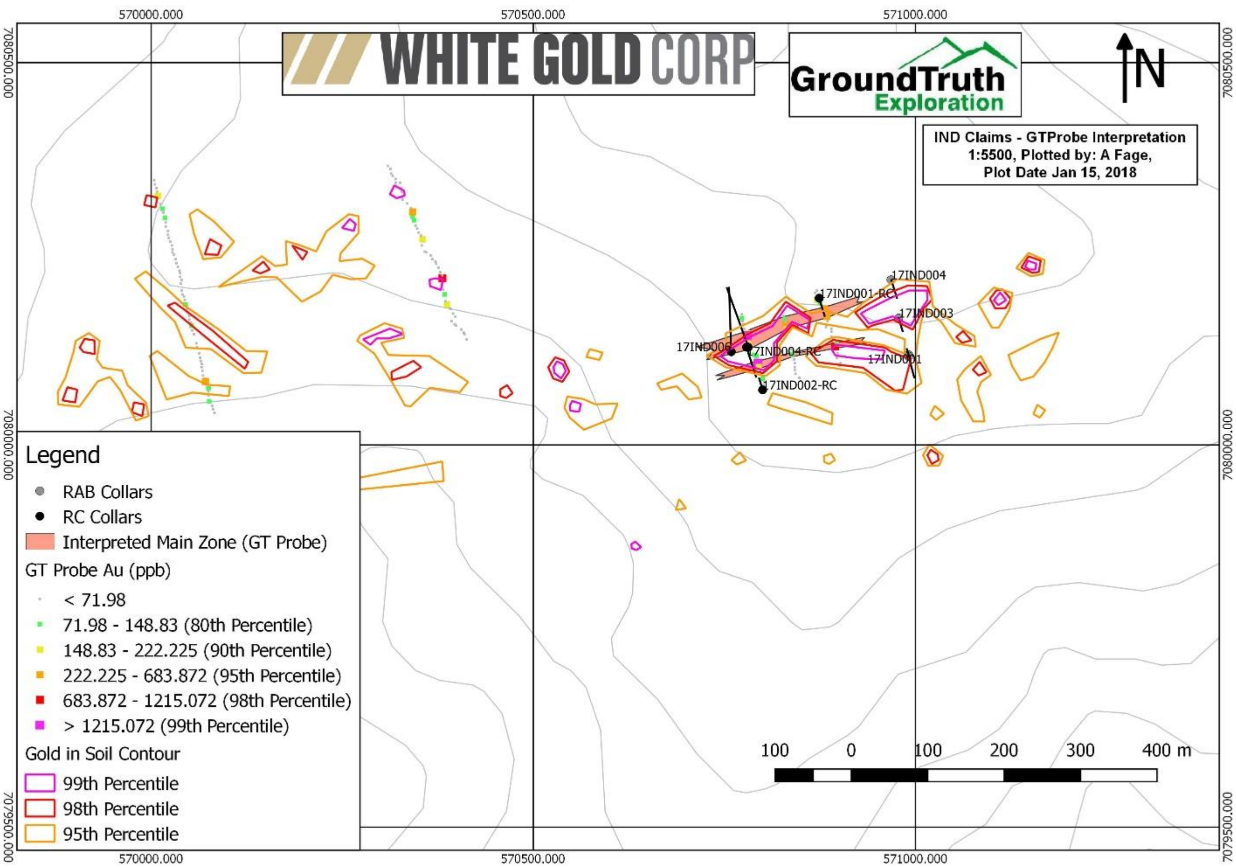


Figure 49: Interpreted mineralization at the IND main zone from GTProbe data.

14.4 RAB and RC Drilling

The 2017 IND 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 below table and plotted in plan view on Figure 50.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	g-m
17IND004	28.956	44.196	0.37	15.24	5.64
17IND001-RC	9.144	21.336	0.519	12.19	6.33
17IND003-RC	15.24	21.336	0.66	6.10	4.02
17IND003-RC	28.956	32.004	2.86	3.05	8.72
Including	28.956	30.48	5.377	1.52	8.19
17IND003-RC	97.536	112.776	0.12	15.24	1.83
17IND004-RC	12.192	19.812	0.143	7.62	1.09
17IND004-RC	56.388	67.056	0.277	10.67	2.96
17IND006	22.86	24.384	0.72	1.52	1.10

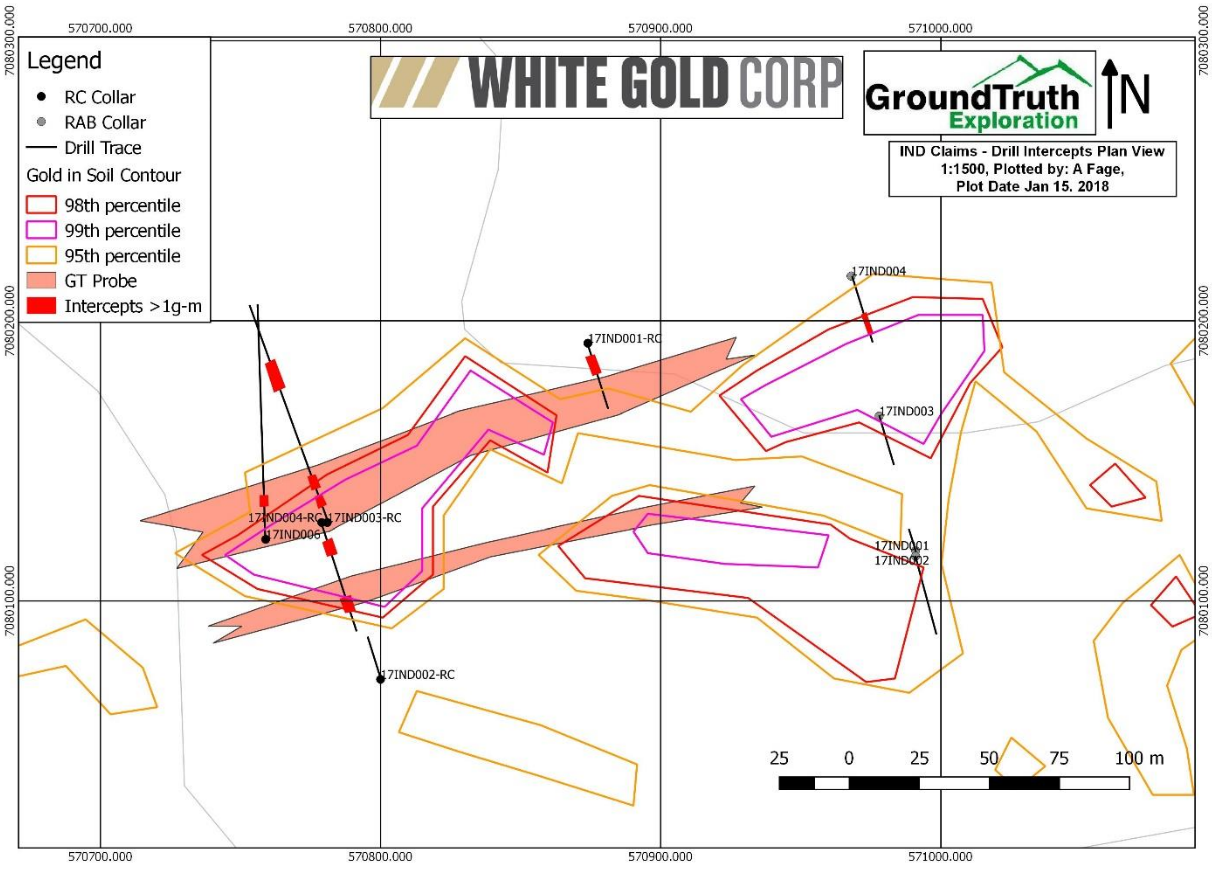


Figure 50: Plan view of drill intercepts >1g-m.

14.5 Drone Survey

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

14.6 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.

14.7 Interpretation

Gold mineralization encountered in drilling at the IND main zone is delineated by E-NE striking gold in soil anomalies at surface and by Resistivity lows and IP highs (Figures 51, 52) 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, sometimes containing smokey quartz. 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 main zone of the IND property is a structurally-hosted hydrothermally altered gold deposit.

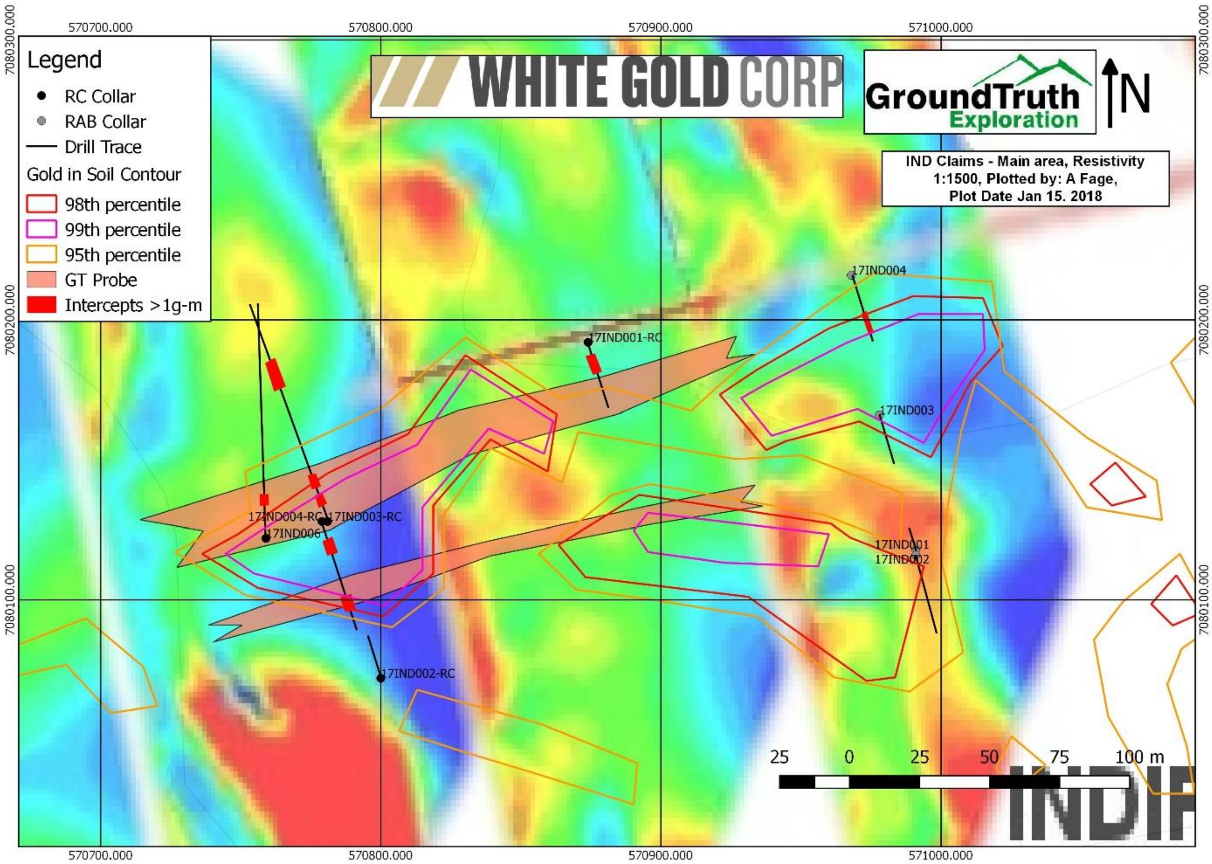


Figure 51: Plan view of drill intercepts over Resistivity.

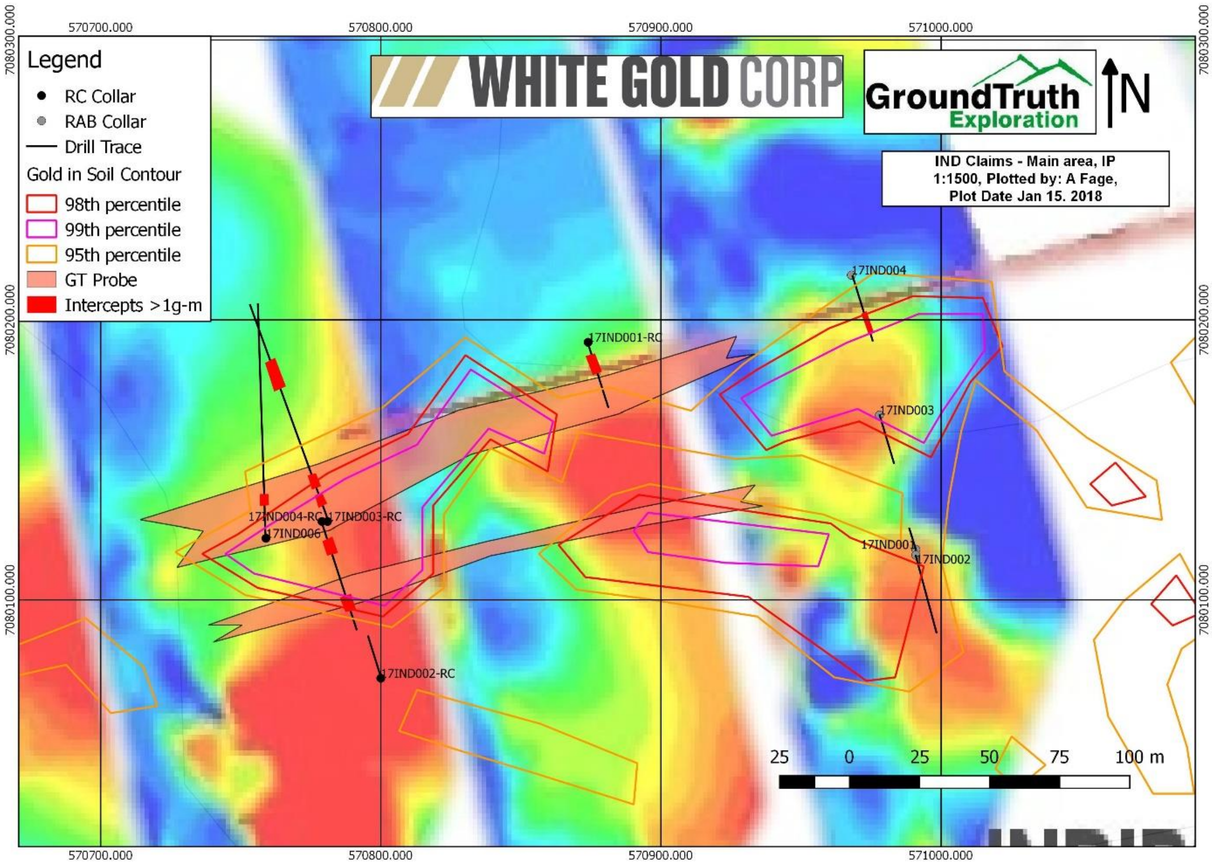


Figure 52: Plan view of drill intercepts over IP.

15 Recommendations

The drill intercepts encountered in the 2017 drill program on the IND property were successful in discovering gold and require further work. A E-NE strike on mineralization is interpreted from Soil sampling, GTProbe, and IP-Resistivity, but a dip on mineralization has not yet been determined. It is recommended to drill an additional hole ~30m behind and parallel to 17IN003-RC in an attempt to determine the dip of mineralization.

While the total gram metres hosted in mineralization encountered in the 2017 drill program are not tremendous, the widths (up to 15.24m) and grades (up to 5.37g/t Au) are encouraging for a preliminary drill program. Once a probable dip of mineralization is established, a followup drill program of 25 holes into the main zone is recommended to gain an understanding of typical grades and widths within the system.

16 Costs

IND Expenditures	
Soil Sampling -359 samples	$18,659.03
Soil Sample Helicopter Ticket	$408.81
UAV Drone Survey 40km2	$5,903.10
DC Restistivity IP Survey - 15 Profiles	$57,379.35
GT Probe Sampling Program - 172 Samples	$34,708.80
Bureau Veritas Assay Services	$19,982.89
GroundTruth RAB Drilling - 4 holes at training discount	$18,168.52
GroundTruth RC Drilling - 5 holes	$92,794.91
Dighem Survey	$21,226.70
Total 2017 expenditures on the IND Property	**$269,232.11**

17 References

CGG Canada Services, SURVEY REPORT, 2017, Airborne magnetic and DIGHEM survey, PROJECT# 602997

Colpron, M., Israel, S ., Murphy, D., Pigage, L. and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1, 1:1,000,000 scale map and legend.

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S. (compilers), 2005. Yukon MINFILE 2005 - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey

GeoSci Developers, 2017, Geophysics for Practicing Geoscientists.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 2003. Yukon digital geology, version 2.0; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2003-9(D)

Gordey, S.P. and Ryan, J.J. 2005. Geology, Stewart River Area (115N, 115O and part of 115J), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey and Canada, Open File 4970, scale 1:250,000.

Mortensen, J.K. 1992. Pre-mid-Mesozoic tectonic evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Yukon and Alaska. Tectonics, 11: 836 – 853.

Pautler, J. 2009. Technical Report on the Indian River Project, Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Ryan, Shawn. 2008. Geophysical-geochemical report, IND claims. Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources Report YMIP 2007-047.

Swanton, D., Equity Exploration Consultants, 2011. 2010 Geochemical Report on the IND Project

USGS, 1999, Geologic Interpretation of DIGHEM Airborne Aeromagnetic and Electromagnetic Data over Unga Island, Alaska.

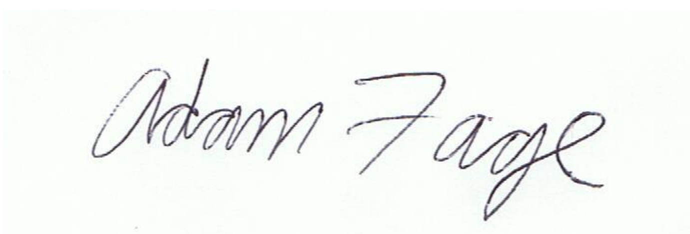
18 Qualification

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 15th day of January, 2018.

Respectfully submitted

Adam Fage



Appendix A: Claims List

Grant Number	Name	Owner	Operator
YC36103	IND 1	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36104	IND 2	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36105	IND 3	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36106	IND 4	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36107	IND 5	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36108	IND 6	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36109	IND 7	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36110	IND 8	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36111	IND 9	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC36112	IND 10	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44987	IND 11	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44988	IND 12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44989	IND 13	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44990	IND 14	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44991	IND 15	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44992	IND 16	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44993	IND 17	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44994	IND 18	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44995	IND 19	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC44996	IND 20	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61018	IND 21	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61019	IND 22	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61020	IND 23	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61021	IND 24	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61022	IND 25	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61023	IND 26	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61024	IND 27	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61025	IND 28	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61026	IND 29	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61027	IND 30	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61028	IND 31	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61029	IND 32	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61030	IND 33	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61031	IND 34	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61032	IND 35	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61033	IND 36	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61034	IND 37	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

YC61035	IND 38	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61036	IND 39	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61037	IND 40	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61038	IND 41	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC61039	IND 42	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96113	IND 43	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96114	IND 44	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96115	IND 45	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96116	IND 46	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96117	IND 47	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96118	IND 48	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96119	IND 49	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96120	IND 50	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96121	IND 51	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96122	IND 52	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96123	IND 53	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96124	IND 54	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96101	IND 55	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96102	IND 56	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96103	IND 57	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96104	IND 58	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96105	IND 59	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96106	IND 60	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96107	IND 61	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96108	IND 62	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96109	IND 63	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96110	IND 64	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96111	IND 65	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96112	IND 66	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96137	IND 67	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96138	IND 68	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96139	IND 69	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96140	IND 70	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96141	IND 71	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96142	IND 72	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96143	IND 73	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96144	IND 74	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96145	IND 75	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96146	IND 76	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96147	IND 77	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

YC96148	IND 78	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96149	IND 79	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96150	IND 80	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96151	IND 81	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96152	IND 82	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96153	IND 83	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96154	IND 84	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96155	IND 85	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96156	IND 86	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96157	IND 87	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96158	IND 88	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96159	IND 89	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96160	IND 90	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96161	IND 91	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96162	IND 92	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96125	IND 93	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96126	IND 94	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96127	IND 95	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96128	IND 96	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96129	IND 97	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96130	IND 98	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96131	IND 99	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96132	IND 100	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96133	IND 101	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96134	IND 102	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96135	IND 103	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96136	IND 104	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC95578	IND 105	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC95579	IND 106	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96177	IND 107	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96178	IND 108	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96179	IND 109	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96180	IND 110	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96181	IND 111	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96182	IND 112	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96183	IND 113	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96184	IND 114	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96185	IND 115	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96186	IND 116	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96187	IND 117	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

YC96188	IND 118	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96189	IND 119	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96190	IND 120	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96191	IND 121	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96192	IND 122	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96193	IND 123	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96194	IND 124	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96195	IND 125	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96196	IND 126	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96197	IND 127	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96198	IND 128	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96199	IND 129	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96200	IND 130	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96163	IND 131	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96164	IND 132	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96165	IND 133	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96166	IND 134	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96167	IND 135	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YC96168	IND 136	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70101	IND E 1	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70102	IND E 2	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70103	IND E 3	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70104	IND E 4	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70105	IND E 5	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70106	IND E 6	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70107	IND E 7	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70108	IND E 8	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70109	IND E 9	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70110	IND E 10	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70111	IND E 11	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70112	IND E 12	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70113	IND E 13	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70114	IND E 14	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70115	IND E 15	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70116	IND E 16	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70117	IND E 17	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70118	IND E 18	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70119	IND E 19	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70120	IND E 20	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70121	IND E 21	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%

YF70122	IND E 22	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70123	IND E 23	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70124	IND E 24	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70125	IND E 25	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70126	IND E 26	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70127	IND E 27	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70128	IND E 28	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70129	IND E 29	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70130	IND E 30	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70131	IND E 31	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70132	IND E 32	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70133	IND E 33	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70134	IND E 34	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70135	IND E 35	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70136	IND E 36	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70137	IND E 37	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70138	IND E 38	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70139	IND E 39	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70140	IND E 40	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70141	IND E 41	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70142	IND E 42	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70143	IND E 43	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70144	IND E 44	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70145	IND E 45	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70146	IND E 46	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70147	IND E 47	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70148	IND E 48	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70149	IND E 49	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70150	IND E 50	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70151	IND E 51	White Gold Corp. - 100%	White Gold Corp. - 100%
YF70152	IND E 52	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: RC Collar Location, Geological Logs, Televiewer Profiles and Assay Certificates

See Data Folder for

Appendices

Appendix G: Drone Survey Orthoimage

See Data Folder for

Appendices

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

See Data Folder for

Appendices