WHITE GOLD CORP **2017**

Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological, and Drilling Assessment Report:

WHITE GOLD PROJECT

Volume I - Report

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Name	Grant Number
BC 1 - BC 24	YC97337 - YC97360	Panda 47 - Panda 115	YC86756 - YC86824
Bear 1 - Bear 56	YC17285 - YC17340	Panda 117 - Panda 246	YC86976 - YC87105
Bear 58 - Bear 67	YC17341 - YC17350	Panda 247 - Panda 292	YC87355 - YC87400
Black 1 - Black 6	YC87573 - YC87578	Panda F 261	YD48099
Black 39 - Black 115	YC87611 - YC87687	Panda F 263 - Panda F 281	YD48080 - YD48098
Black F 116 - Black F119	YD48109 - YD48112	Panda F 282 - Panda F 285	YD48117 - YD48120
Black 120 - Black 123	YD48113 - YD48116	Redfox 1 - Redfox 16	YC87130 - YC87145
Black F 124	YD48130	Redfox 17 - Redfox 32	YC87307 - YC87322
Blue 1 - Blue 12	YC95887 - YC95898	Redfox 33 - Redfox 88	YC88021 - YC88076
Blue 15 - Blue 28	YC88237 - YC88250	Redfox 89 - Redfox 139	YC87898 - YC87948
Blue 29 - Blue 60	YC95533 - YC95564	Rush 1 - Rush 12	YC95456 - YC95467
Blue 64 - Blue 65	YD48121 - YD48122	Rush 13 - Rush 24	YC95444 - YC95455
Blue F 66 - Blue F 67	YD48123 - YD48124	Rush 25 - Rush 36	YC95484 - YC95495
Blue 68 - Blue 69	YD48125 - YD48126	Rush 37 - Rush 48	YC95468 - YC95479
Blue F 70 - Blue F 72	YD48127 - YD48129	Rush 49 - Rush 62	YC87401 - YC87424
Cath 1 - Cath 108	YC75825 - YC75932	Silly F 1 - Silly F 9	YD32821 - YD32829
Cathy 35 - Cathy 72	YC30575 - YC30612	Thistle 13 - Thistle 24	YC30507 - YC30518
Cathy 89 - Cathy 120	YC30629 - YC30660	VG 1 - VG 76	YC87453 - YC87528
Cathy 137 - Cathy 156	YC30677 - YC30696	VG 79 - VG 120	YC87531 - YC87572
Cub 1 - Cub 4	YC17351 - YC17354	White 1 - White 12	YC23532 - YC23543
Cub 5 - Cub 14	YC20299 - YC20308	White 13 - White 28	YC27120 - YC27135
Cub 15 - Cub 20	YC20452 - YC20457	White 29 - White 46	YC27168 - YC27185
CCC 1 - CCC 4	YC44997 - YC45000	White 47 -White 106	YC25657 - YC25716
Fill F 2 - Fill F 9	YD48101 - YD48108	White 107 - White 118	YC60626 - YC60637
Grizz 1 - Grizz 62	YC86601 - YC86662	White 119 - White 199	YC60719 - YC60799
Infill 1 - Infill 32	YC95501 - YC95532	White 200 - White 303	YC75721 - YC75824
Koala 1 - Koala 32	YC87323 - YC87354	White 304 - White 376	YC84213 - YC84285
Koala 33 - Koala 48	YC87730 - YC87745	White 377 - White 383	YC97361 - YC97367
Panda 1 - Panda 43	YC86663 - YC86745	WS 1 - WS 28	YC36053 - YC36080
Panda 44 - Panda 46	YC86594 - YC86596	WS 29 - WS 133	YC84108 - YC84212

Dawson Mining District

NTS: 115O- 03/04/05/06/07/11 and 115N-08

UTM (NAD 83 Zone 7): 569851 E 7019557 N

Soil Sampling Performed On: October 4 – 19, 2017

GT Probe Performed On: August 9 – 25, 2017

IP Survey Performed On: August 14 – September 1, 2017 & September 10 – 28, 2017

Airborne DIGHEM Survey Performed on: July 21- August 24, 2017

Drone Aerial Survey: October 4 – 19,2017

RC Drilling Performed On: August 29 – October 16, 2017

Diamond Drilling Performed On: August 25 – October 4, 2017

Written by: Joshuah Forrester, Amanda Bennett

November 11, 2018

Summary

This report describes the work completed in 2017 on White Gold project, located approximately 95 kilometers south of Dawson City, Yukon. The work completed in 2017 mainly focused on the Golden Saddle and the Arc targets. A total of 2,914 soil samples, 535 GT-Probe Samples, 41 IP/Resistivity lines totaling 17 km, 15 square kilometers of drone survey, 970.3-line kilometers of airborne DIGHEM surveying, 31 RC holes and 4 diamond drill holes, and geological mapping was completed during the 2017 field season. A total of $2,177,197.86 was spent on Aerial Drone Surveys, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Drilling, Lab Analysis and Logistical Support.

Detailed work on the White Gold property has been focused mainly on the Golden Saddle and Arc targets where there is known gold mineralization. A total of 287 drill holes have been drilled across the White Gold property. Drilling in 2017 helped to further define the Golden Saddle deposit with the diamond drill and tested shallower targets using the RC drill across the property. A total of 5727.19 m was drilled over 35 holes; 23 holes on Golden Saddle, 9 holes on Arc and 3 holes on Ulli’s Ridge.

More work is recommended for the White Gold property. This work should include diamond drilling and metallurgical testing on the Golden Saddle and Arc. Follow up drilling using the diamond drill and the RC drill across the property to determine and/or define new targets is also recommended. Geological mapping, prospecting and IP/RES survey should be completed across GT-Probe and soil sample anomalies. More drone surveying on the property is recommended.

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1.0 Introduction

This report is a summary of work completed on the White Gold claim blocks during the 2017 exploration season. It describes the results of drilling, probe sampling, soil sampling, prospecting and geophysical surveys across the property. All exploration work aside from diamond drilling was carried out by employees of GroundTruth Exploration under the direction of White Gold Corp. Operations based out of Thistle Camp and mobilized via helicopter, truck and UTV consisted of two GroundTruth Exploration RC drills and one diamond drill owned and operated by Peak Drilling. Satellite camps operating autonomously consisted of one GT-Probe 3-man crew, one 5-man IP-RES field crew and one 5-man soil crew. Field work began June 21, 2017 with Airborne work followed by GT-Probe operations. Thistle camp was opened in mid-August with drill crews mobilizing by the beginning of September. All program details are outlined in their associated sections of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION &ACCESSIBILITY

2.1 LOCATION

The White Gold Project is located 95 km south of Dawson City in the White Gold District of the Dawson Mining District, located in datum NAD 83 Zone 7 centered at easting 569851 and northing 7019557 (Figure 1).

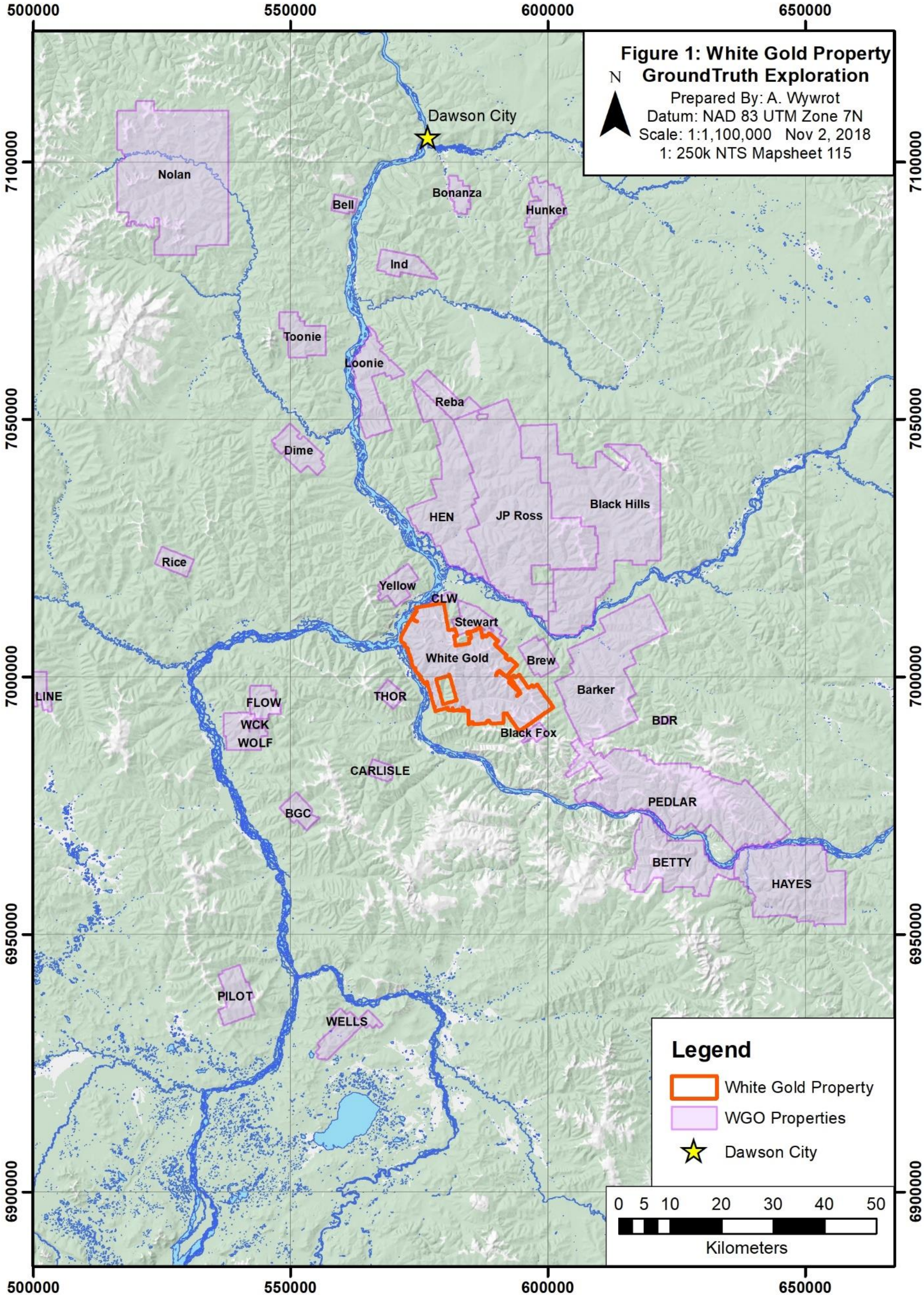

Figure 1: White Gold Property Location Map

2.2 ACCESS

Main access to the White Gold property is provided by the Thistle Creek airstrip and a barge landing at the confluence Thistle Creek and the Yukon River which is available 5 months of the year. These points are connected by a 17 km exploration trail which is met by an 18.5 km trail providing access to the Golden Saddle. The exploration trail was established in 2009 while under ownership of Underworld Resources. In addition to the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, a road running south from Dawson city and west of the Black Hills to the Stewart River provides summer access within 30km of the property. From here, Henderson airstrip provides a valuable staging area for helicopter operations.

3.0 CLAIMS

The White Gold Property is composed of 23 claim names, consisting of 1,792 contiguous quartz claims numbers, covering an area of 34,883 hectares (Appendix C, Maps, Figure 2 And Figure 3). All claims are 100% owned by Selene Holdings, which is wholly owned subsidiary of White Gold Corp. Table 1 contains the claim names, grant numbers, expiry date and the number of claims for the property.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
BC 1 -BC 24	YC97337 - YC97360	2024-02-15	24
Bear 1 - Bear 56	YC17285 - YC17340	2024-02-15	56
Bear 58 - Bear 67	YC17341 - YC17350	2023-02-15	10
Black 1 - Black 6	YC87573 - YC87578	2020-02-15	6
Black 39 - Black 115	YC87611 - YC87687	2027-02-15	77
Black F 116 - Black F119	YD48109 - YD48112	2024-02-15	4
Black 120 - Black 123	YD48113 - YD48116	2024-02-15	4
Black F 124	YD48130	2024-02-15	1
Blue 1 - Blue 12	YC95887 - YC95898	2027-02-15	12
Blue 15 - Blue 28	YC88237 - YC88250	2027-02-15	14
Blue 29 - Blue 60	YC95533 - YC95564	2027-02-15	32
Blue 64 - Blue 65	YD48121 - YD48122	2024-02-15	2
Blue F 66 - Blue F 67	YD48123 - YD48124	2024-02-15	2
Blue 68 - Blue 69	YD48125 - YD48126	2024-02-15	2
Blue F 70 - Blue F 72	YD48127 - YD48129	2024-02-15	3
Cath 1 - Cath 108	YC75825 - YC75932	2024-02-15	108
Cathy 35 - Cathy 72	YC30575 - YC30612	2024-02-15	38
Cathy 89 - Cathy 120	YC30629 - YC30660	2024-02-15	32
Cathy 137 - Cathy 156	YC30677 - YC30696	2024-02-15	20
Cub 1 - Cub 4	YC17351 - YC17354	2023-02-15	4
Cub 5 - Cub 14	YC20299 - YC20308	2023-02-15	10
Cub 15 - Cub 20	YC20452 - YC20457	2023-02-15	6
CCC 1 - CCC 4	YC44997 - YC45000	2026-02-15	4
Fill F 2 - Fill F 9	YD48101 - YD48108	2024-02-15	8
Grizz 1 - Grizz 62	YC86601 - YC86662	2024-02-15	62

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
Infill 1 - Infill 32	YC95501 - YC95532	2027-02-15	32
Koala 1 - Koala 32	YC87323 - YC87354	2024-02-15	32
Koala 33 - Koala 48	YC87730 - YC87745	2024-02-15	16
Panda 1 - Panda 43	YC86663 - YC86745	2027-02-15	43
Panda 44 - Panda 46	YC86594 - YC86596	2027-02-15	3
Panda 47 - Panda 115	YC86756 - YC86824	2027-02-15	69
Panda 117 - Panda 246	YC86976 - YC87105	2027-02-15	130
Panda 247 - Panda 292	YC87355 - YC87400	2027-02-15	46
Panda F 261	YD48099	2024-02-15	1
Panda F 263 - Panda F 281	YD48080 - YD48098	2024-02-15	19
Panda F 282 - Panda F 285	YD48117 - YD48120	2024-02-15	4
Redfox 1 - Redfox 16	YC87130 - YC87145	2024-02-15	16
Redfox 17 - Redfox 32	YC87307 - YC87322	2024-02-15	16
Redfox 33 - Redfox 88	YC88021 - YC88076	2024-02-15	56
Redfox 89 - Redfox 139	YC87898 - YC87948	2024-02-15	51
Rush 1 - Rush 12	YC95456 - YC95467	2024-02-15	12
Rush 13 - Rush 24	YC95444 - YC95455	2024-02-15	12
Rush 25 - Rush 36	YC95484 - YC95495	2024-02-15	12
Rush 37 - Rush 48	YC95468 - YC95479	2024-02-15	12
Rush 49 - Rush 62	YC87401 - YC87424	2024-02-15	14
Silly F 1 - Silly F 9	YD32821 - YD32829	2020-02-15	9
Thistle 13 - Thistle 24	YC30507 - YC30518	2027-02-15	12
VG 1 - VG 76	YC87453 - YC87528	2027-02-15	76
VG 79 - VG 120	YC87531 - YC87572	2027-02-15	42
White 1 - White 12	YC23532 - YC23543	2025-02-15	12
White 13 - White 16	YC27120 - YC27123	2025-02-15	4
White 17 - White 28	YC27124 - YC27135	2033-02-15	12
White 29 - White 46	YC27168 - YC27185	2034-02-15	18
White 47 -White 106	YC25657 - YC25716	2022-02-15	60
White 107 - White 118	YC60626 - YC60637	2031-02-15	12
White 119 - White 122	YC60719 - YC60722	2032-02-15	4
White 123	YC60723	2031-02-15	1
White 124 - White 142	YC60724 - YC60742	2032-02-15	19
White 143 - White 150	YC60743 - YC60750	2024-02-15	8
White 151 - White 171	YC60751 - YC60771	2031-02-15	21
White 172, White 174	YC60772, YC60774	2032-02-15	2
White 173, White 175	YC60773, YC60775	2031-02-15	2
White 176 - White 199	YC60776 - YC60799	2032-02-15	24
White 200 - White 207	YC75721 - YC75728	2022-02-15	8
White 208 - White 218	YC75729 - YC75739	2027-02-15	11
White 219 - White 224	YC75740 - YC75745	2022-02-15	6
White 225 - White 230	YC75746 - YC75751	2027-02-15	6

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
White 231 - White 246	YC75752 - YC75767	2022-02-15	16
White 247 - White 250	YC75768 - YC75771	2027-02-15	4
White 251 - White 256	YC75772 - YC75777	2022-02-15	6
White 257 - White 260	YC75778 - YC75781	2027-02-15	4
White 261 - White 262	YC75782 - YC75783	2022-02-15	2
White 263, White 265	YC75784, YC75786	2027-02-15	2
White 264	YC75785	2022-02-15	1
White 266 - White 276	YC75787 - YC75797	2022-02-15	11
White 277 - White 280	YC75798 - YC75801	2027-02-15	4
White 281 - White 284	YC75802 - YC75805	2022-02-15	4
White 285 - White 288	YC75806 - YC75809	2027-02-15	4
White 289 - White 303	YC75810 - YC75824	2022-02-15	15
White 304 - White 376	YC84213 - YC84285	2026-02-15	73
White 377 - White 383	YC97361 - YC97367	2027-02-15	7
WS 1 - WS 28	YC36053 - YC36080	2027-02-15	28
WS 29 - WS 133	YC84108 - YC84212	2026-02-15	105

Table 1: White Property Claims 2017

4.0 HISTORY

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area prior to Underworld's involvement which commenced in 2007. Limited historical records indicate there wasn't much exploration work completed during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The Yukon gold rush is the earliest mining or exploration work carried out in the White Gold area. During this time, Shamrock, Northern Lights and Donahue claims were staked. Up until recently, placer gold mining has occurred on a several creeks in the White Gold area, such as Thistle Creek and its tributaries. In the late 1960's and early 1970's Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. started a regional exploration program in the area. In the late 1990's, Teck conducted an exploration program consisting of prospecting, sampling and trenching near the Teacher Showing.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan collected 834 samples identifying anomalous gold in soil on Golden Saddle. Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grip (73-line kilometers) at 100 m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50 m intervals collecting 1429 samples. Initial evaluation of the soil data indicated a gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly forming a horseshoe-shaped belt over the sample area (Doherty and Ash, 2005). In 2003, a poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) on a ridge overlooking the Yukon River hosted visible gold and was trenched to determine vein thickness, continuity and host rock.

Underworld Resources Inc. optioned the White claims in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins had been exposed at the Ryan Showing. In 2008 three holes were drilled on the Ryan

Showing to demonstrate the discontinuous nature of the veins. The veins have been interpreted as en echelon tension veins set (Corbett, 2008). In 2007, Underworld trenched across Golden Saddle exposing a mineralized zone that assayed one gram per ton gold over 40 m. In 2009 Underworld conducted a three-phase diamond drill program consisting of 91 holes totaling 25,400 m. 60 holes were drilled at the Golden Saddle, 19 at the Arc, 4 at Minneapolis, 5 at Donahue and 3 at McKinnon.

In 2010, Kinross purchased Underworld Resources and completed an exploration drilling program, regional geological and geochemical surveying on the property in 2010 and in 2011. A total of 9,932 m were drilled at the White Gold property over six targets including: Arc, McKinnon, Lynx, Ryan, Thistle and Golden Saddle. Surface exploration in 2011 consisted of; mapping, prospecting, trenching, infill grid soil sampling, and property-wide stream sediment sampling. The completed work consisted of 30 trenches, 4268 soil samples, and 862 stream sediment samples. In 2012 exploration work included prospecting, trenching and soil sampling.

On May 18, 2017, White Gold Corp. acquired a 100% interest in 4,280 quartz claims encompassing approximately 86, 000 hectares for $10 million in cash, the insurance of 17.5 million shares to Kinross and up to C$15 million in deferred payments explicitly related to the advancement of the White Gold Properties.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Regional Geology

The Property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The basement rocks in this region are pervasively foliated and recrystalized schists and gneisses, which have metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies on the BHC Property. Three generations of plutonism (Devonian, Mississippian, and Permian) are recognized in the Stewart River area. Granitoids and basement rocks have developed two discernable metamorphic foliations. Compression during the Jurassic resulted in the development of narrow shear zones and thrust stacking of lithologic units. During the Cretaceous the regional stress field shifted to extensional and normal faults oriented north-south and east-west developed. These faults controlled the emplacement of Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions. As this system evolved into the Eocene, extension was accommodated by transcurrent slip along the Tintina Fault (Figure 4).

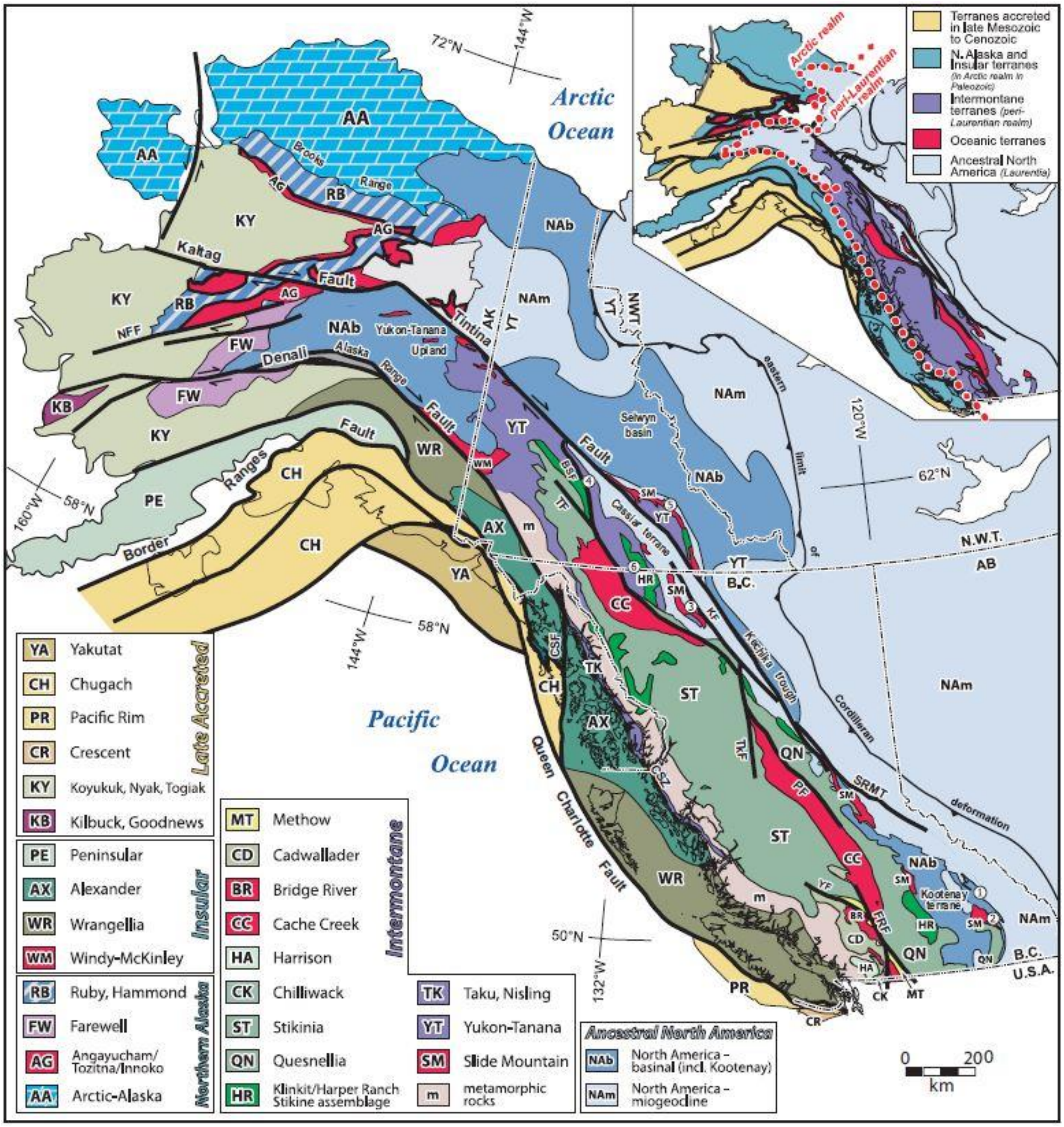

Figure 2: Regional Geology

The region underwent ductile (D1/D2) deformation associated with amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny. This event was associated with the accretion of the YT to Laurentia and associated closure of the Slide Mt Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mt terrane. The area underwent additional compression and ductile deformation (D3) associated with greenschist facies metamorphism during the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic. The event was associated with widespread thrust faulting and imbrication of the Slide Mt. terrane, and the emplacement of felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and are associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with 'orogenic' style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike. Figure 5 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

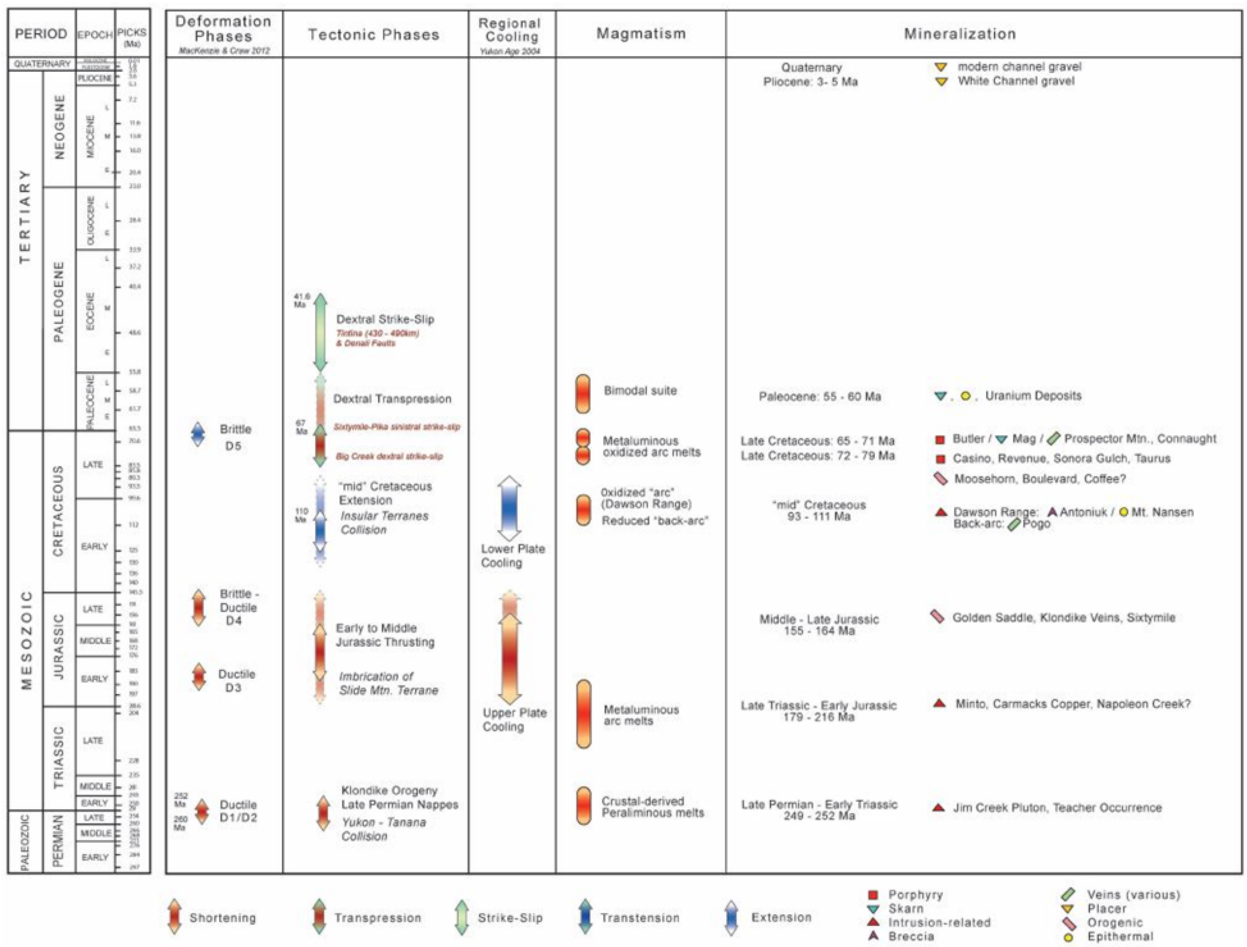

Figure 3: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

Renewed northeast dipping subduction under the continental margin during the Late Cretaceous led to renewed magmatism across the YT and is associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions of the Dawson Range batholith and felsic-mafic volcanic rocks of the Mount Nansen suite. The Early Cretaceous arc activity ceased around 99 ma; at which point it stepped farther inboard and is associated with intrusive suites in the Selwyn Basin (ie. Tombstone suite, etc.). This lull in magmatism was associated with the formation of the Indian River Formation, a coarse clastic sedimentary package deposited in an alluvial/fluvial to shallow marine setting that records approximately 40 million years of sedimentation following the formation of the Dawson Range Arc.

Arc style magmatic and volcanic activity renewed during the Late Cretaceous and is associated with a series of calc-alkaline plutons and high-level porphyry dikes, plugs, and breccias in the Casino and Freegold areas, and age equivalent intrusions in eastern Alaska

(79 – 72 ma). This event was also likely associated with the initiation of dextral offset along the Big Creek fault and reactivation of older Jurassic age structures in Dawson Range area. It is also associated with variable styles of mineralization ranging from Cu-Au-Mo porphyries (Casino), intrusion-related/epithermal occurrences (Sonora Gulch, Freegold area), and structurally controlled gold / 'orogenic' mineralization (Coffee, Boulevard, Moosehorn). At 72 ma there was a distinct change in magmatism with widespread bi-modal volcanism (Carmacks group) and the emplacement of small, high-level, felsic plugs and stocks (Prospector Mountain suite) throughout the YT. A prominent set of northeast trending normal and sinistrally oblique faults are commonly associated with the intrusive and volcanic rocks of this event and are broadly coeval with magmatism.

A final magmatic event occurred during the Late Tertiary and is associated with the emplacement of bi-modal suite of predominately north-south trending dike swarms, plugs, and local pyroclastic rocks. Gabrielse et al 2006 suggests that the magmatic event was likely coeval with the early stages of dextral offset along the Tintina fault (Gibson, 2014).

5.2 Property Geology

The White Gold property is underlain by meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that have been affected by lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism and ductile deformation (Figure X). Regional metamorphism formed overturned, tight to isoclinal folds with shallowly-dipping, and north-northwest trending axial planes. Pyroxenite intrudes the gneissic host rock and is typically sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation. Serpentinite bodies have been affected by greenschist facies metamorphism, with a fabric that formed in association with the regional thrust faults (Mackenzie and Craw, 2007). Serpentinite is subject to extensive post-metamorphic deformation, including tight or isoclinal folding.

The meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks are crosscut by a series of felsic sills/dikes that typically intruded sub-parallel to metamorphic regional foliation. These sills have been locally affected by D_3 deformation, with greenschist facies S_3 foliation at their margins (Mackenzie et al., 2010). Felsic sills/dikes range from aphanitic to porphyritic in texture and typically contain feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Structural and petrographic observations suggest that these sills are related to larger late Triassic-early Jurassic intrusions of pyroxenite and granitoids.

Late stage brittle faulting affected lithologic units across the property; within the Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). These faults form linear drainages that are visible from topography. Hydrothermal alteration is common along and adjacent to these brittle faults. These zones are generally close to areas where hydrothermal fluids have infiltrated structurally favorable lithologies. Normal faults have shifted the lithologic packages into structural (km-scale) blocks and juxtaposed different rock types (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

The lithology of the White property can be further subdivided into three distinct north-northwest-trending zones. The western meta-sedimentary unit consist mainly of quartzite.

The overlying central meta-volcanic unit consist mainly of strongly foliated and lineated medium to coarse grained amphibolite gneiss. A larger meta-sedimentary unit lies further to the east that comprises a lower quartz-rich unit overlain by a thick schist-dominated package. These three zones have been intruded by ultramafic rocks during a later stage of deformation that coincided with greenschist grade metamorphism.

The east-northeast-trending lateral ramp that occurs just south of the Golden Saddle is an important geological structure for exploration. It is demarcated by discontinuities that offset the north-northwest trending lithologic contacts, including a possible thrust fault contact between meta-volcanic gneiss and the underlying meta-sedimentary unit. These east-northeast-striking features could have formed above an underlying basement structure that was reactivated intermittently during ductile thrusting and again during subsequent faulting, ultimately influencing hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization.

5.3 Mineralization

The White Property has not been assigned to a certain deposit type for the mineralization styles observed but closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization. It is believed that the mineralization is mid-Jurassic in age based on Rb-Os age determinations. Two deposits are described below, Golden Saddle and Arc.

5.3.1 Golden Saddle

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units. Fault zones and breccia units are interpreted as primary fluid pathways that aided the hydrothermal fluids responsible for mineralization and are typically associated with the highest-grade shoots.

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is associated with veined and disseminated pyrite within lode and stockwork quartz veins, quartz vein breccias, zones of pervasive silicification, and locally within strongly oxidized (limonite) zones. Minor molybdenite, galena and chalcopyrite are observed and are typically associated with lode style veins and breccia zones. Sulphide minerals comprise less than ten percent of the mineralized zones.

Gold typically occurs as 5-15 micron blebs attached to, along fractures in, or encapsulated by pyrite and is observed in veined and disseminated pyrite. Coarse visible gold (smaller than 5 mm), can be found as free grains in quartz. Gold grades within the mineralized zone average between 2.5-3.0 grams per ton.

5.3.2 Arc

Gold mineralization of the Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schists with late felsic to intermediate intrusions. The alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists primarily of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is predominately fracture controlled, from micro- to meter-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favorable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization is associated with veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. Increased mineralization typically occurs in brecciated fold-hinges that have a matrix consisting of graphite, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite. Free gold grains are associated with graphite. Gold grades within the mineralized interval average between 1.0-2.5 grams per ton.

6.0 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS

6.1 SOIL SAMPLING

A total of 2,914 soil samples were collected from Oct. 4th – 19th, 2017 (Figure 6). The soils were collected in a single grid using 100 m spaced lines x 50 m spaced samples within the central portion of the property and were designed to follow up on anomalous gold in stream sediment samples collected by Kinross along Scotch Gulch. A full scale map of sample locations can be found in Appendix C, Figure 7.

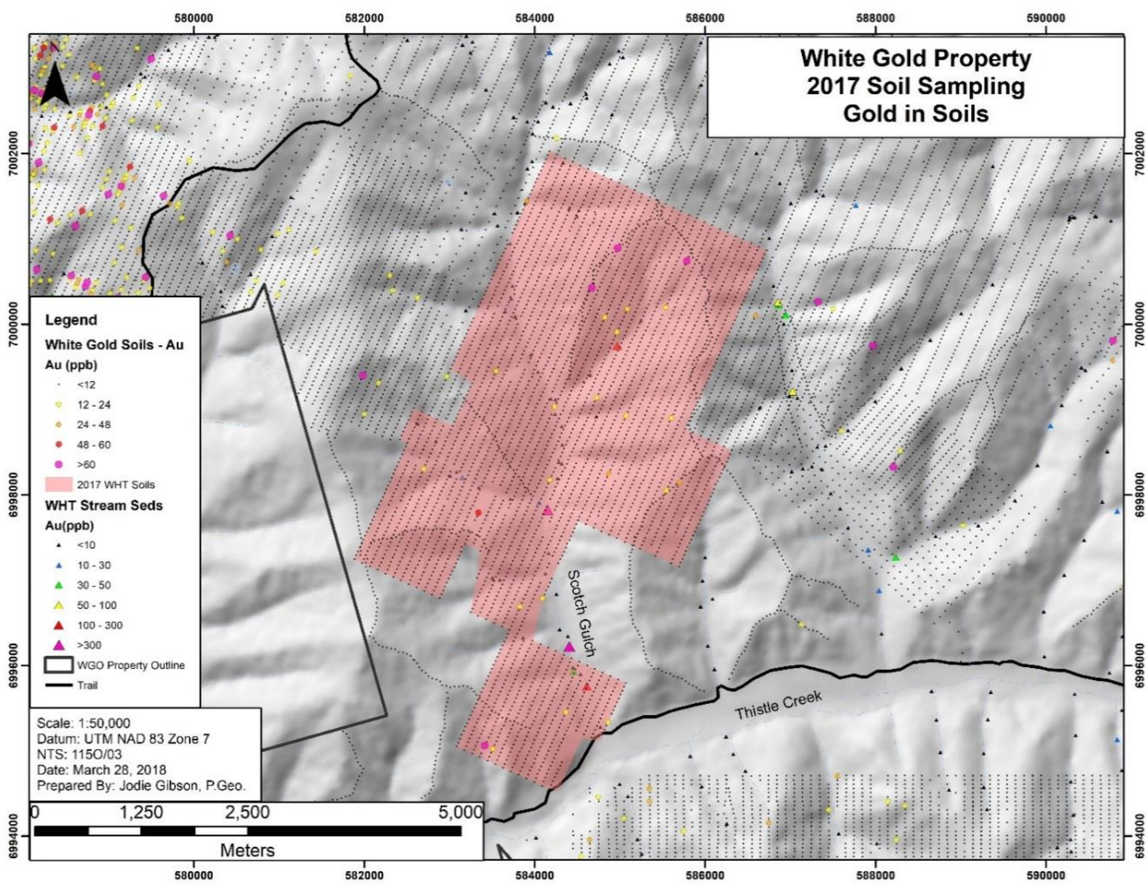

Figure 4 2017 Soil Samples on White Gold Property

6.1.1 Methods and procedures

The soil sampling is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

All sampling traverses are pre-planned, with pre-specified sampling intervals, typically 50 m. 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 Eijklcamp 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, 5 m 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.

6.1.2 Analysis

After field collection, all samples were returned in labelled rice bags to GroundTruth's yard in Dawson City, YT where the samples were inspected, and sample numbers verified versus GT's database. The samples were then shipped to BV's preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, YT and prepared for analysis per requested protocols. Lastly, a pulp of the sample was sent to BV's Vancouver laboratory for final preparation and analysis. Specific sampling methodologies and analysis techniques utilized are summarized below. All pulps and reject material for soil, GT Probe, and prospecting samples were disposed of after 90 days, whereas the pulps and rejects for all RC and core samples were returned to and are stored at the WGO yard in Dawson City, YT.

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

6.1.3 Results

No significant gold anomalies were returned from the 2017 soil sampling program. Individual samples returned from trace to 78.6ppb Au but did not form any multi-station zones of anomalous gold (Figure 8). Furthermore, the soils did not define any significant pathfinder (Ag, As, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te, or W) anomalies. The lack of significant results notwithstanding, the multi-element data will aid significantly with geologic mapping efforts in the area. The source(s) of the stream sediment anomalies within Scotch Gulch are unexplained and additional follow up work in the area is required including expansion of the soil grid and geologic mapping/prospecting. Assay certificates and tabulated results including sample locations can be found in Appendix F. Sample locations are shown on Figure 8 with full scale maps located in Appendix C, Figure 7.

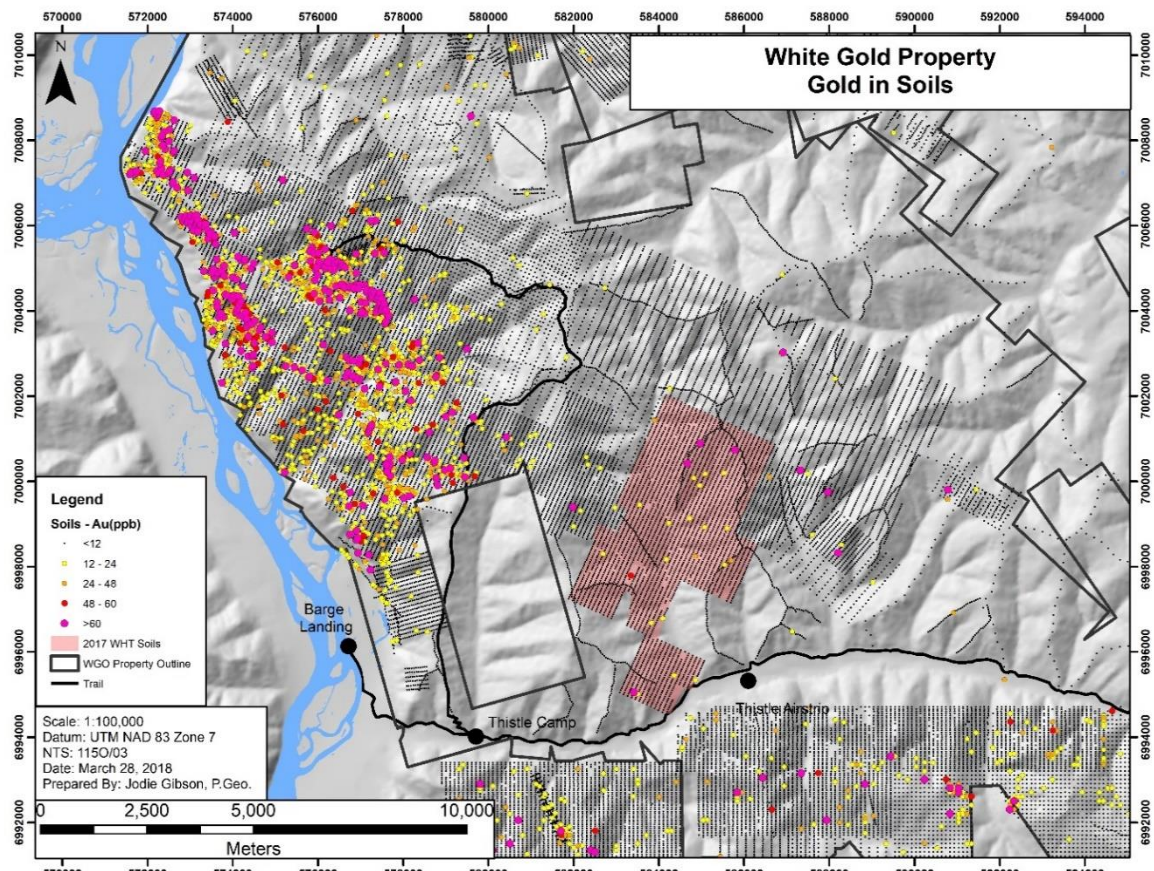

Figure 5: Au in Soil Samples on White Gold Property

6.2 GT PROBE SAMPLING

A total of 535 GT Probe samples were collected on 7 lines with approximately 5 m sample spacing on the White Gold project in 2017 (Figure 9). The sampling was conducted from August 10th to 25th, 2017 and was focused on the Golden Saddle and Arc areas.

6.2.1 Method and Procedures

The GT Probe is a track mounted, remote controlled, hydraulically powered direct push drill designed and operated by Ground Truth Exploration. The GT Probe is designed to collect representative rock samples from the soil bedrock interface using a 3 ½" cased sampling rod. Samples are typically collected every 5 m along a preset corridor at depths ranging from 1.5 – 2 m; pending ground conditions. At each sampling site approximately 30cm of material from the bottom of each hole is collected. Representative rock chips are collected and logged from the sampled material and each sample site is flagged, labelled, and surveyed using a DGPS. The remainder of the sample is bagged and sent in for analysis. Alternating QA/QC samples consisting of certified standards and coarse blanks were inserted into the sample stream every 25th sample.

6.2.2 Analysis

Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed by using the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75 micron material in a lead flux to form a d'ore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

6.2.3 Results

Line WHT17GTP-001 was placed across the Golden Saddle, line WHT17GTP-002 was placed across the surface trace of the Golden Saddle and Arc Structure, lines WHT17GTP-003 & 004 are within the Arc, and lines WHT17GTP-005 to 007 are to the northeast of the Golden Saddle (Figure 9). Assay values ranged from trace to 4.17 g/t Au with highest occurrences being directly above the surface exposure of the Golden Saddle main structure.

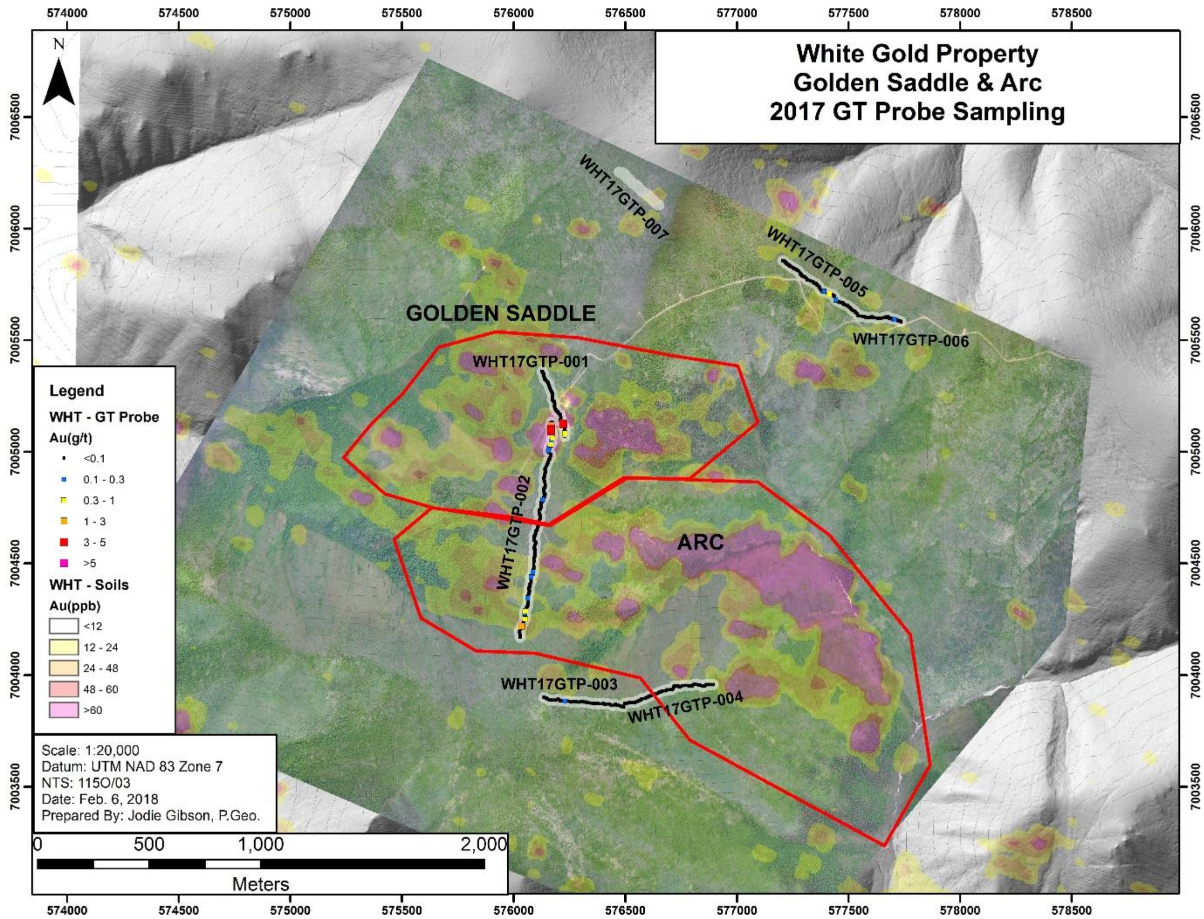

Figure 6: 2017 GT-Probe Sampling on the White Gold Property

WHT17GTP-001 was a NW-SE directed line with 68 samples collected over a distance of 310 m. The southern portion of the line transects the surface trace of the Golden Saddle Main Zone and returned two samples spaced 5 m apart that assayed 2.42 and 3.01 g/t Au, respectively.

WHT17GTP-002 was a north-south directed line with 195 samples collected over a distance of 975 m. The northern portion of the line transects the surface trace of the Golden Saddle Main Zone, approximately 50 m west of line 1 above, and returned 10 samples over a 50 m distance ranging from 0.369 – 4.17 g/t Au; averaging 1.83 g/t Au. Both lines 1 and 2 were run adjacent to historic trenches TR-07-C (22 m of 1.74 g/t Au) and TR-08-H (25 m of 4.46 g/t Au) and validate the GT Probe as an effective exploration tool on the White Gold property (Figure 10). Further south along line 2, at approximately 380 m the line crosses into the Arc zone. No significant gold anomalies were encountered along the remainder of the line, however, there are single station anomalies on the southern end of the line with values up to 1.07 g/t Au and 6,498 ppm As that should be followed up with additional investigation.

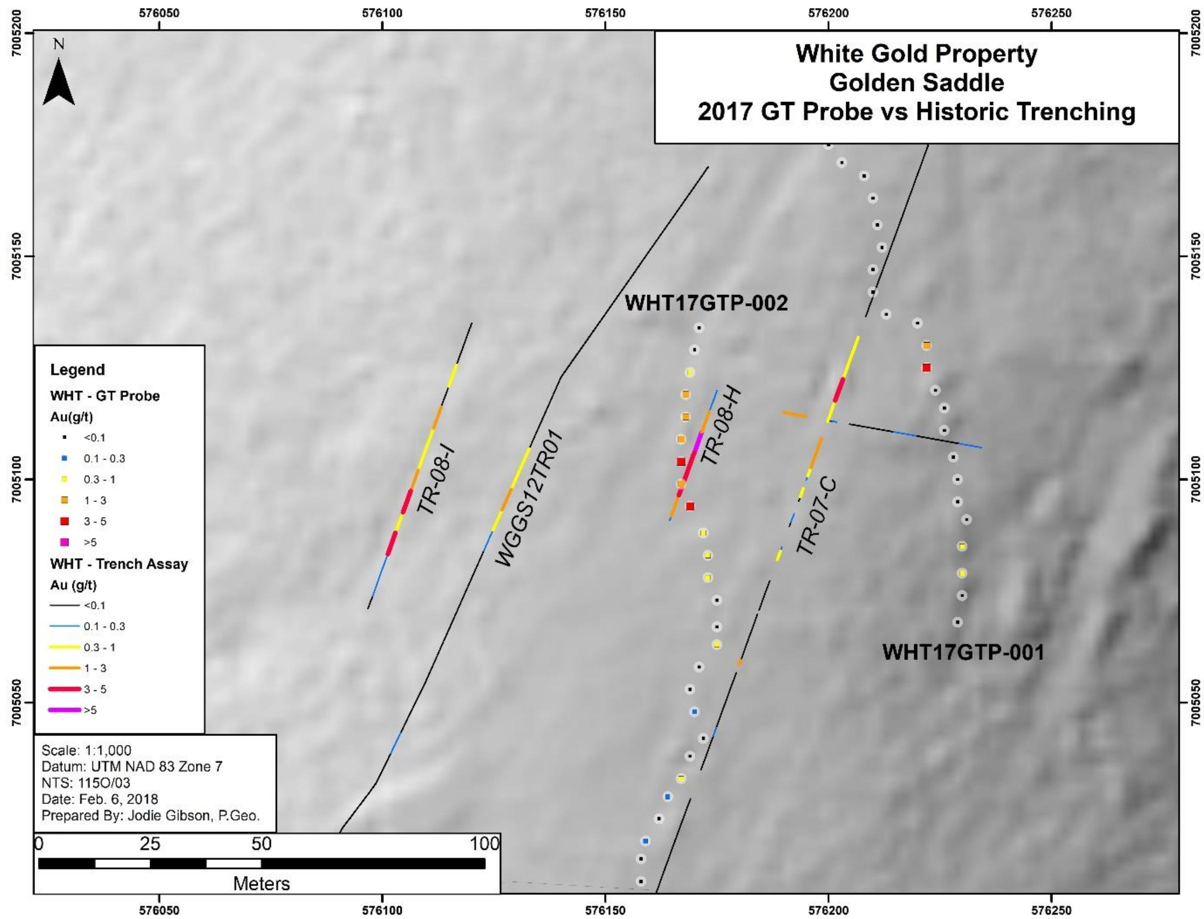

Figure 7: 2017 GT-Probe vs Historic Trenching on White Gold Property

Lines WHT17GTP-003 (73 samples) & 004 (84 samples) were along an east-west oriented ridge line in the southern Arc area, and lines WHT17GTP-005 (80 samples) to 007 (16 samples) were oriented NW-SE and located approximately 900 m east of the Golden Saddle. None of these lines returned any significant gold anomalies with the maximum value of 0.659 g/t Au from a single station on line 6 (40 samples). Assay certificates and tabulated results including sample locations can be found in Appendix G. Full scale maps indicating sample locations and numbers can be found in Appendix C, Figure 11

6.3 DC IP RESISTIVTY SURVEYS

High resolution resistivity and induced polarization (RES/IP) surveys were completed between August 14 – September 1, 2017 and between September 10-28, 2017 on the White Gold property. RES/IP was focused on the Golden Saddle, Arc, Ulli's Ridge and McKinnon targets. A total of 41 lines were completed, 14 on Golden Saddle, 7 on Arc, 9 on Ulli's Ridge and 11 on McKinnon (Figure 12).

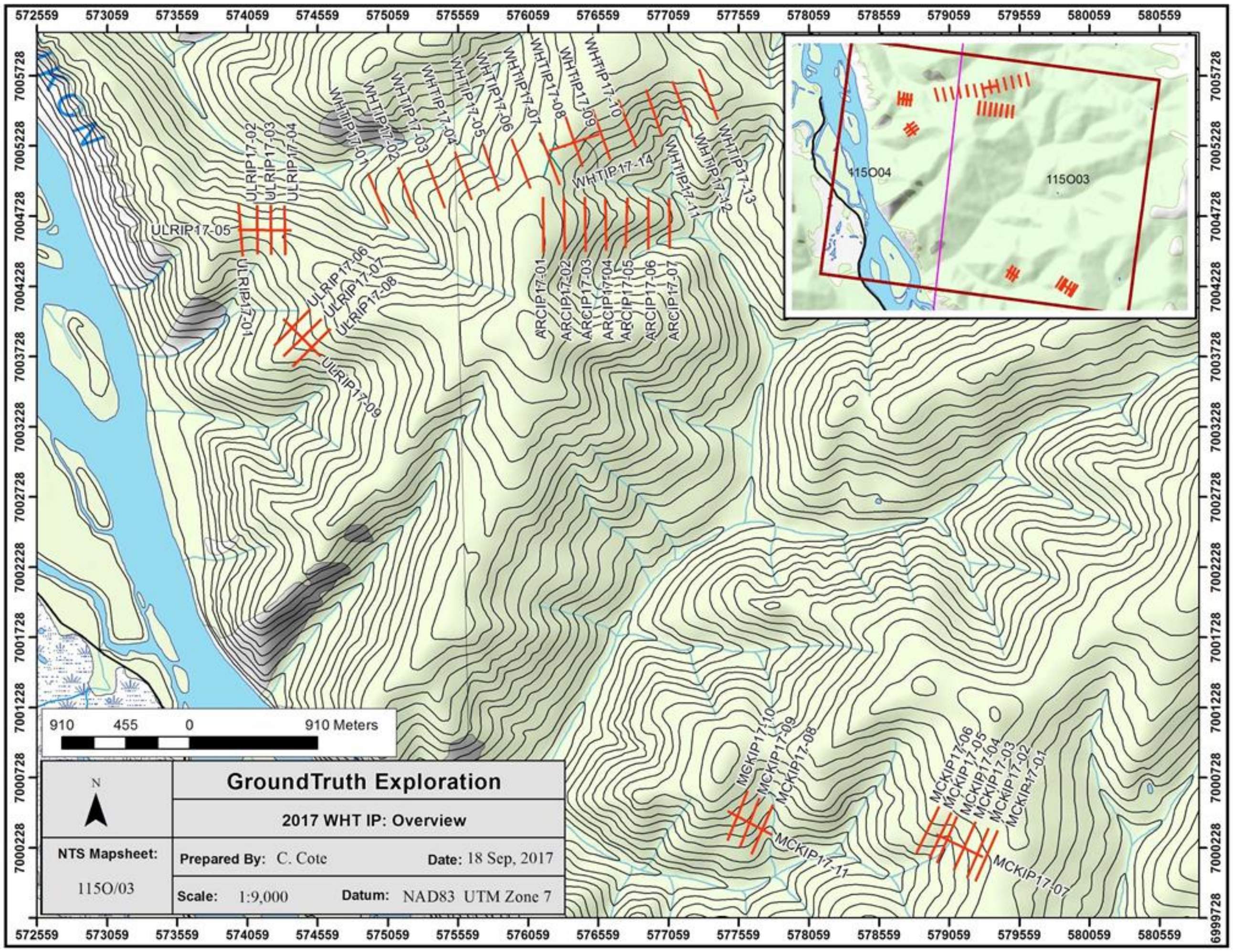

Figure 8: Map of White Gold 2017 RES/IP grids.

6.3.1 Method and Procedures

The methods and procedure for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report "White Gold Project Resistivity/IP Survey: Phase II" by Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix A, Chapter 1.

6.3.2 Analysis

Once each survey was completed in the field, the data measurements were downloaded and reviewed to ensure the quality of the data collected. This allowed field errors to be addressed before moving the equipment. The RES/IP datasets were processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Noisy data or outliers are removed from the data and the clean dataset is inverted. Terrain correction is applied to the inversion mesh from topographic measurements collected in the field using a differential GPS. All raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived for future consultation.

6.3.3 Results

The RES/IP survey results completed for 2017 are broken down by each survey location. Structures shown in surveys at the Golden Saddle showed similarities between the conductive and resistive units throughout the survey lines defining anomalies that are real subsurface electrical boundaries. The Arc zone surveys showed a trending zone of resistivity and chargeability between the profiles. The resistivity surveys showed a conductive zone at depth near the center of the profiles that appears in lines ARCIP17-03 – ARCCIP17-07. The resistivity survey on the northern grid at Ulli's Ridge showed a conductive zone that trends east-west just south of the Golden Saddle. The corresponding IP shows a higher chargeability at the northern and southern parts of the grid. The RES/IP surveys completed at McKinnon showed qualitative correlation between anomalous resistivity and chargeability zone. Further survey results for inverted resistivity and induced polarization on the Golden Saddle, Arc, Ulli's Ridge and McKinnon are discussed in the report "White Gold Project Resistivity/IP Survey: Phase II" by Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix A, Chapter 1. Raw data can be found in Appendix H, Chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4.

6.4 AIRBORNE DIGHEM SURVEYS

Between June 21, 2017 and August 24, 2017, airborne-electromagnetic (AEM) and airborne-magnetic (AM) surveys were completed over the White claims to determine the spatial distribution of subsurface electrical and magnetic properties of geological units on the property. The survey covered a total of 970.3 line-Km (Figure 13). A full report titled *Geophysical Report- Airborne FDEM and Magnetic Survey* can be found in Appendix A.

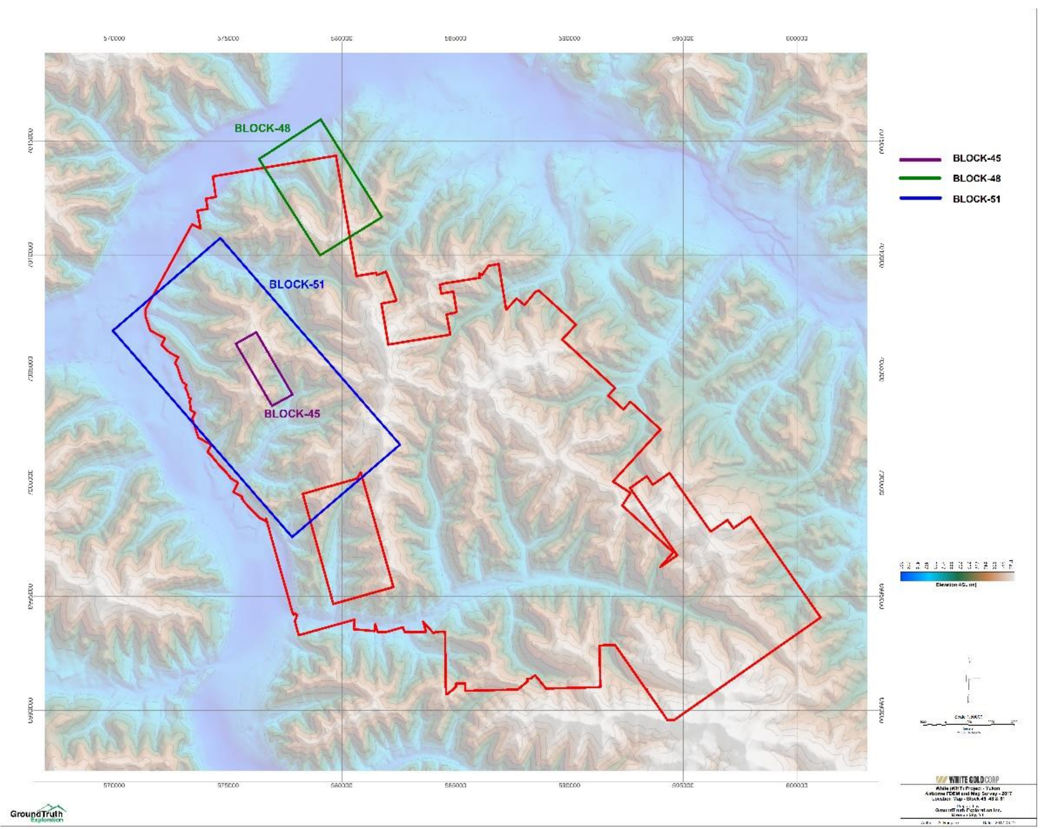

Figure 9: Location of airborne DEM and Mag survey 2017 on White property

6.4.1 Methods and approach

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 14.

Block-45 was flown in an azimuthal direction of NW-SE (NE 330°) with line spacing 100 m, and SE-NW (NE 60°) with tie lines spacing 1000 m. Block-48 was flown in an azimuthal direction of NE-SW (NE 58°) with line spacing 100 m, and SE-NW (NE 148°) with tie lines spacing 1500 m. Block-51 was flown in an azimuthal direction of NW-SE (NE 49°) with line spacing 100 m, and NE-SW (NE 139°) with tie lines spacing 1000 m. Survey coverage consisted of 35.4 line-km of traverse lines and 4.8 line-km of tie lines for Block-45, a total of 93.8 out of 160.9 line-km of traverse lines and 8.5 out of 15.7 line-km tie lines for Block-48 (about 58% of total survey for this block), and 754.2 line-km of traverse lines and 73.6 line-km tie lines for Block-51.A summary of the scientific theory behind the survey, the coordinates of the corner points, planned flight-lines and total line-Km's can also be found in *Geophysical Report- Airborne FDEM and Magnetic Survey* in Appendix A.

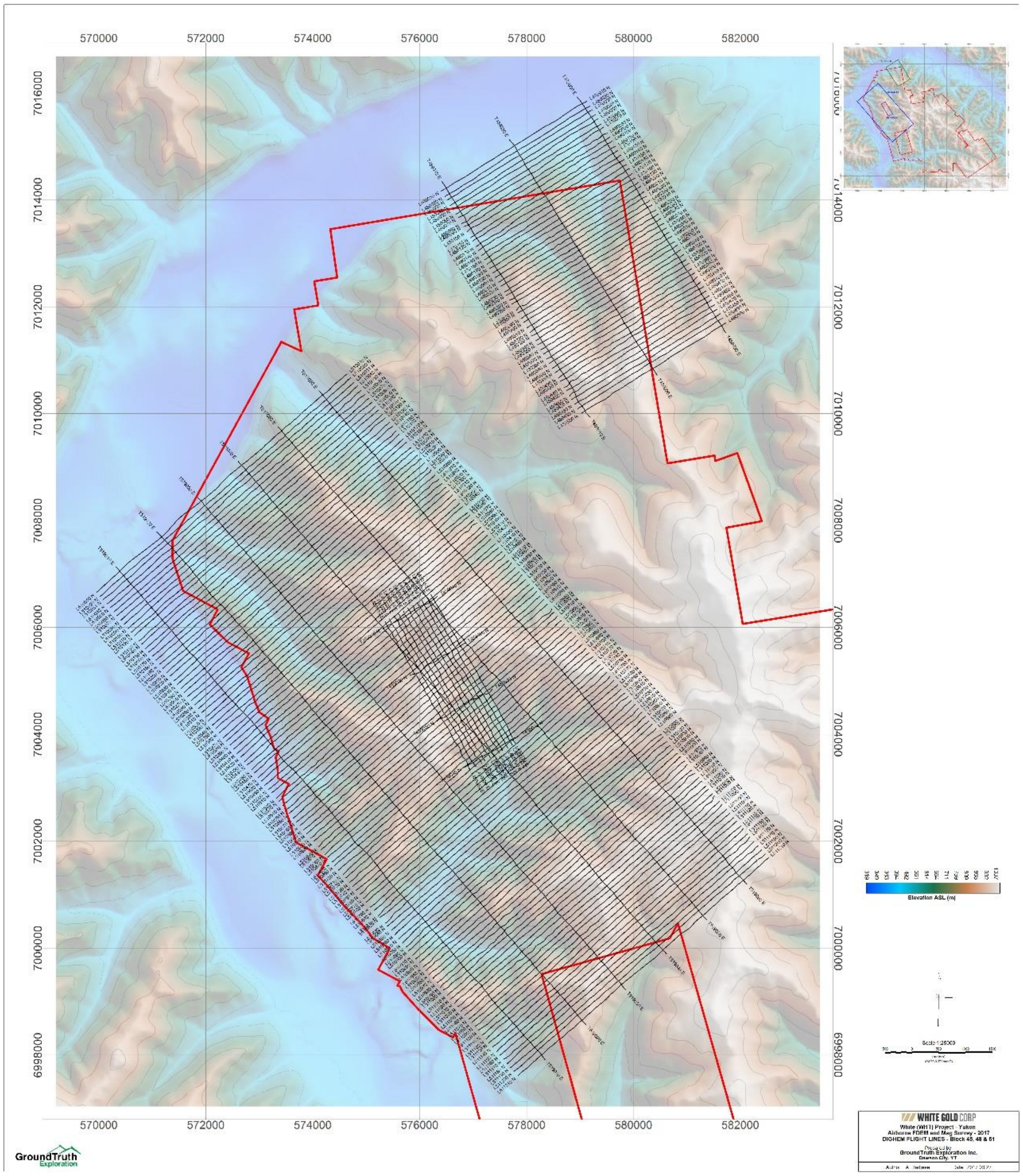

Figure 10:Flight line of DIGHEM 2017 survey, Block-45, Block-48, and Block-51.

6.4.2 Results

Results of the 2017 airborne-electromagnetic (AEM) and airborne-magnetic (AM) surveys can be found in *Geophysical Report- Airborne FDEM and Magnetic Survey* in Appendix A. Figure 15 shows the total magnetic intensity maps completed during the 2017 survey. In Block-51 and Block-48, the magnetic results define a N-S conductor that is broken across at multiple locations with sub-parallel features striking ENE-WSW. The survey also identified a moderately conductive body at the northwest part of Block-51 and north of Block-48. Several SE-NW trending linear features are visible with a higher frequency response. Additional PDF format maps showing results are attached in Appendix A.

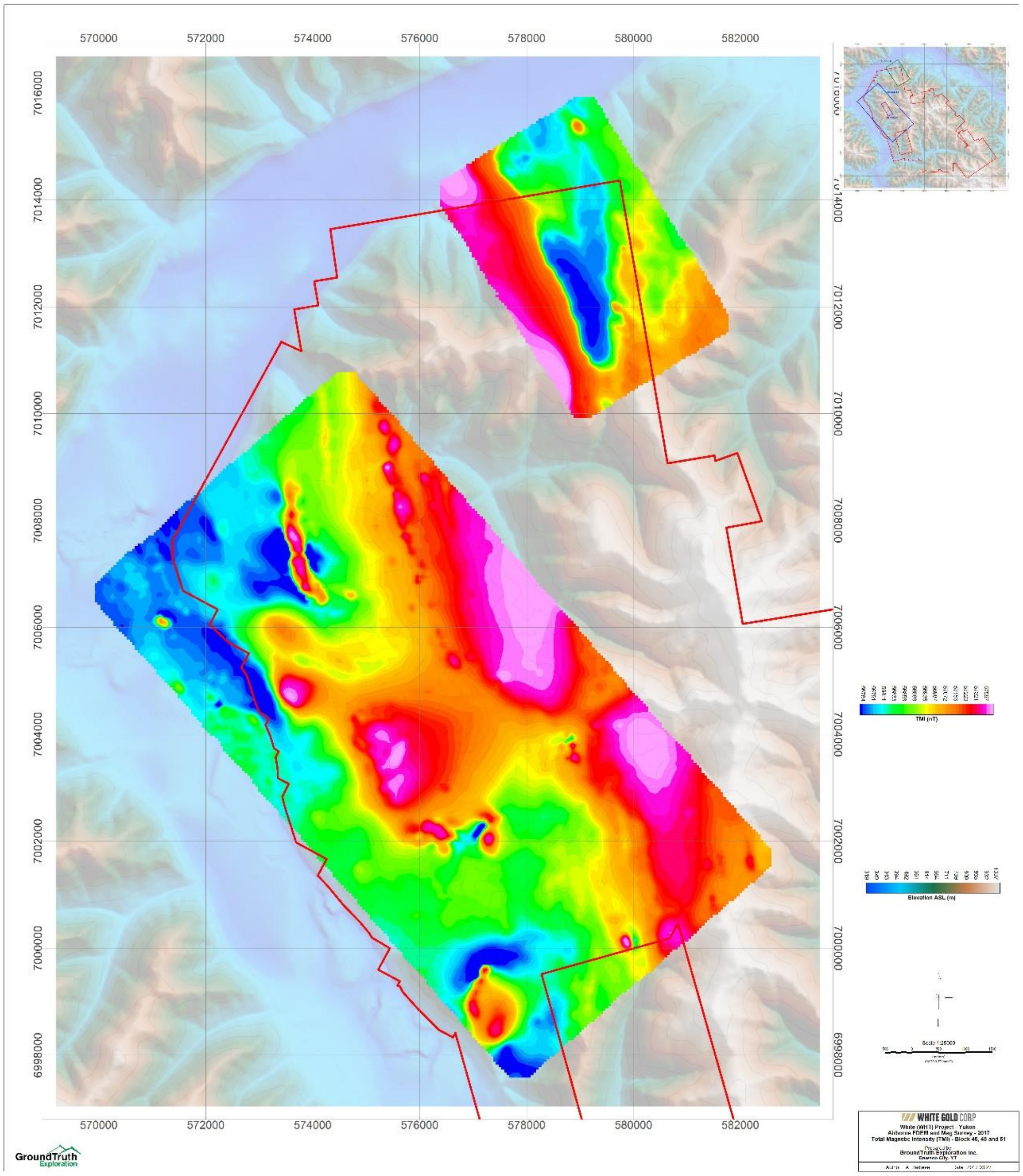

Figure 11: Total Magnetic Intensity from airborne DIGEM 2017 survey, White Block-45, Block-48, and Block-51

6.5 DRONE SURVEYS

A total of 15 square kilometers of drone survey was completed over the White Gold Property on October 4-19, 2017. A map showing the processed survey is included in Appendix C, Figure 16.

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6.6 GEOLOGIC MAPPING & PROSPECTING

Geologic mapping and prospecting activities were primarily focused along the Yukon River near the Teacher's Showing, the Golden Saddle/Arc, McKinnon, and along interpreted eastern extensions of the Golden Saddle Fault. The bulk of new prospecting was conducted along cliffs adjacent to the Yukon River on the northwestern end of the property. The water level along the river was very low in the late fall of 2017 and allowed access to exposures and outcrop typically inaccessible in the area. A total of 31 rock chip and grab samples were collected from the area from a series of newly discovered fault zones with associated quartz +/- carbonate veining, localized brecciation, and alteration ranging from silicification to chlorite (Figure 17). White circles underlie 2017 samples collected along the Yukon River exposures.

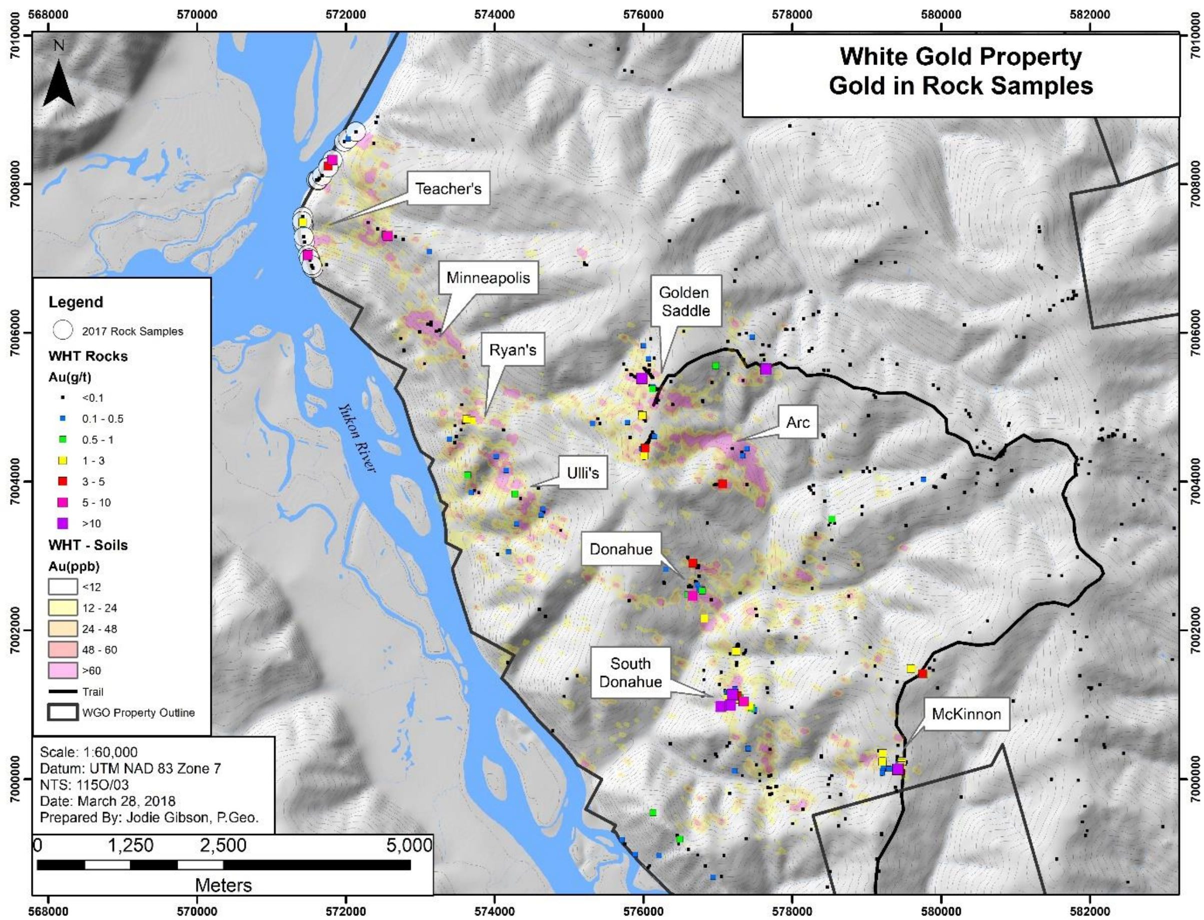


Figure 12: Rock samples on the White Gold property.

6.6.1 Methods and Procedures

When a sample is taken the following is recorded in Fulcrum (a database application) on a Samsung S5: the coordinates as determined by a hand-held GPS device, the 7-digit sample identification number, structural measurements and the rock and mineralization details. A photo of the sample is also taken. A sample tag with a unique numeric number is inserted in the sample bag and the sample location is marked with flagging tape and a second tag with the same number is affixed to a nearby tree or a piece of the rock that was sampled. Prospecting and collecting samples are used to create lithological maps.

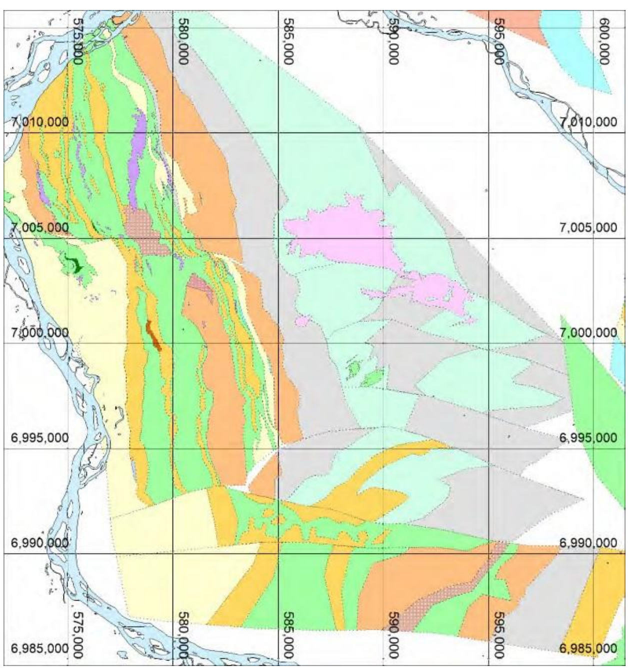
6.6.2 Analysis

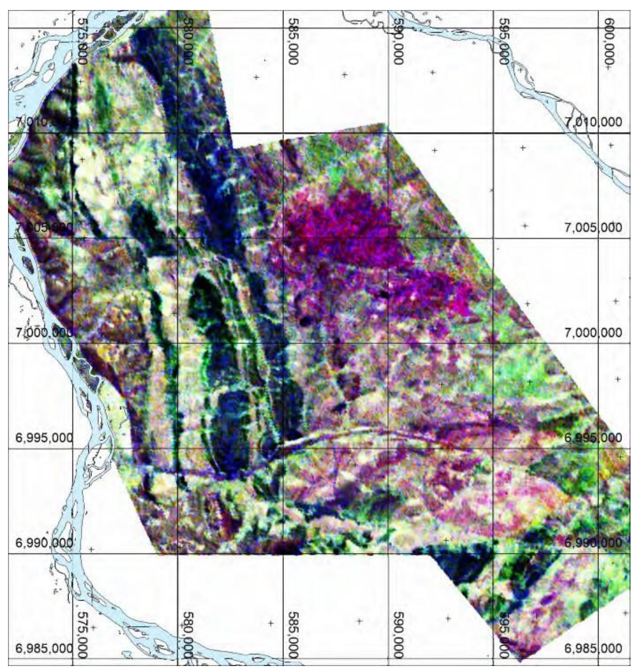
Rock samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75 micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

6.6.3 Results

Assay values for the samples ranged from trace to 7.08 g/t Au and show typical geochemical association of the Golden Saddle (Au +/- Mo – Pb) or the Arc (Au + As/Sb) pending the host rock. The highest-grade sample quartz vein sample being 7.08 g/t Au and silicified breccia from a 1 m fault zone near the Teacher’s showing returning 137 g/t Ag.

The new data was ultimately incorporated into a revised property scale geologic interpretation using all available geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling datasets. (Cooley, 2017, Figures 18 and 19).





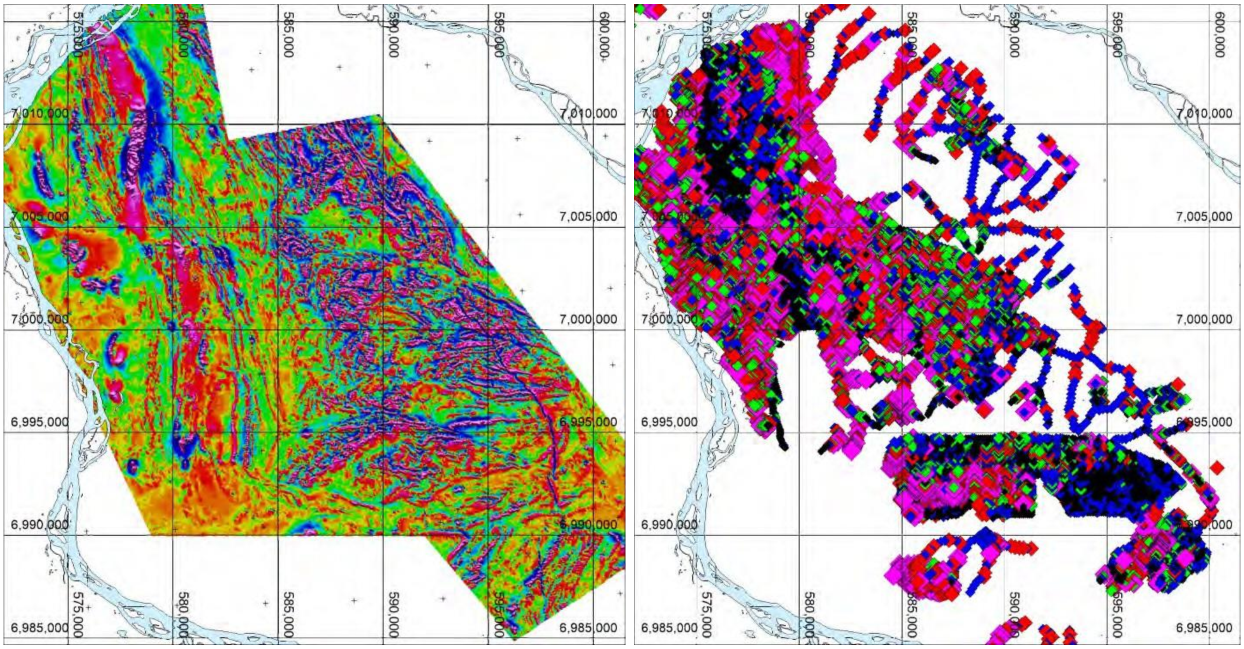


Figure 13: The geologic map of the White Gold property (top left)..

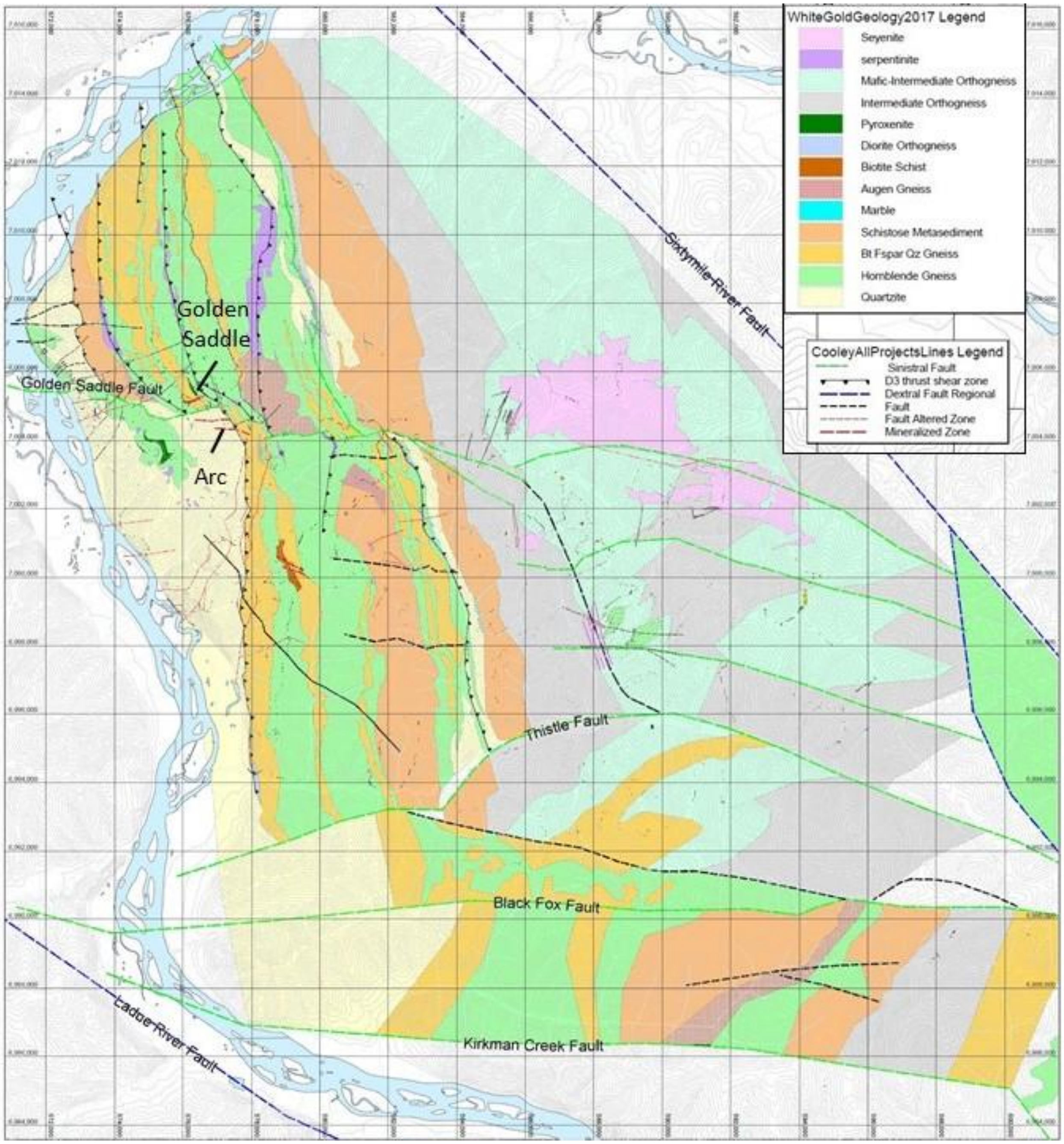


Figure 14: Updated geologic map of the White Gold Project area.

The White Gold project area is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary, volcanic and igneous rocks of Upper Devonian to Mississippian age. The western half of the project area is mainly underlain by Upper Devonian Snowcap Assemblage (Colpron et al, 2016), metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks consisting of quartzite, mica schist, minor marble and hornblende gneiss, but with a few inliers of meta- igneous rocks. The eastern side of the White Gold project area is interpreted to be underlain by Mississippian age meta-volcanic and igneous rocks of the Simpson Range Suite (Colpron et al, 2016) consisting of quartz-rich biotite feldspar gneiss and schist with local quartz and/or feldspar augen, as well a locally abundant hornblende feldspar gneiss and hornblende gneiss interpreted to be metamorphosed intermediate to mafic volcanics and/or volcaniclastics.

The geologic map (Figure 19) illustrates several important relationships that may help explain how these faults formed and how local blocks of rock surrounded by faults have been rotated. On the eastern half of the map several regularly spaced, east-west trending sinistral faults occur (green dashed lines in Figure 19). Many of these faults are curved, indicating that they have been folded. The eastern parts of these faults are interpreted to have been rotated clockwise and have been cross-cut or intersected by NW-striking dextral faults. This implies that these sinistral faults are older and were deformed by subsequent deformation

Earliest sinistral faulting likely occurred at ductile/brittle conditions, as implied by drag-folded L2 lineations (and F2 foliations) observed adjacent to ENE to EW trending sinistral faults that occur in outcrops in cliff exposures along the Yukon River, northwest of the Golden Saddle deposit. Two examples of faults that have initial ductile drag fold or kink fabrics are shown in Figures 20 and 21.

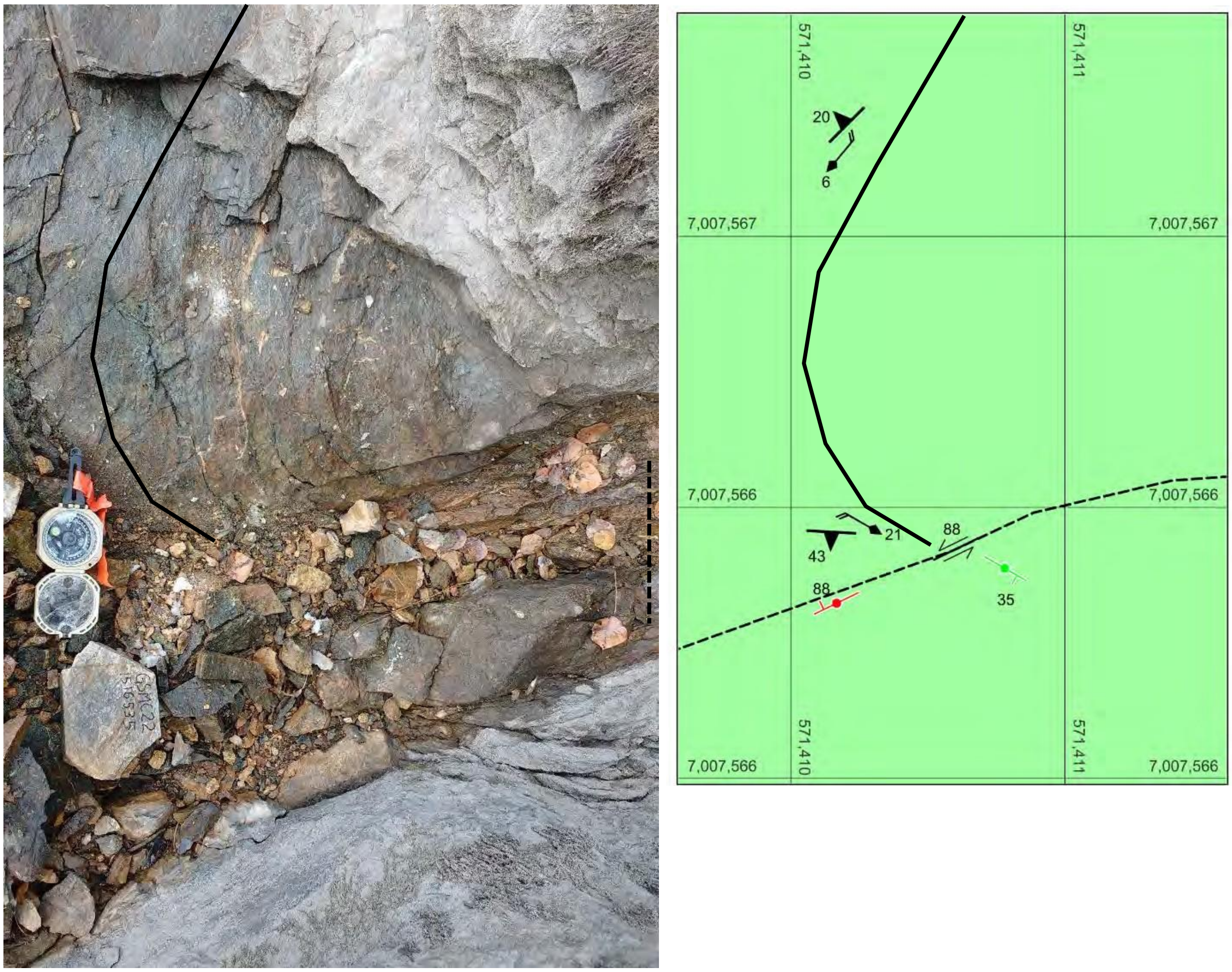


Figure 15: Yukon River cliff exposure showing sinistrally drag-folded L2 lineations and F2 foliations on the north side of a WSW-striking sinistral and south-side down fault zone. The photo at left is a view looking down, with the compass for scale pointing north. The black solid lines trace the folded lineation visible on foliation planes. The black dashed lines trace the fault plane

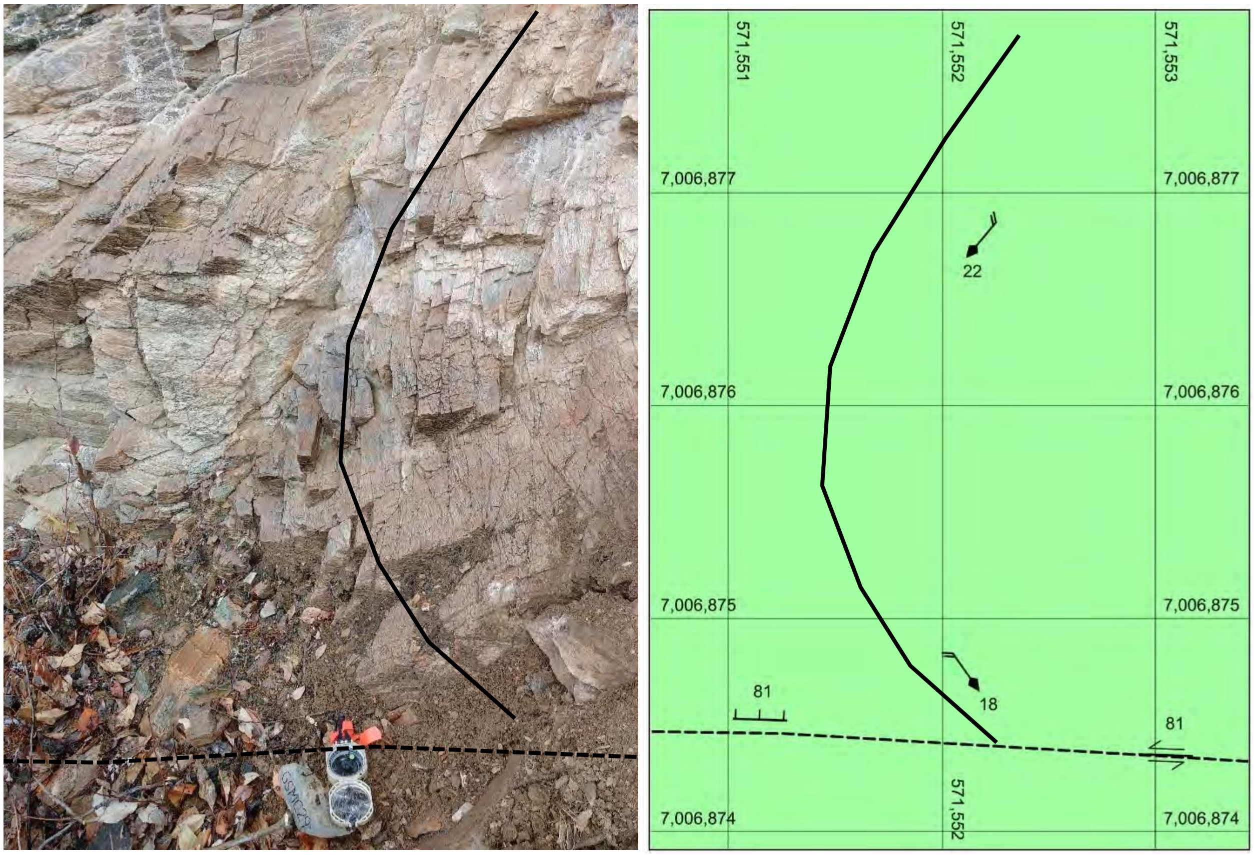


Figure 16: Yukon River cliff exposure showing folded L2 lineations adjacent to a sinistral ductile/brittle fault zone. Top of photo is to the north (compass points north).

Ductile/brittle kink folding is also apparent in mineralized zones within the Golden Saddle deposit, as observed by Bailey (2013) in figure 22.

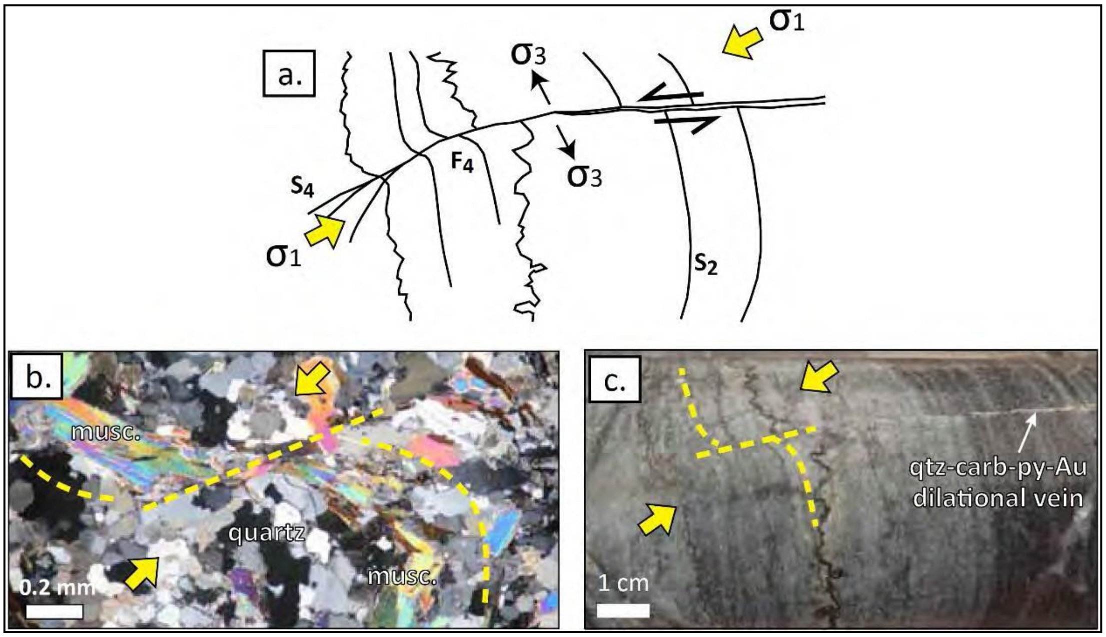


Figure 17: Ductile kink planes ruptured by later brittle deformation are hosts to mineralization within the Golden Saddle, as noted in this figure modified from Leif Bailey's (2013) thesis (modified from Bailey's Figure 2.11).

On most faults observed along the Yukon River cliffs north of the Golden Saddle, the early ductile/brittle fabrics are reactivated by brittle north-side-down deformation and affected by alteration (Figure 20). This is also observable at the property scale by east-west striking foliations and ductile S2 lineations that are parallel to the Golden Saddle structure. However, this rotation could also be later young brittle fault-bound block rotations. Examples of reactivated and altered fault zones found on the White Gold property are shown in figure 23.

Figure 18: Examples of reactivated and /or altered fault zones exposed in the Yukon River cliffs.

Located at the northwest corner of the White Gold project area. The compass points north in all photos. A View to the east at cliff face showing chlorite grade ductile/brittle shear zone with north-side down apparent drag folds, and quartz veins along the ruptured zone. B View to the east at kink band plane ruptured by brittle fractures in a sericite altered mafic gneiss and sub-parallel quartz veins. C Map view of chlorite alteration halo next to a 5 cm thick quartz sulfide vein along a brittle fault zone. Millimeter-thick quartz veinlets stand out in relief within the more recessive weathering chlorite alteration.

7.0 DRILLING

The 2017 drilling program operated with one Hydrocore 2000 diamond drill rig contracted from Peak Drilling and two GroundTruth Drilling track mounted RC drills completing a total of 5727.19 m over 35 holes. The primary focus of the program was infilling and expanding on known mineralization at the Golden Saddle and Arc. Located in Appendix C, Figure 24 and Figure 25, are two maps indicating locations of 2017 WGO drill holes listed in Table 2 in addition to a second map showing historical drill hole locations.

Target Area	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drill Type	Final Depth (m)
Arc	WHTARC17RC-001	576330	7004675	949	180	60	RC	126.49
Arc	WHTARC17RC-002	576329	7004675	949	180	90	RC	201.17
Arc	WHTARC17RC-003	576593	7004749	875	180	55	RC	124.97
Arc	WHTARC17RC-004	576664	7004708	845	180	90	RC	88.39
Arc	WHTARC17RC-005	576665	7004757	854	180	90	RC	173.78
Arc	WHTARC17RC-006	576169	7004593	986	180	50	RC	115.9
Arc	WHTARR17RC0001	576124	7004724	985	180	60	RC	100.58
Arc	WHTARR17RC0002	576104	7004625	990	180	60	RC	91.5
Arc	WHTARR17RC0003	576088	7004523	995	180	60	RC	100.58
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17DD0169	576217	7005235	950	160	75	Diamond	393
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17DD0170	576304	7005333	956	160	66	Diamond	363
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17DD0171	576015	7005156	925	160	73	Diamond	281
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17DD0172	575919	7005207	891	160	45	Diamond	258
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-001	576202	7005152	950	160	70	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-002	576166	7005140	950	160	50	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-003	576121	7005101	950	160	65	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-004	576156	7005277	940	160	70	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-005	576138	7005192	945	160	50	RC	198.12
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-006	576231	7005080	949	160	80	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-007	576231	7005079	949	160	55	RC	129.54
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-008	576268	7005109	941	160	70	RC	201.17
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-009	576278	7005183	949	160	55	RC	179.83
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-010	576234	7005193	950	0	90	RC	118.87
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-011	576355	7005248	950	160	72	RC	163.07
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-012	576355	7005247	948	160	55	RC	169.21
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-013	576190	7005179	950	0	90	RC	96.04
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-014	576054	7005066	942	160	60	RC	186
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-015	576051	7005072	942	160	77	RC	189
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-016	575979	7005062	926	160	75	RC	178.35
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-017	575979	7005062	926	160	50	RC	41.16
GS East	WHTGS17RC-018	577164	7005387	804	340	50	RC	65.54
GS East	WHTGS17RC-019	576761	7005419	921	160	75	RC	85.34
Ulli's	WHTULI17RC-001	574451	7003861	731	235	60	RC	100.58
Ulli's	WHTULR17RC-002	574495	7003891	738	235	60	RC	100.58
Ulli's	WHTULR17RC-003	574495	7003891	738	55	50	RC	100.58

Table 2: 2017 Drill Collar Information

7.1 RC Drilling

The 2017 RC drilling program consisted of 31 holes over 4432.19 m targeting four areas using GroundTruth Drilling's RAB converted RC drill(Table 3).

Area	Holes	Metres
Arc	9	1123.36
Golden Saddle	17	2856.21
GS East	2	150.88
Ulli's	3	301.74
		4432.19

Table 3: 2017 RC Drill holes.

7.1.1 Method and Approach

All drill hole locations were located by GroundTruth Exploration Geologists using a hand-held Garmin GPSMap64s. Once located, front and back sights were aligned with the hole using a compass and wooden pickets. The central picket was marked with the site ID, dip and azimuth.

Drill sampling standard operating procedures are attached in Appendix B, Chapter 1- *RAB and RC sample Technician Standard Operating Procedures.* Before removing casing, an Optical Tele-viewer was used to survey the hole. Optical Tele-viewer procedures are summarized in Appendix B, Chapter 2- *2018 OTV-SOP*.

7.1.2 Analysis

RC samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75 micron material in a lead flux to form a d'ore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

7.1.3 Results

Drill hole locations are summarized in Table 2 and highlighted results are summarized in Table 4. Full tabulated results, assay certificates and drill logs are contained in Appendix G, RC, with merged RC and Diamond drill hole data found in Appendix G, Merged Results. Full scale drill hole maps can be found in Appendix C, Figure 24 and Figure 25.

Golden Saddle - RC				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTGS17RC-001	16.764	56.388	39.624	3.30
Including	19.812	51.816	32.004	3.98
Including	22.86	44.196	21.336	5.51
Including	27.432	36.576	9.144	8.23
And	115.824	118.872	3.048	1.29
WHTGS17RC-002	13.716	39.624	25.908	2.24
Including	22.86	32.004	9.144	5.36
And	120.396	144.78	24.384	0.513
Including	137.16	144.78	7.62	1.24
WHTGS17RC-003	0	15.24	15.24	1.84
Including	4.572	9.144	4.572	3.1
And	141.732	152.40	10.668	1.04
WHTGS17RC-004	173.736	184.404	10.668	1.57
Including	173.736	175.26	1.524	4.60
WHTGS17RC-005	64.008	118.872	54.864	1.42
Including	64.008	80.772	16.764	2.77
Including	65.532	73.152	7.62	5.34
Including	112.776	117.348	4.572	5.03
WHTGS17RC-006	82.296	132.588	50.292	0.41
Including	115.824	132.588	16.764	0.837
Including	115.824	121.92	6.096	1.87
WHTGS17RC-007	10.668	22.86	12.192	0.68
And	86.868	100.584	13.716	1.33
WHTGS17RC-008	6.096	12.192	6.096	1.58
And	120.396	135.636	15.24	0.47
WHTGS17RC-009	12.192	19.812	7.62	0.99
And	32.004	48.768	16.764	0.82
Including	38.10	48.768	10.668	1.12
And	149.352	176.784	27.432	1.31
Including	150.876	156.972	6.096	5.37
WHTGS17RC-010	59.436	88.392	28.956	3.99
Including	62.484	73.152	10.668	10.09
Including	67.056	71.628	4.572	14.63
WHTGS17RC-011	47.244	158.496	111.252	2.61
Including	48.768	114.3	65.532	4.06
Including	73.152	88.868	13.716	6.07
Including	94.488	114.3	19.812	5.47
Including	99.06	106.68	7.62	9.65
WHTGS17RC-012	39.624	149.352	109.728	1.33
Including	39.624	79.248	39.624	2.12
Including	39.624	45.72	6.096	5.24
Including	74.676	79.248	4.572	6.10
WHTGS17RC-013	68.58	82.296	13.716	7.47
Including	68.58	70.104	1.524	21.5
Including	74.676	80.772	6.096	9.52

Golden Saddle - RC				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTGS17RC-014	128.016	140.208	12.192	1.83
WHTGS17RC-015	21.336	22.86	4.572	1.22
And	135.636	156.972	21.336	0.95
Including	138.684	149.352	10.668	1.59
WHTGS17RC-016	134.112	172.212	38.1	0.72
Including	134.112	150.846	16.764	1.44
WHTGS17RC-017	No Significant Intercepts			
Arc - RC				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTARR17RC-001	*No Significant Intercepts*			
WHTARR17RC-002*	79.248	91.44	12.192	1.52
WHTARR17RC-003	50.292	57.912	7.62	1.28
WHTARC17RC-001	41.148	44.196	3.048	2.22
And	65.532	97.536	32.004	0.51
Including	65.532	73.152	7.62	1.46
WHTARC17RC-002	82.296	86.868	4.572	1.49
Including	83.82	85.344	1.524	3.09
WHTARC17RC-003	67.056	88.392	21.336	0.53
Including	77.724	88.392	10.668	0.81
WHTARC17RC-004	15.24	19.812	4.572	2.00
And	47.244	70.104	22.86	0.61
Including	53.34	57.912	4.572	1.79
WHTARC17RC-005	35.052	44.196	9.144	1.00
And	62.484	70.104	7.62	3.95
Including	62.484	64.008	1.524	17.8
And	91.44	109.728	18.288	0.67
Including	91.44	99.06	7.62	1.38
WHTARC17RC-006	27.432	48.768	21.336	0.56
And	76.2	83.82	7.62	0.57
Ulli's - RC				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTULR17RC-001	7.62	10.668	3.048	2.58
And	67.056	68.58	1.524	6.27
WHTULR17RC-002*	97.536	99.06	1.524	9.7
WHTULR17RC-003	79.248	82.296	3.048	2.19
GS East - RC				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTGS17RC-018	*No Significant Intercepts*			
WHTGS17RC-019	*No Significant Intercepts*			

*Table 4: 2017 Golden Saddle, Arc, Ulli's Ridge and GS East Results. * Holes ending in mineralization.*

7.2 Diamond Drilling

The 2017 diamond drilling program consisted of 4 holes for a total of 1295 m on the Golden Saddle.

7.2.1 Method and Approach

Collar marking protocols were the same for diamond drill holes as for the RC holes. Timber platforms and rod racks were constructed by Back Country Resources. Once the drill was placed on the platform, a geologist would site the drill into place using a compass and the front and back sites marked prior to arrival. Peak Drilling carried out all coring work and placed them in core boxes which were transported via helicopter to Thistle Camp for logging and sampling.

7.2.2 Sample Preparation

Diamond drill samples were prepared by a company geologist. Sample intervals are chosen based on the lithological, structural and mineralogical data acquired during the logging process and the geologists personal discretion. In general, after core is oriented, 2 m sample intervals are chosen in barren zones which are shortened to 1 m in altered and mineralized zones. Sample intervals are truncated at lithological, alteration and structural contacts. Blanks and standards are inserted in an alternating fashion every 20 samples while randomly rotating in the following standards; CDN-GS-1R, CDN-GS-P4F, CDN-GS-7G. Core is then split in half using a gas powered core saw by a core cutting technician who retains 50% as a mirror image of the sample in the core box. Samples are bagged in a 12”x20” ore bag for shipping.

7.2.3 Analysis

Core samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75 micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

7.2.3 Results

Drill hole locations are summarized in Table 2 and highlighted results are summarized in Table 5. Full tabulated results, assay certificates and drill logs are contained in Appendix G, Chapter 3-Diamond, with merged RC and Diamond drill hole data found in Appendix G, Chapter 3-Merged Results. Core logging operating procedures are located in Appendix B, Chapter 3-2018 OTV-SOP. Detailed cross-sections are located in Appendix C, Figure 26. Full scale drill hole maps can be found in Appendix C, Figure 24 and Figure 25.

Golden Saddle - Diamond				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
WHTGS17DD-169	89	107	18	1.11
Including	98	107	9	1.97
Including	98	99.53	1.53	7.82
And	314	326.84	12.84	2.04
Including	316	318	2	6.04
WHTGS17DD-170	155	189	34	4.57
Including	163	184	21	6.3
Including	173	180	7	9.83
Including	173	177	4	12.25
WHTGS17DD-171	215	249	34	1.19
Including	219	228	9	3.45
Including	222	224	2	7.61
WHTGS17DD-172	205	212	7	1.8
Including	208	209	1	5.66

Table 5: 2017 Golden Saddle Diamond Drill-hole results

WHTGS18D-0169 intersected 1.11 g/t over 18 m in augen gneiss from 89-107 m bearing strong stockwork fracturing, quartz carbonate alteration and intervals of moderate oxidation. Drilling continued with the intersection of 12.84 m of 2.04 g/t including 2 m of 6.04 g/t in the Amphibolite package.

WHTGS18D-0170 intersected the Golden Saddle main zone with 4.57 g/t over 34 m including 21 m of 6.3 g/t and 7 m of 9.83 g/t through Augen Gneiss bearing intense oxidation, strong stockwork fracturing, veining and quartz carbonate alteration. Drilling continued to 363 m with no more significant intersects.

WHTGS18D-0171 drilled to 281 m with no significant intercepts until 215 m with 1.19 g/t over 34 m including 9 m at 3.4 g/t and 2 m at 7.61 g/t. Alteration mineralization occurred in close proximity to the lithological contact between the Amphibolite package and the Felsic Orthogneiss package characterized by potassic alteration, quartz veining, intense silicification and stockwork fracturing associated with dark sooty pyrite stringers.

WHTGS17DD-172 intersected 1.8 g/t over 7 m including 1 m of 5.66 g/t from 205-212 m along the contact of the Felsic Gneiss and Amphibolite packages. Mineralization is associated with intense fracture fill veining of quartz and carbonate materials. Veins are brecciated, fractured, cross cut by dark grey sooty pyrite stringers. No major zones were intercepted at shallower depths.

Figure 19: Box 41 to 42 of WHTGS17DD-0170 showing intense quartz carbonate alteration and strong oxidation along fracture seams.

8.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Prospecting, soiling, IP and Probe

Property wide prospecting work suggests that brittle kink folds and drag folds associated with the mineralization event indicate a transition from brittle to ductile conditions inducing exsolution of mineralizing fluids in brittley deformed zones allowing for the deposition of gold along fractures, vein boundaries and sulfide grain boundaries. Property wide soil and geophysical surveys suggest that these mineralized structures are extensive and continuous and may be traceable for kilometers out to the Yukon River westward of the Golden Saddle, to the North from there, and potentially across the river to the Yellow property. Additionally, anomalies stretching to the South of the Arc deposit lend to the potential of structural continuity southward and potentially eastward along E-W faults.

No significant gold anomalies were returned from the 2017 soil sampling program. Individual samples returned from trace to 78.6ppb Au but did not form any multi-station zones of anomalous gold. Furthermore, the soils did not define any significant pathfinder (Ag, As, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te, or W) anomalies.

8.2 Drilling

WHTGS17DD-169 and WHTGS17DD-170 successfully intersected shallow targets on the Golden Saddle main structure, infilling down dip of known intersect WD-009 and up dip of known intersect WD-012 and down dip of known intersect WD-021 and up dip of known intersect WD-032, respectively.

Despite the recovery of very minor gold enrichment at shallow depths on WHTGS17DD-171 and WHTGS17DD-0172, it suggests the potential of lateral continuation of the Golden Saddle main zone structure and hints to the possibility of a convergence between the main and footwall structures. Strong intercepts at depth on these holes successfully infilled on major gaps in the footwall and added confidence to the consistency of grade down-dip and along strike to the west of the Golden Saddle main. Additionally, WHTGS17RC-014,015,016,017 successfully infilled shallower targets 175-250 m to the west of WD-013 of the Golden Saddle, adding to the confidence of lateral continuity of mineralization a shallower depths. Additional shallow infill and down-dip drilling to the west of the Golden Saddle is suggested to expand the extent of mineralization within the structure and infill on major gaps in the current drilling.

Twinning of historical drill holes WD-009, WD-085 and WD-013 via WHTGS17RC-010, WHTGS17RC-004, WHTGS17RC-013 on the Golden Saddle successfully confirmed past drilling results and proved the function of GoundTruth Exploration's RC drill as a form reliable data acquisition. Similar results were achieved by twinning WGAR11D0011,WD-067 and WD-073 on the Arc deposit via WHTARC17RC-001, WHTARC17RC-003 and WHTARC17RC-004.

Relatively thick, low grade intersects on WHTARR17RC-001, WHTARR17RC-002, WHTARR17RC-003, WHTARC17RC-006 suggest the possibility of a larger structure that can be correlated with similar intersects to the east such as WHTARC17RC-002 and WHTARC17RC-003.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional diamond drilling to expand the Golden Saddle down-dip and along strike to the west is recommended, initially targeting potential shallow intercepts to the west and moving on to deeper targets upon confirmation. Additional Infill drilling on the Arc is recommended to confirm lateral continuity of grade within the deposit. Additionally, a property wide IP-RES program followed by RC drilling on the Ryan, McKinnon and Donahue targets should be completed to expand on known near surface targets.

Further prospecting and Geological mapping are recommended on the McKinnon, Donahue, South Donahue, Golden Saddle East, Golden Saddle West and along soil trends from the Ryan's Showing, through Minneapolis Creek, to the Northern-most anomalies along the Yukon River and Scotch Gulch should be done.

10.0 COSTS

White Gold Property - Expense Summary for Renewal - Schedule 'C' White Gold Corp June 14-Oct 25/17			HD03154 Group 1	HD03155 Group 2	HD03323 Group 3
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS					
Drone Survey	**Amount**	**Description**			
GroundTruth Drone Survey	$ -	Golden Saddle Survey -15km2 at 6cm Resolution, June 14/17			
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 3,620.00**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 362.00*				
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 3,982.00**	**Group 1 - 100%**	$ 3,982.00		
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS					
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**			
GroundTruth Soil Sampling	$ 130,275.00	1854 soils, Sept 23-Oct 20/17			
Fixed Wing Transportation Support	$ 14,970.53	mobe, demobe, resupply support to Thistle Airstrip			
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 145,245.53**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 14,524.55*				
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 159,770.08**	**Group 2 - 100%**		$159,770.08	
GT Probe Survey	**Amount**	**Description**			
GroundTruth GT Probe Bedrock interface sampling rig	$ 54,994.00	583 samples, Aug 9 -Aug 25/17			
GT Probe all incl.	**$ 54,994.00**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 5,499.40*				
Total GT Probe	**$ 60,493.40**	**Group 1 -100%**	$ 60,493.40		
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS					
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**	**Description**			
Wages	$ -				
GroundTruth IP-Resistivity Survey- Aug 13-Sep 29/17	$167,040.00	47 profiles: Group 1 - 65% (30 of 47) Group 2 - 35% (17 of 47)			
CGG Dighem - July 26-Sept 1/17	$88,693.50	868 line km : Group 1 -65%, Group - 35%			
Geophysical Surveys	**$ 255,733.50**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 25,573.35*				
Total Geophysical Surveys	**$ 281,306.85**	**Group 1 - 65%, Group 2 - 35%**	$ 182,849.45	$ 98,457.40	
DRILLING					
GT RC Drill	**Amount**	**Description**			
GroundTruth Drilling :RC Rig 1 - Aug 25-Oct 20/17	$ 613,584.63	95 shifts plus consumables and supplies. 3549.4 m.			
GroundTruth Drilling: RC Rig 2 -Sept 25-Oct 10/17	$ 102,124.57	20 shifts plus consumables and 548.6 m			
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 715,709.20**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 71,570.92*				
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 787,280.12**	**Group 1 - 100%**	$ 787,280.12		
Peak Diamond Drilling - Aug 25-Sept 30/17	$ 217,004.42	1295 m of drilling, Aug			
Total Peak Drilling	**$ 217,004.42**				
5 % Management Fee	*$ 10,850.22*				
Total Peak Drilling	**$ 227,854.64**	**Group 1 - 100%**	$ 227,854.64		
LABORATORY ANALYSIS					
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**	**Description**			
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	$ 118,001.78	All Probe, RC and DD samples			
Laboratory Analysis	**$ 118,001.78**				
Management Fee (+10%)	*$ 11,800.18*				
Total Laboratory Analysis	**$ 129,801.96**	**Group 1 - 100%**	$ 129,801.96		
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT					
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**			
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 376,249.40				
Fixed Wing	**Amount**	**Description**			
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$ 102,576.79				
Logistical Support	**$ 478,826.19**				
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 47,882.62*				
Total Logistical Support	**$ 526,708.81**	Group 1- Drill, Probe 90%, Group 2 - Soil 10%	$474,037.93	$ 52,670.88	
			$1,866,299.50	$310,898.36	$ -

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Years available	18,663	3,109	0
Claims in Group:	745	626	421
Years possible to renew all:	4	4	0

Figure 20 2017 Project Cost Sheet.

Figure 28 shows a summary of the costs of the 2017 project on the White Gold property. A total of $2,177,197.86 were spent on Aerial Drone Surveys, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Drilling, Lab Analysis and Logistical Support.

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I, Joshuah Forrester, do hereby declare that:

1) I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for White Gold Corp of Toronto, Ontario.
2) I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honors degree in Earth Sciences.
3) I have worked as a geologist for 6 field seasons both during and after University.
4) I am not aware of any material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 20th day of March, 2019.

I, Amanda Bennett, do hereby declare that:

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

Dated this 20th day of March, 2019.

WHITE GOLD CORP

12.0 Appendices

All appendices listed are attached as files in the electronic copy of the report.